## LITERARY DIGEST



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# The literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XXIV., No. 1. Whole No. 611. NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1902. Price per Copy, 10c. TOPICS OF THE DAY: Changes in the Blood at Great Altitudes 16 Ventilation through Walla . . . . . 16 Panama or Nicaragua? . . . . . An Exclusively American Exposition in London . . . . . . . . . . Sugar and Tobacco Journals on Colonial THE RELIGIOUS WORLD: What Percentage of Young Men Go to Is the Schley Controversy Closed? . . Cartoon Snap-Shots of Schley and Maclay The Roman Catholic Exodus from France 17 Governor Shaw for Secretary of the Modern Critical Theology and the Person Treasury . . . . . . . . . of Christ . . . . . . . . . . . Socialist Opinion of the New Arbitration Is Religious Emotion the Secret of Faith? 10 Commission . . . . . . . . A Piea for a Common Protestant Commu-Cartoons: Labor Leaders, the New and the nion Table . . . . . . . . . . Old . . . . . . . . . Comparative Commerce of Thirty Leading Ioaquin Miller's Plea for Chinese Immigra-FOREIGN TOPICS: Topica in Brief . . . . . . . . Wilhelming and her Troubles . . . . 21 A Mysterious Member of the Roosevelt LETTERS AND ART: Cubinet . . . . . . . . . . . . 21 "Hunger Duties" and the Unemployed The Books that are Indispensable . . Emperor William as an Art Patron . The Boer Colonel in the British Parliament 23 Opening of the Grand Opera Season in Germany, Venezuela, and the United States 24 New York . . . . . . . . . . . . . Portraits: Prominent Figures in this NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: Season's Grand Opera The Henley-Stevenson Controversy . . 10 An Empty Tale by a Popular Author . 25 Should the Higher Education of Women be Science as Tsught at Harvard . . . 25 the same as that of Men? . . . . . . . . O Thou Invisible Spirit of Wine! . . 25 The Recipient of the Nobel Literary Prize 12 Home-Made Literature . . . . . . 25 Another Tale of Derring-do . . . A Bundle of Lovable Absurdities . . 26 SCIENCE AND INVENTION: Historical Evidences of Christianity . . 26 A Photographic Curiosity . . . . . 13 MISCELLANEOUS: Discoveries from the Spectrum of Lightning 14 The Pressure of Light . . . . . . 14 In Tuvenile Criminality Increasing? . 15 

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who are to blame for this abnormal state of things ought to be held accountable for it. May the time come when the state will settle accounts between the parties by taxing single men and devoting the proceeds to the industrial education of single women who are able to work. and to the support of those who are not, and may the tax be so heavy as to make it an inducement to escape it through marriage."-From "The Ethics of Marriage," by H. S. Pomerov. Price, \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### PANAMA OR NICARAGUA?

NEW aspect has been given to the isthmian canal situation by the meeting of the Panama Canal stockholders in Paris at which, it is reported, the opinion prevailed that the United States should be invited to buy the canal at any price in order to save some of the money invested. A resolution was adopted by an "almost unanimous vote" declaring that "we are prepared to set aside the valuations which have been considered as the price asked and have been judged unacceptable, and offer to take as a basis and point of departure of the discussion we solicit, the figures and declarations contained in the conclusions of the (United States) Isthmian commission's report." Our commission, it will be recalled, thought that the completed work, rights, etc., of the Panama company were worth about \$40,000,000. President Hutin, of the Panama company, thought they were worth \$109,000,000, a figure that our commission considered "so unreasonable that its acceptance can not be recommended." The price, indeed, seemed to be the principal reason advanced by the commission, in its report, for recommending the Nicaragua ronte, and now that the Panama company has forced M. Hntin's resignation and shows a disposition to sell at any reasonable figure, a number of influential American newspapers are urging that the question of route be reopened and the Panama claims be given another hearing. Other papers of considerable weight think that we have had too much delay now, that the Panama negotlators have sinned away their day of grace, and that Congress should pass one of the Nicaragua Canal bills now before it, and the work be started at once. Says the Philadelphia Proce .

"The American people want a canal uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. They have patiently waited while investiga-

tions have icen made and the question discussed in all its bearings. They now want action. If the Panama scheme is the better one and it can be carried out as cheaply as the Nicaragas scheme, they will approve its adoption. If not, not. But one thing they do not want and will not have, and that is more deally. It is action prompt and effective that se demanded. He world war should end and the work of building a canal begin without unnecessary delay.

"The trouble is, the Panama people are saying all this too late," declares the Pittsburg Gazette, and the New York Mail and Express agrees that "the time has gone by for dealing with them," and "they should not be permitted to interpose new hinthrances at Washington." "Their case would receive little consideration," thinks the San Francisco Chronicle, "were not the transcontinental railroads behind them." a suspicion that occurs also to the Washington Star, which declares that "the whole play is for delay, for a postponement to another session, in the hope that perhaps next year some greater project may intervene to prevent action. Advocacy of the acceptance of the Panama offer at this stage of the case can only be interpreted as a blow at all canal construction," The San Diego Union says: "The entire Panama scheme has been tainted with failure and fraud for many years The recent exposé of the methods followed by M. Hutin in his dickerings at Washington have made the project more obnoxious than ever to the people of this country. An isthmian canal is needed, and will be huilt; but it is not necessary, in order to accomplish that end, to buy a fiasco encumbered with all sorts of international complications." On the other side. The News and Courier, of Charleston, S. C., a port where a keen interest is taken in the canal project, declares that "the only proper place for the canal is at Panama," a view shared by the Chicago Record-Herald, which says: "From a purely engineering point of view it seems like a piece of consummate folly to dig a canal 190 miles long, utilizing a lake whose sand bottom is shifting and uncertain, when another route only 46 miles long, in which 40 per cent, of the excavation has been done, is offered upon terms that will insure this Government absolute ownership and control of the water-way and at a price which will keep the total cost within the estimated cost of the longer route." "Happily," says the New York Evening Post, "it is not too late for sober reconsideration,"and it seems to the Boston Herald that matters have not gone so far as to prevent the acceptance of a good proposition. The Pittsburg Dispatch suspects that "some interest especially to be benefited by the Nicaraguan project" is behind the opposition to the l'anama offer. The Baltimore Sun says:

"There is no need of hurry; the commerce of the country will not suffer because of a short delay in the construction of an Interoceanic waterway. It is essential to the success of the project that the shortest and most practicable route should be selected. If the French shareholders in the Panama company are willing to sell their property on reasonable terms, their proposition ought to be carefully investigated. A little care and discretion before the United States is committed irrevocably to any route may save this Government many millions of dollars."

The respective advantages of the two routes are reviewed as follows by the Chicago News;

"Owing to its greater length, the nature of the channel, and the cost of maintaining locks, the annual expense of the Nicaragua route is estimated at from \$1,350,000 to \$2,000,000 a year greater than that of the Panama waterway.

"Length: Nicaragua route, 190 niles; Panama route, 47 miles. Deducting the 59 miles across Lake Nicaragua where vessels may travel at full speed, the Nicaragua channel is 13 miles long, a difference of 84 miles in favor of the Panama route.

"The Nicaragua route is alout 500 miles the shorter for vessels sailing from Atlantic to North American Pacific ports. From the Pacific ports of South America to the Atlantic ports thereof the Panama route is about 400 miles the shorter. The Nicaragua route is two or three days' sailing nearer the United States for steam vessels. For sailing vessels the Nicaragua route is from four to fourteen days nearer to Sau Francisco.

"Time of construction: An estimated advantage of two years in favor of Nicaragna.

"Health and climate: Nicaragua slightly cooler and climate somewhat more salubrious.

"There are fair harbors at both ends of the Panama route. Construction of Nicaragua harbors would be necessary, but that is already included in the estimate of cost.

"Several short curves on the Nicaragua route will impede navigation and give an advantage estimated to be worth \$2,000,000 in favor of the Panama route.

"It will be seen that something is to be said on both sides. Arthur P. Davis, the chief hydrographer of the isthmian canal commission, making an estimate based upon a computation not only of cost but of the cash value of relative advantages to commerce, has figured an advantage of \$35,400,000 in favor of the Panama route. The commission report just returned, however, avers that these advantages are offset by the superior facilities of the Nicaragua waterway for American shipping. Moreover, the commission estimated the cost of construction at only \$189,-000,000 in the case of Nicaragna and \$253,000,000 in the case of Panama, basing this estimate on the ground that the Panama work already done, for which the French company now claims \$109,000,000, is actually worth only \$40,000,000. Doubtless if the French company had been content to ask a lower price the Panama channel would have much better chauces of consideration than it has at present."

An Exclusively American Exposition in London.—According to an advertisement that appeared a few works ago, an exposition, exclusively American, is to be held at the Crystal Palace in London from May 1 to November 1, 1992. The projectors of the enterprise say:

"It is intended to demonstrate the immense commercial development which has taken place in the United States during recent years, and will be the largest and most important exposition of exclusively American exhibits ever assembled outside this country.

"It will afford a unique opportunity to American manufacturers seeking to further their export business, as coronation year will draw to the British metropolis the greatest number of pro vincial and foreign visitors ever before known.

"The exhibition will be held under the auspices of the American Society of Loudon, which is composed of the most prominent American residents in England. The advisory committee includes the Lord Mayor of London. Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Dudley Baines Forwood, and Sir Douglas Fox.

A correspondent writing from the London office of The Iron Age (New York) says:

"It is yet early to prophesy which section of American trade will be most prominent, but, judging by the number of contrast for space taken out by American metal-working firms, there can be little doubt that the iron and setel trades of America, both heavy and light, will be well represented. The value of these exhibitions naturally depends upon the number of exhibitors. In this instance the exhibition is absolutely unique, for it is to be a substantial of the substantial of the substantial of the best in London. The period over which the exhibition will extend is admirably chosen, for it clashes with no other of any impertance. "The decision to hold the exhibition in the grounds of the Crystal Palace is, on the whole, a wise one. The directors of this beautiful edifice have for some time past been steadily cultivating exhibitions of one sort and another; cycles, shoe and leather, naval and military, and other interests and trades have during the past two years found temporary lodgment under the glass dome of the Crystal Palace. The building alone covers to acres, well lighted, heated, and ventitated, while it is surrounded by ornamental grounds extending over zoo acres. During the summer months about 2,000, zoo people visit the Crystal Palace with the Crystal Palace was built to house the great laternational Exhibition of 1851, so that in most respects, at any rate, the Crystal Palace was built to brupes."

### SUGAR AND TOBACCO JOURNALS ON COLONIAL TARIFFS.

THE tobacco interests seem to be much less alarmed over the prospect of reciprocity or free trade with Cuba and the Philippines than are the sugar interests. The New Orleans Times-Democrat, published in the Louisiana cane-sugar region, says: "Let Cuban sugar pay the duty it has been paying. If it could do so under the oppressive government of Spain, when taxation was so heavy, it can do so to-day, and even if the sugar trust does not get its Chban sugar in free, it is safe to say that it will not lose money. There is no reason in the world why any American industry should be sacrificed either to Cuba or the sugar trust." The New Orleans Sugar Planters' Journal says similarly:

"There has been displayed, we regret to say, a tack of sufficient aggressiveness on the part of the sugar planters of this State as regards opposing the netarious attempt of the sugar trust to grant Chat free admittance of sugars to this country and so tend to ruin the domestic sugar industry. This is the time for action. A number of planters have suggested that as there is a surplus in the treasury of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, it is could be put to no better use than to spend it in the sending on to Washington of some of our representative sugar planters, members of both parties, and keeping them there until the deathknell has been sounded over the trust's aspirations to foist free Cuban sugar on us."

The tobacco papers look at the situation with more equanimity. The Washington correspondent of The United States Tobacco Journal (New York) calls attention to the new tariff bill for the Philippines, in which the full Dingley rates are set up between those islands and the States, and remarks that "with this fact in mind, the annexation free-trade Cubau bugaboo will lose its terrors in the mind of every sensible business man throughout the country." Tobacco (New York), however, calls to mind rather the case of Porto Rico, whose products are now admitted duty free, and counsels acquiescence in reciprocity or lower tariff rates in the hope that such conciliatory measures will make the Cubans contented with independence and stop the agritation for annexation. "The cigar manufacturers," it avers, "would rather bear the ills' of a lower tariff on Cuban cigars and tobacco than do anything that might hasten the day when Cuban products would come into this country free, like those from Porto Rico." The Danville (Va.) Tobacco Journal says that tobacco can be raised much cheaper in the United States than in Cuba, and that "even with a fifty-per-cent, reduction in the specific duty and the abolishing of the ad value on duty, American cigars would have an advantage of \$23 a thousand over Cuban eigars." The Southern Tobacconist, of Richmond, Va., says:

"We are told by those who should know best whereof they speak that all the Havana tobacco made in Cuba coming free into this country would not materially reduce the profits of the increasing home product or factories, but would on the contrary rather enhance both in value, because the more Havana at cheaper prices the more blending with our domestic tobacco, and the the latter and cheaper eigens would find greater demand and causer better business; if this is relatively so as regards Cuba and United States tobacco, it holds all the better to the good, so to say, as relates to China, Japan, and the East generally, where they have just begun really to appreciate and to use our tobacco."

Says the Manila American :

"The possibilities of the tebacco business in the Philippine allalands is very great. Probably not more than one-fourth of land that is adapted to the profitable raising of tobacco is under cultivation. And the tobacco land that is now cultivated, because of the wasteful and primitive methods of cultivation employed, does not produce nearly so much as it might.

"The demand for Manila cigars and Philippine tobaceo in the United States is steadily increasing. And free trade between these islands and the United States would eventually put milliens of dollars into the pockets of present and prospective tobacco planters. Nowhere in the world can tobacco be grown under more favorable conditions than in parts of the Philippines.

#### IS THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY CLOSED?

THE President's rebuke to General Miles for discussing the report of the Schley court, his dismissal of Maclay, and his reported intentien to veto any action by Congress that would tend to keep alive the Schley controversy are taken to indicate that he wants the dispute dropped. In this he is supported by the pro-Sampson papers, by the papers that have taken a neural position, and by a large part of the pro-Schley press. This result seems to be due to the divided opinion of the court, which gives each side some ground for claiming a victory. A considerable number of the Schley papers, however, continue to ask for an investigation by Congress, while others, willing to let the case of Admiral Schley rest where it is, are calling for an investigation of the Navy Department.

"Schley has substantially won his case before the tribunal of last resort, the American people," declares the St. Paul Pioneer Press, "and he should be content with that." The Chicago Journal says, too, that Admiral Dewey's view "is the country's view," and "must be history's view, for it is the eternal and unalterable truth," and it thinks, therefore, that "there is no need for investigation on the part of Congress," since "the Schley controversy has been settled, and settled right." Similar opinions are expressed by the Indianapolis News, the Minnaapolis Journal, the Kansas City Nar, the Hartford Timet, the Baltimore Herald, the Salt Lake Herald, the Columbus Citizen, and the Sacrameton News of Joins.

The papers that have not been bitterly partition on either side are practically unanimous in urging that the affair be considered closed. They argue that since no decision in favor of either side will be accepted by the other, further investigation and agitation are useless. Some of the papers that take this stand are the Philadelphila Record and Press, the New York Tribma and Mail and Express, the Boston Herald, the Chicago Record-Herald, the Washington Nore, the Kansan City Journal, the Nashville American and Banner, the Louisville Pest, and the Seattle Pest-Intelligence.

Many of the Schley papers, however, object strongly against letting the matter rest without a further effort to vindicate the admirtal. "If the officials do succeed in closing the controversy now," declares the Chrcago News," it must be admitted that the conclusion of the case is not one that is calculated to secure public confidence in the management of the naval and military affairs of the nation." The vertice of the court is "a gross perversion of justice and must be repudiated," declares the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, and it seems to the Philadelphia Times that there is "only one way" to put an end to this naval scandal, "and that is by doing issuite." Several papers call part of its Sentiacl, the Richmond Diplatch, the New Orleans Productions Sentiacl, the Richmond Diplatch, the New Orleans Pacific Sentiacly Union. The last named paper says:

"The good name of the soldier is his dearest earthly possession, and the people should not forget that Admiral Schley is new technically under the ban as guilty of remissness in the discharge of his duty and neglect of orders. History must take note of the verdict of the court-martial, and none who write the books for schools will dare go, behind the returns—thus it will come about that American youth will be taught that Schley is unworthy of reverence or regard—if the matter be dropped where it has been left. Such a punishment would be enough to break







HISTORIAN MACLAY'S VINDICATION.

— The Philadelphia North American

the pride of any man, and the general support and approval of the present generation, who know the facts, will be small consolation, when history has been written by another generation.

"It is in the light of this reflection that we must take Mr. Rayner's advice that the admiral appeal his case and beg that Congress take it up as a last resort. We hope Congress will do so without delay, and await no request from the admiral; the desire to do simple justice in a matter so important should be incentive enough."

The Navy Department "ring," which many of the Schley papers think is at the bottom of the whole "persecution" of the admiral, comes in for its share of attention, "What the people want to know," says the Indianapolis News, "is not simply whether Admiral Schley has been mistreated, but whether their Navy Department is in the control of a clique, and organized to punish those who refuse to do homage to the dominaut influences. What is needed is an investigation of the Navy Department from top to bottom. In this way we can, if not right present wrongs, at least prevent other wrongs in the future." Other Schley papers, that are willing to drop the case of the admiral, but want to take up that of the Secretary, are the Chicago Chronicle, the Atlanta Constitution, the Pittsburg Dispatch and Leader, and the Detroit Free Press.

The New York Sun, the Boston Transcript and Journal, the Providence /qurna/, and other friends of Admiral Samuson do not express any wish for further hearings or investigations of . the matter.

#### GOVERNOR SHAW FOR SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

ITTLE criticism of a hostile sort greets the choice of Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, to succeed Mr. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury. The Hartford Times (Ind. Dem.) regards Mr. Shaw's acceptance as the end of his Presidential



WHO WILL DROP NEXT?

"In addition to being a lawyer and m The Brookley Fants politician, Govern-

or Shaw is a country banker, being president of institutious at Denison and Manilla, Ia., towns of 2,700 and 700 population, respectively. Ordinarily, even long experience with the monetary problems of such communities as these would hardly be considered adequate training for such a position as the Secretaryship of the Treasury. But since Payne, the corporation politician, was chosen for the Postmaster-Generalship, the public is somewhat prepared for surprises from the President, and less inclined than heretofore to look for careful selections on account of special fitness. In Payne's case it was obviously the politician and the friend of large corporate interests that the President wanted. In Shaw's case it may be the politician and the governor of a granger State, who seems to be particularly popular with the agricultural element, while enjoying a wide degree of general public confidence."

Governor Shaw distinguished himself in 1806 by his frank advocacy of the gold standard when the politicians of the Middle West were treating

that topic in a very gingerly manner. The next year he was elected Governor, and was reelected two years later with double his original plurality. In 1508 he was chairman of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, Governor Shaw is one of the most distinguished Methodist laymen in the Mississippi valley, and has represented the Des Moines conference four times in the quadrennial general conference

of that denomina-



GOV. LESLIE M. SHAW, OF JOWA To be Secretary of the Treasury.

tion. The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) thinks that it is not a matter for regret that a Secretary has been chosen who "is and always has been far removed from the influences of Wall Street," and who "is as free from trust alliances and entanglements as he is from association with great financial institutions." Several papers note the increasing influence that Iowa is acquiring in national affairs. She will now have two places in the Cabinet, the Secretaryships of Agriculture and the Treasury, and the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Senator Allison, of Iowa, is also regarded as one of the leaders of the Schate

A New York view of this Western appointment may be seen in the following comment by The Evening Post, a paper that is in sympathetic touch with the financial circles of the metropolis:

"Governor Shaw has grown in his office, and has steadily impressed himself upon the nation. He was a great figure at the Indianapolis convention for the promotion of currency reform, four years ago, and his speech on that occasion was one of the ablest expositions of sound doctrine that the long controversy over the gold standard developed. He is the sort of man who masters fundamental principles, and then knows how to set them forth in a way to impress and convince people who are not studeuts of financial problems. A Secretary of this class can be trusted, not only to go right himself, but also to know how to keep in touch with the country as he advances.

"The nation is now, for the first time, to have a Secretary of the Treasury who lives in a country town in the Western part of a great agricultural State which lies beyond the Mississippi River. We are glad that the new head of the Department comes from such an environment in the heart of the country. It is not true, as New Yorkers are apt to think, that only a great financier from New York or Chicago or some other large city is qualified for the place. We have great respect for the country banker who has carefully studied broad questions and worked out sound conclusions, and who often understands, far better than the citybred man, the feelings of the people and the best way of commanding their approval. The nation is to be congratulated that a President may look to a small town like Daiton in Massachimesetts, with only 3,041 milabilitants, or Demison in lowa, with but 3,646, for a man worthy to succeed the Chicago banker who is about to retire from public service at Washington. It is also cause for rejoicing that the President seeks to honor such excellent representatives of American manhood as the two unpretending Governors whom he has invited to enter his Cabinet during the past week,"

## SOCIALIST OPINION OF THE NEW ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

A S the success of the new capital-labor arbitration commisson (discussed in these columns last week) will depend
largely upon what the capitalists and laborers think of it, it
would be interesting if a frank expression of opinion could be
had from large numbers on both sides. The labor union journals (many of which appear monthly) may afford an idea of
unionist estimate of the commission; in the mean time the Socialist weeklies are very outspoken on the topic. The Socialist
papers profess to speak for the workingman, altho their party
polls only about 19,000 votes, a very small fraction of the workingmen's vote (Herbert N. Casson, in his new book on American labor, estimates that there are 5,000000 wage-workers in the
large factory cities alone.) According to the Socialist view, any
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The Chicago Workers' Call terms the whole affair a "farce." and the National Civic Federation, which started the movement, a "conglomeration of exploiters, reformers, and dupes." The labor leaders who took part in the conference it calls "fakirs," and declares that they are "all well-tried tools of capitalism, all fawning and eringing before the great men who graciously express their willingness to consider both sides of the question impartially." The Seattle Socialist thinks that the labor leaders show "folly " and "idiocy," because "they can not or will not see that the conflict between labor and capital MUST continue as long as employer and employee remain," for "to maintain the latter means to maintain the wage system, and the perpetuation of the wage system means the perpetuation of injustice, of exploitation, and of the robbery of the workers," The prominent part taken by Senator Hanna excites the decision of the two papers just quoted, and The Missouri Socialist (St. Louis) does not doubt that "Hanna's anxiety in the present case, his desire to bring about a 'friendly relation between labor and capital,' is the result of his desiro to continue the power of the capitalist class, which he knows can not be done unless something is done in the 'friendly relation' direction; that is, unless they hoodwink the working class into the continued belief that their interests are identical with the interests of capital," The New York Worker says:

"This industrial peace conference will not settle the labor

question, will not put an end to the war between labor and cappical, any more than the famous international peace conference held at The Hague port an end to the war between nations. Since The Hague conference, the United States has gone night on with its war in the Philippines; within a few months England inaugurated a war of aggression in South Africa; then came the Chinese war, with many minor conflicts. In fact, ever since the delegates of the various nations assembled in that conference promised to work for international peace, the world has been convolsed with war.

"The reason is plain. The Hague conference did not even try to REMOVE THE CAUSE OF WAR—the rivalry of capitalists in the world market. Leaving that cause in full operation, it was impossible that any peace pledges the nations might make should bind them when occasion for war arose.

"In exactly the same way, this industrial peace conference has not tried to remove the cause of strikes, lockouts, boycotts, black-lists, and injunctions. That cause is the exploitation of the working class by the capitalist class, setting the interests of the two classes in direct opposition. That cause remaining in full operation, the pledges made by Hanna and Schwab on the one hand, or by Gompers and Mitchell on the other, however honeastly made, NEITHER WILL NOR CAN BIND THEIR RESPECTIVE PARTIES TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE WHEN THE OCCASION FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE WHEN THE OCCASION FOR INDUSTRIAL WAR ARRISES."

The Cleveland Citizen gives its idea of what would happen if a great strike were referred to the new commission. It says:

"Not the least important phase of this movement is the prospective lining up of the gentlemen named above when a crucial test is made. We will say, for example, that next spring the iron and steel workers will attempt to recover lost ground or that the miners will demand some concession. The trouble is finally referred to the committee of thirty-sis for adjudication. The whole country, we will be assured by the newspapers, will expect a decision that will be accepted as final by both sides.

"Despite their sweet-sounding planses, the capitalist brethren will stand up for the employers and the labor brethren will stand by the workers. But does any same man believe Grover Cleveland, Arebbishop Ireland, MacVeagh, Eckels, Milbura, and the rest will take the side of the employees? The very thought of such a situation is sufficient to awaken the risibilities of a brass monkey.

"Cleveland and his colleagues will protect the dear publicaaltho the public is constituted almost wholly of the working cleas—by taking sides with Hanna and Schwab on all important questions, and they will show how unjust Re D. Labor is in making demands of Bro. Capitalist, how prices would be raised 'arbitarily' by forcing wages apparad, how industry would be injured, how capital would be driven away, and similar guash that have a majority and use it to cast odium upon the unions, arouse the prejudices of the ignorant, and sow the seeds of dissension. They have done it before.

"We can not see that any good can come in union officials hobnobbing with those who have mercilessly attacked labor upon every occasion, and such speeches as those made by Sargent and Phillips will cause many workingmen to believe and charge that



LABOR: "Ain't this sort of sudden, Mark?" - The Denter Actus.



THE PASSING OF THE MIDDLEMAN.

- The Philadelphia North American.

they sold out. Unionism will be enervated and robbed of the spirit of class-consciousness and aggression and damaged in other ways.

"We believe that we express the sentiments of a strong, militant, growing minority of the trade-union movement when we declare that there is no compromise, no identity of interests, between those who live on wages and those who thrive on problem will only be solved when the Rockfellers and Schwabs, the Hannas and Clevelands, get of labor's back when when the profit-mongering system of capitalism is abolished and Socialism is instituted."

#### COMPARATIVE COMMERCE OF THIRTY LEADING COUNTRIES.

HE fact that the United States leads the world in the excess of its exports over its imports is noted in a recent bulletin of the United States Bureau of Statistics. Many economists look upon a nation's import trade as the measure of its dependence upon other countries, and look upon its expert trade as a measure of the dependence of other countries upon it. If that be true, it is remarked, the world is more dependent upon the United States than upon any other country, for our export trade is the largest, while the United States stands fourth in imports, the measure of its dependence upon others; and the excess of our exports over our imports amounts to \$40,000,000 a month, a figure that is not even approached by any other nation on earth. The United Kingdom, Germany, and France, which are considered our closest commercial rivals, show decided balances the other way, that of the United Kingdom amounting to more than \$00,000,000 a month. In fact, the Treasury bulletin shows that in two-thirds of the countries listed the imports exceed the exports. The bulletin says:

"The countries which show an excess of imports over exports are Belgium, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Holland, Norway, the Philippine Islands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

"The table which follows shows the average monthly imports and exports of the ten countries in which the exports exceed the imports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

#### AVERAGE PER MONTH PURING 1901.

Country.	Imports	Exports.
United States	\$71,8 (0,018	\$112,864,852
British India	115,500,111	31,565,179
Austria-Hungary	, 28,098,200	30,311,495
European Russia	22,815,000	97.373.000
Argentina	9.106.347	15,715,763
Brazil	5,00/1,794	15,051,841
Mexico	5,536,304	6,239,474
Chile	3,909,702	5,800,104
Rumania	3,489,836	4,503,140

"The following table shows the average monthly imports and axports of the twenty countries in which the imports exceed the exports in that part of the current fiscal year for which figures are now available:

AVERAGE POR MONTH DURING 1901.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	\$207.586,450	\$113,005,089
Germany	111,593,666	87,831,833
France		66,226,000
Netherlands	. 65,972,642	56,790,927
Helgium	34-355-000	28,011,000
Italy	. 29,671,763	21,797,747
Switzerland	. 16,744.325	13,127,100
Canada		13,759,061
Spain	. 13,470,853	10,075,807
Japan	. 11,214,281	0,597,741
China	. 13.446,163	9-553-055
Turkey		5,665,000
Egypt	. 5-735-37B	5.701.025
Denmark	. 8,203,034	5,326,500
Cuba		5-754-539
Cape of Good Hope	7-491,103	4,075,569
Norway	5-9 (1,944	3-542-735
Portugal		2.475/951
Philippine Islands	2.516.539	1/9/3/412
Greece	Market need	5 comes man

The New York Evening Post says:

"The countries which have a balance in their favor, or, as the protectionist might put it, ' produce more than they consume,' are chiefly the South American republics and the United States. On the continent, only Austria and European Russia occupy a similar position, all the other countries importing more than they export. Among the importing countries must also be reckoned England. The showing thus made is, of course, exactly what might have been expected in view of what has been going on during the past few months, and no doubt will be taken by the Europeans who have been talking about the 'American peril' as a striking corroboration of their fears. It is true that the growth of American manufacturing and of our exports of capital has been coincident with more sedulous exclusion of European goods by higher duties on our side of the ocean, but the main reason for the unfavorable conditions on the Continent must be found in the general depression in manufacturing which has prevailed there, and in the growth of industrial combinations in tariff-protected countries. How these trusts, by their attempt to raise prices, have really opened the market for increased imports of American goods may be seen in the cases of coal and manuface, tures of iron and steel. The remedy for these industrial evils hes in freer conditions of trade, and not in the higher duties recommended as a palliative,

### JOAQUIN MILLER'S PLEA FOR CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

T may surprise those who favor Chinese exclusion for the sake of the Pacific-coast interests to hear that the Pacific-coast people want the Chinese, and are hoping that the exclusion bars will be let down. Joaquin Miller, who has lived on the Pacific coast for fifty years, and has visited almost every county in the coast States, declares in an article in The North American Review that all the people of that region, except the labor unions of the cities, are a unit in favor of Chinese immigration; and the city laborers, he declares, are in a very small minority. The "silent men at the front, of the forest and the field," he says, "outnumber the noisy city 'laborer,' so called, ten to one, altho you would think the figures exactly reversed, to hear the city man and read his noisy resolutions." "I am a laboring man," he continues; "I have never aspired or attained to much beyond hard work. I have built miles of stone wall here, planted thousands and thousands of trees, worked alongside of all sorts of hands' right here, as all know, for the past fifteen years, all the time when not at work elsewhere, and so it is that I know what a real laboring-man is." "The so-called ' laboring-man, ' " he avers, "who is not one in ten of the real laboring-men, simply is a beggar and a bully. He does not want to work. He only wants to get something for nothing. , , , And I say that, so long as the city of San Francisco, and the State of California, and the Federal Government pander to and try to please and appease this ignorant mob of our laws, who crowd the saloons and in their drunken desperation tear to pieces honest men who want to work but refuse to associate with them, just so long will San Francisco remain a reproach, as it has been all the season past,"

The Chinaman, in contrast, appears to Mr. Miller to be a refined geutleman. The Chinese me "the best-educated people in the world," we are told, and are honest to a degree unknown in this country. As to their cleanliness, Mr. Miller says:

"The Chinese in the placer mines, where I worked alongside of them for years, always took time, at the end of a day's work, to entirely change their clothes and take a bath. I never knew a Chinese miner who did not. I never knew any other foreign miner who did. In fact, I never knew one of the other foreigners to take a bath of any kind, except by accident. The Chinese are the cleanest people in person in the world, except, perhaps, the English gentlemen who take their daily 'dip.'

"In conclusion, let me say I never saw a drunken Chinaman, I never saw a Chinese beggar. I never knew or heard of a lazy one. I sat as county judge of Grant County, Oregon, for four years, where the miners had sold out to the Chinese to such an extent that the larger half of the mining properties was Chinese. Yet in all that time there was not one criminal case involving a Chinaman, and but one civil one, and in the latter case a white man was finally indicted by his fellow citizens for perjury."

The "wild cry" against the Chinese, we are assured, is "simly sensation," due to the newspapers, "and there is nothing in this world so conscienceless and cowardly as the average American newspaper; except, perhaps, the average American politician." Mr. Miller roses on to say:

"This outery has widened and spread, until to-day there are few property-owners in San Francisco who care to have their real sentiments on the subject published. But I repeat that all the tax-paying and substantial citizens of our cities and the real laborers of our Pacific empire, from Alaska to San Diego, want and need these people with us, for, as Senator Morton said, they do 'the lowest work.' The man with a home, whether he has a little shop or a little farm, does not want his wife and growing children to cook, wash, and do chamber work, when he can get a silent and submissive little Mongolian to do it for a song. I tell you more: the real laborer on this coast is a Christian, and when he reflects that 'the little, brown man' is starving, starving for work, and that his people at home are literally starving for the dollar or two a week, which is all he asks when he first comes to us, why, this Christian man wants to open his home to him, and his heart, too, and give him work. We have, perhaps, the finest, best people in the world on this l'acific coast, the select of the republic, and we can keep this standard up, and even advance it, and do Christian good at the same time, by not only allowing but inviting the little brown men to come. For our ambitious and splendid white boy or white girl can not get on nearly so well at school if kept at home to do washing, do chamber work, and help mother to do what Senator Morton called 'the lowest work ' about the house. The foreign girl simply will not go away from the city; and even in the city, if we except the Swede, German, and the like, she must have light work and heavy wages, My work as a teacher, talker at teachers' institutes, colleges, and so on, has, in the last four years, taken me into nearly every county in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana, and I have nowhere heard one voice in favor of the Chinese exclusion act, but the contrary, at all times and places. The Chinese are particularly wanted in the great Southwest.

"I can count letters from women by hundreds, begging that this brutal act be not perpetuated. Our women here in this warm land are not so strong. They must have 'help,' and they can not depend on foreign white 'help,' and their daughters must go to school.

"Now a word about the 'hordes' that are to 'overrun us.' Senator Morton estimated that we had about 75,000 Chinese in

California. We may have that number now; we may have only half so many, but I think, at one time, we have had at least a quarter of a million. This was when the placer mines were open to all, and the Harvard, Yale, and Princeton graduate showled dirt in the same guide with 'John,' and found him a very quiet, cleanly little fellow, from the Oregon Siterra to the Sierra Matire. And when the graduate, the gentleman got his claim washed out, he sold it to 'John' for gold and went home; and John sold it to his newly arrived consin,' on tick, and went home also. Then the constin worked the claim to the bed-rock and went home,

"So things went on till the first Pacific railroad was built, and when the last old claim was worked out, as a rule, the Chinaman went home. The quarter million of Chinese, without any restriction at all, hall dwindled to about 75,000. Thus much for the 'hordes' that are to overrun us. How lilogical that the yellow element of the American press should be forever boasting of American press of the 'hordes' of the

#### TOPICS IN BRIFF.

Possibly Maclay will decide to write a history of how it feels.-The Hartford Post.

"What's that fellow doing out there in mid-ocean with a kite?" "He's trying to tan the wireless line."—The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If the Prench commission which has come over to discover how trusts ere mede should find out, it might tell Congress. - The Chicago News.

If it were necessary, we believe General Miles would even go so far as to

have his picture teken for the Schley cause.—The Detroit Free Press.

THE editor of the Congressional Record should put the McLaurin Tillman controversy in his colored supplement.—The New York Mail and Extress.

THOSE Bulgerian brigands might obtain the rest of their prize-money by coming to this country and going into vaudeville.— The Philadelphia Ledger.

PHILADFLPHIA will soon send the Liberty Bell and a number of City Conncilinen to the Cherleston Exposition. She wants the bell back.—The Philadeliha I Adore

PLATT says he is going to prosecule William Allen White to the bitter end, Plat1 seems to have got hold of the bitter end right at the start. - The Chicago Royal Iteration.

THE isthmian canal can not be considered a joke any longer. Later on, however, the contractors may indulge in a few digs at Uncle Sem's expense. "The Chicage Trabuse,

GENERAL MACARTHUR says we are planting American ideas of beneficence in the Philippiase. Incidentelly we have planted a great many Filipinon along with the ideas.—The Manila American.

LATER on the Post-Office Department may decide to exclude the Con-

gressional Record from the mails. It is largely an advertising scheme and much of its matter is deceptions and deleterious.—The Kansar City Journal.

EVEN Hylag in the Philippines has its advantages. If life does not fit us for heaven, it mey accastom us, is a measure at least, to the jortures.

said to be meted out to the wicked in the other place.—The Manila American.

BOSTON is to have a college in which young women will be taught electricity, mining, eagineering, naval construction and architecture, thus

hastening the coming of the happy day when men will not have to work.— The Sall Lake Tribon.

Neurrous Republican organs commend Senator Honr's plan to maroon the Amerikasend let them run their own islend. This is all very well, but what ebont allowing the people of other islands who are not Anarchius to

do the same thing i—The Commoner.

A BOSTON man found three spill infinitives in the President's message, and immediately afterward flowion went Democratic by so,oos. The President will have to be careful of his Raglish if he expecte to have the support of Boston.—The Kannar City, Journal.

RATHER serious humor was that of the Chicago street-railway company which, in issaing passes to altermen law week, made each pass red. "Pass Fos-and-ko, employe." While some altermen do not object to being street-car employes, the weep being feet and attrictly confidential, none of them can be expected to relish being so described on their passes.—The Public, Chicago.

THE price of wheat is the result of demand and supply; the present price of copper is the result of demand and deliver.—The New York World.



THE KID: "Gee, what kind of an old Santa Claus was here?"

#### THE BOOKS THAT ARE INDISPENSABLE.

E DMUND GOSNE, one of the foremost of living critics, has been giving some advice to readlers bewildered by the conflicting lists of "best books," with which we have been flooded during recent years. He is certainly well qualified to speak on this subject, for, as he himself confesses, he was the first to draw up a catalog of "best books,"—"an offense of sufficient enormity," remarks the Washington Post," "as it has probably been responsible for similar performances by hundreds of ambi-



EDMUND GOSSE.

tions littlerateurs and perspiring Chautauquans," He says (writing in Lippincott's Magazine, December):

"What the list of books which I enumerated as indispensable exactly was I have forgotten. But I am sure that it included Boswell's 'Life of Dr. Johnson' and Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield. Among Shakespeare's plays, certainly 'Hamlet.'. I must have named The Pilgrim's

Progress, 'Don Quixote,' and

Goethe's 'Faust' in a list that included 'Tom Jones,' I am certain, because some moralist expostulated with me afterward, As I am easy-going, I will put 'The Arabian Nights' instead of 'Tom Jones.' What of Dickens? Surely 'Pickwick.' I am inclined to say Lockhart's 'Life of Sir Walter Scott,' and to finish with 'Robinson Crusoe.' Here, then, are ten indispensable books, by familiarity with which a man may certainly hope to escape from the charge of being wholly unlettered. If he is igporant of these ten, he can not escape from it. Of course, all of these throw out side-branches and offer parallel advantages. If 'Hamlet,' we may say, why not 'Othello'? and if 'Faust,' why not 'Tartuffe'? Quite so; and the ten thus lead to tweuty, and the twenty to as many as you will. It will be observed that my little rudimentary list contains no non-dramatic poetry, no theology, no history, no philosophy, -nothing that in any degree requires or presupposes previous technical study. It merely tries to come down to the very bone of literary reading that is in an equal degree entertaining and instructive.

The scope and purport of lists of "best books" have considerably changed, observes Mr. Gosse, since he drew up this first and most tentative of them, and in many of the most whely circulated lists "a display of the crudition of the list-makers seems to have been preferred to the requirements of the people for whose use the list is made." He continues:

"What names are wanted in a handy list of obvious books me neither those of obscure Indian erudition nor of ephemeral romance nor of pure every-day utility. Pliny says that it is well to read much, but not many things; our modern vice is to read many things, and yet not much. After we have read much, that is to say, after we have grounded ourselves on the sounders culture,—we are free, if we like, to read many things, such as folk-bre and entomology and even the 'Mahathhárata. I is not necessary or wholesome that the average man should read all books. If he tries to do so, he is instantly invaded by mental bewilderment. But there are certain books which, if he has not read, he is at a constant disadvantage in moving among educated persons. He fails to perceive the line of thought, he does not understand the humor, of his friends. He masses the cut reme pleasure of following the continuity of the intellect of manicular ways and the result of the continuity of the intellect of manicular ways and the present of the play they are they are the play they are the play they are the play they are they are the play they are they are the play they are they are they are they are the play they are the play they are the play are they are the pla

"If so, we ought, surely, to beware of weighing down these lists with pedantry on the one hand or with triviality on the other. Such a man as I have just described does not want to be recommended to read 'Ben Hur'; he probably knows it from cover to cover. He does not want to be urged to plunge into the Bhagayadgitá, ' for he certainly would be drowned in it at once. But he does want to be led gently to Walter Scott and to Dickens, to Milton and to Shakespeare. He who should carefully read these four writers alone, even if he should look at nothing else, might become a man of high and distinguished cultivation. He who has not read these four, no matter what else he may have read, is imperfectly equipped as a student in the rudiments of English. It is not a question of whether these are or are not the best English authors, but these are unquestionably the writers in whom the genius of the nation has expressed itself with the most lasting popularity, those who have stored the national memory fullest with figures and sayings, and those without whose companionship the mental adventures of a modern Anglo-Saxon are left most featureless."

"I should say that each individual is bound to have a certain familiarity with Gray's' Elegy," adds Mr. Gosse, "and a noding acquaintance with the "Essays of Bacon" I insist upon. He will find Izaak Walton's 'Lives' delightful reading, but it is not essential; on the other hand, he must have read Boswell's 'Dr. Johnson,' or he knows nothing." The writer concludes:

"At the present time, when the production of books is so excessively enlarged, there is a danger that the modest reader may despair at the threshold, and never have the courage to enter the library at all. He knows not where to start among the endless myriads of volumes, and he may easily perish of perpetual thirst in the very fountain of literary waters. But, fortunately, the chaos is not so pathless as it seems, and for some reason or other which defies analysis there are a few works among these millions which have contrived, preeminently, to attract and to hold the attention of Englishmen, generation aftergeneration. There are not very many of these; a considerable proportion of them are exceedingly short, and there is no reason why the busiest of men, if his notice is definitely drawn to them, should not be able to master them all, with no special effort or expenditure of time. If he does so, he is equipped for private reading; he has the threads in his own hand, and has but to follow them in whatever direction he wishes them to lead him. But he is almost sure to make mistakes and lose his time if he has not a guide to the greatest names at the outset, and to supply this guide is, in my opinion, the proper aim and the only excuse for the existence of tabulated lists of 'The Best Books.'

Emperor William as an Art Patron.—Not content with his multitudinous activities in other fields, the Kaiser has blossomed out as an art patron and critic. Some time ago he conceived the idea of creating a "Sieges Alber,"—an avenue bordered by henvic statuary representing the great victors of the German race—and he entrasted its execution to the accomplished sculptor. Prof. Reinhold Begas. The plan having been successfully carried to completion, Emperor William gave a dinner in the royal palace to the collaborating artists, and took advantage of the occasion to ventilate his views on art. Comparing himself to the art patrons of the Renaissance, he expressed the belief that he, like them, had encouraged the formation of a distinctive school of art. He said that Germany could proudly point to many artistic productions almost equaling in excellence those of the classical era, and be hoped that German art would remain

true to the antique traditions. "Art," he said, "should educate the people and offer ideals to the lower classes after a hard day's toil. The cultivation of the ideal is the highest mission of civilization, and if we are to be and remain a model for other nations in this respect, the whole people must work in unison, . . . In all lands there is the deepest respect for German sculpture. May this be maintained."

Commenting on the Kaiser's utterance, the New York Evening Post declares that the standing reproach against modern German sculpture is its "dull, pseudo-

classical quality," and that the Emperor seems to wish to emphasize this commonplaceness. It continues :

"Of course, as things go to-day, the views of potentates on matters of general esthetics are seldom important enough to be interesting, or grotesque enough to be amuing, and right here lies the distinction of the Kaiser. Where King Edward, on such an occasion, would have confined himself to safe platitudes, and our own President would probably have spoken under advice from some competent person, the Kaiser trusts naively to the inspiration of the postpraudial moment. Is there another monarch of our times who has never learned the fear of seeming ridiculous?"

#### OPENING OF THE GRAND OP-ERA SEASON IN NEW YORK.

HE ninth season of grand opera under the direction of Maurice Grau began on December 23 in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Contrary to the usual custom, a Wagner opera - "Tristan und Isolde" - was presented on the opening night. Mr. Walter Damrosch conducted, and the leading rôles were taken by Ternina and Van Dyck. In the same week were presented Gounod's "Romeo et Iuliette" and "Faust," and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," the east including Albert Reiss, Maurice Declery, Lnigi Tavecchia, and several other new singers. The honors of the opening performance, declares the New York Tribune, "went to Fraülein Ternina, who was marvelously eloquent in voice, pose, gesture, and facial expression." "Tho the numerous audience might have been more demonstrative in its expression of approval, considering the excellence of the representation," continues the same paper, "it paid the beautiful tribute of rapt and earnest attention." The New York Evening Post comments with some surprise on the choice of "Tristan und Isolde" as the opening opera, remarking that "the times have changed indeed." "Where are the proph-

ets who predicted in 1886 that the production of 'Tristan' in New York was the beginning of the end of the Wagner craze?" it asks: "what has become of those to whom it was 'unsinvable." 'a monstrosity,' 'higher cat-music,' and so on?" The New York Times says, in similar vein:

"There is a general public to be reckoned with in the Opera House, and half a dozen years ago its tastes would have made the opening of a season with ' Tristan und Isolde ' a hazardous

experiment. That Mr. Grau was not afraid of the attitude of this general public last night is the really significant fact in this matter. To be sure, there is not the least reason in the world why Gounod's ' Romeo et Juliette ' should not be presented with the same spirit of artistic devotion on the part of both performers and public as that which we find in the performances of Wagner's later dramas at the Metropolitan, but we have not yet reached that state of blessedness, nor are we likely to do so while the singer and not the work is the center of interest. The public



WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor of German Opera 3. CAMILLE SEVGARD, a new member of the Grau Company 4. EMILIO DE MARCIII, New Italian Tenor

a. SHONOR A. STREETLE. Conductor of Italian and French Opera. 5. M. PHILIP PLON. Conductor of French and Italian Opera,

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THIS SEASON'S GRAND OPERA.

while it is satisfied to accept 'Tristan und Isolde' in the light of a dramatic function and to assume toward it at least an outward aspect of seriousness. With this in view, the filling of the house last night, the opening night of the season, when the externals of an opera season, rather than its substance, might be expected to make the most natural appeal, had a meaning not to be disregarded. With all our frivolity in art affairs, we have made perceptible advances. If at some happy period in the impenetrable future we shall come to take all our opera as earnestly as we now

take 'Tristan und'Isolde,' the problem of a permanent lyric institution in New York will be close to solution."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"The superb acting and effective declamation of Van Dyck. the satisfaction that is ever found in Bispham's picturesque Kurvenal and Ternina's beautiful delivery of the 'Liebestod' were sufficient to raise it far above the commonplace. No man, since Niemann, has been able to invest the death of Tristan with such poignant tragedy as Van Dyck does. An accomplished actor. he not only knows thoroughly the routine, but he has moments of genuine inspiration. A master of pose, gesture, and facial expression, he drives home his points with a surety and an effectiveness that spell absolute conviction. His personality seems entirely to be submerged in the part, and he gives himself to it generously and without restraint. And, unlike in the second act, the music hampers him but very little. It is practically straight declamation. His phrasing throughout is that of an artist, and his lapses from pitch, very few as compared with those in lyric passages, are of small account. His third net of ' Tristan and Isolde' must be placed by the side of his Loge in 'Das Rheingold' and his Sigmund in the second act of 'Die Walkilre. Of Ternina's Isolde from beginning to end, there is nothing to add to what has been said in this column time and again. It is one of the most completely beautiful impersonations of the operatic stage, and the better one becomes acquainted with it, the more it appeals to him. A royal princess she is with all the pride and arrogance of her rank; yet she is a fond, loving, guilty woman. The psychological blending of these two elements is so fine that it all but defeats analysis.

#### THE HENLEY-STEVENSON CONTROVERSY.

7 OT for many years has a storm of controversy been aroused in literary circles equaling in bitterness and intensity that precipitated by Mr. W. E. Henley's derogatory article on Robert Louis Stevenson in the December Pall Mall Magazine (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 14). The overwhelming consensus of opinion, as voiced in the literary journals both of England and of this country, is one of condemuntion of Mr. Henley,-a condemnation that at times becomes scathing denunciation. For example, the London Saturday Review (November 30), under the title "Literary Leprosy," declares that "this attack on Stevenson would have been unpleasant and unworthy enough if published in his lifetime when Stevenson could answer. but published long after his death, it becomes, in plain words, the only words that fit the offense, cowardly and malignant." The article, which is written throughout in this tone, concludes with the following paragraph:

"This last instance of the fragility of literary friendship sets one thinking what it is in the pursuit of letters as a profession that so often, if not usually, in one way or another corrupts the manhood of literary men. And we speak of real men of letters in this instance; we do not refer to the miserable crowd of spurious imitators, who dub themselves 'literary men.' It is a painfel phenomenon observed many centuries ago. Men of letters know it themselves. The title of this article is a phrase taught us by one of the best and best-known English men of letters now living: one who has lived amongst the cream of them all his life. Leigh Hunt was not the first nor the last literary leper. It is a pity they can not be isolated and outlawed as are lepers in the flesh. We should be glad if we could say that this paltry exhibition of envy, jealousy, and spite was without parullel. Unfortunately the past makes any such statement impossible, and we are not sanguine of the future justifying it any the more. Still, it is too bad a case to ignore. If the world lets this pass, there is an end of all confidence and of any real friendship amongst authors and meu of letters."

The London Academy (November 23), in its characterization of Mr. Henley as "The Candid Friend," is less severe in some of its judgments, but comes to the same general conclusion. It says:

"If Mr. Henley's article is a specimen of the 'new biography' from the pen of the friend who knows, then give us the official

Life. We have already said what we thought of Mr. Balfour's colorless but conscientions Life; but that, in conjunction with the Letters and Mr. Colvin's biographical chapters, gives, we believe, the true picture of the man. Mr. Henley's pages, with their trivial accusations of frailty, add nothing, prove nothing.

"Stevenson is beyond the reach of praise or blanne. He was either whole saint nor whole sinner, but, like most of us, something of both. He was a man of infinite variety. In early life his many sided nature, his letterly fancy, his eagerses for experience rau him hither and thither: later it settled into a broad, deep stream. He could always be kind, and just, and sympathetic in his estimate of others. That his paper on Bruns should. He knew how little we understand one another, how 'greatly dark' a man we have known even for thirteen pears may be."

In the opinion of William L. Alden, London correspondent of the New York Times Saturday Review, Mr. Henley's article was "a mistake from beginning to end." "Nearly every one will feel sorry that it was ever written," he says, "but the sorrow will be more for Mr. Henley than for Stevenson," Julian Hawthorne, writing in the Philadelphia North American Book Subplement (December 14), executates Mr. Henley in burning words. "The rascality of his achievement," he says, "is equaled by its cowardice and impudence only. . . Literary felon he is and also assassin of friendship, defiler of the dead, and betrayer of every relation of fellowship and moral obligation," The New York Times Saturday Review (November 30), reviewing the whole subject in much more moderate vein, concedes that there is a certain amount of truth in Mr. Healey's point of view. Out of an "official biography," it says, a true portrait can not possibly come, because in such a biography "there must be no shadows either in the figure or in the background." It continues:

"Mr. Henley may, and probably does, expect un outbreak of wrath for his candor. And undeed he does not help matters much, for the sooty streaks wherewith he defaces the image presented by Mr. Balfour can not be taken for a likeness either, as we have said. And his work is thus not useful, except to relieve his own mind. When Carlyle was disguated with Archdeacon Hare's life of Sterling, his disgust took the rational form of maing one of his own, which remains the most artistic of his books, and the most artistic biography in the English language. So formed [Since with the property of the contents of the work by Mr. Henley has been made.—Euron Literaky Diozat], his may as well perhaps restrain his jeen."

Mr. Henley is not without vigorous defenders. A writer in London Literature (November 30) declares that "Mr. Henley did not dream that he would be suspected of advertising his own importance and of charging Stevenson with ingratitude, when he produced credentials to show that his own masculine and undraped representation of Stevenson was truer to life than the conventional, emasculate substitute for a portrait offered by in iudicious friends." A correspondent of the Loudon Academy (December 14) describes Mr. Henley's action as that of a man who, "seeing a smooth, characterless, unlike portrait of a beloved face, takes a brush full of dripping paint, lurid or black it may be, and blots it out," His action may have been unwise, but "to those of us who know and love him the one thing inconceivable is that any motive base or unworthy could have, however unconsciously, influenced the article." The St. Louis Mirror (December 19) says:

"Out upon all this maudilin sympathy with Stevenson after the 'tattack' by Henley. Henley's protest was not so much against Stevenson's self as against the false, simpering, pathetic picture others had drawn of his 'Lewis'. Henley protested against an emasculated Stevenson, and Henley did right, if ever man did, the has told the truth as he saw it. He saw Stevenson as a man, not as a god. There is no doubt in the world that Stevenson did the has told the production of the saw it. It is not the saw it is the saw it is not a saw in the saw it is a saw in the saw it is faults. When I lettley points them out, the world cries' 'sacritege.' It was no sacribege. It was a service to the memory of

sason, yes, even the it be true that Henley and Stevenson quarreled. Henley objects to an emasculated and evisce-1 Stevenson. So does everybody else-except the ladylike Ons who want to think of R. L. S. as a sort of sugar-coated who contrived a new trick of blending the minor poet in rollicking Stoic. So far as the two men are concerned, Hen-is the greater. That he is not so well known argues nothing. s, if anything, in his favor that he has not caught the fancy t has made Stevenson an idol and his life almost an idyl. venson has his value, and it is a high value. But Henley is rippy man, the man who does the heroic without posing, and withal as gentle, without wallowing in self-contemplative genness, as the author of 'Will of the Mill.' Henley is just ough of a man to be aroused to ire by the namby-namby Stemson that is becoming fixed in popular opinion, through the discriminate superficializing of some unpenetrative critics both men and books. Henley has done no harm to Stevenson, or himself. He has done a service to truth."

An attempt was made by London newspaper men to interview ftr. Hentley, but all they could get out of him was a quotation from Bishop Berkeley. "They say, What say they? Let themesay." In an "Impression of the Week, "contributed by Mr. Healvy to the London Sphere, he made, however, the following addenda to his article:

"Last week Mr. Greenwood asked me a question: Did the Late R. L. S. (I can not with the shrieks of the Bandar Log lish shrilling to the Empyrean, I dare not be more particular) look as selfash in life as he looks in his portraits? There can be used not answer: He did not. In the photographs we have of him there is nothing perfore of the brilliancy, the clor, the mobility, the impudence ('tis the sole word) which his features wore. As for the 'changeling,' let Mr. Greenwood turn to the eight-and-twenty volumes of the 'Edinburgh Edition.' If the changeling were ever anywhere at any time, he will certainly be there."

Mr. Sidney Colvin, the editor of Stevenson's "Letters," declares that he will reply to Mr. Henley in his "own time and manner." The light he can throw upon the subject will be that of "both an earlier and a later friend of Stevenson than Mr. Henley was; and one whose intimacy with him was at no time broken by misunderstanding. Meanwhile," he says, "the public will do wisely not to let the image they had previously formed of him from his books and his letters be disturbed."

#### SHOULD THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOM-EN BE THE SAME AS THAT OF MEN?

HE statement is made, by a woman professor in a college for women, that all intelligent and unprejudiced persons now concede that the intellectual development of women is subject to the same laws as that of men. She distinguishes, however, between the preliminary general training which has intellectual and moral development for its main object, and the specialized work which presupposes such development. She thinks there should be a difference in the education of the sexes when that grade of study is reached which is represented by the freely elective work of colleges, the graduate work of universities, and the professional work of technical departments and schools. This writer, Celestia S. Parrish (Educational Review, November), says that at first sight it would seem that college men and women who choose teaching as a profession ought to have exactly the same training; but, she observes, the main educational fields open to women are the primary and secondary departments, and this will beyond doubt cause some difference between the training of the majority of men and the majority of women who intend to teach. In professions other than teaching, still greater differences are to be found:

"It is not entirely true that men and women who are physicians have the same diseases to deal with. It is true that very many more diseases are common to both men and women than are peculiar to either sex, and that physicians must all know these commen diseases; but it is also true that women physicians

will be very seldom called upon to treat any of the diseases neculiar to men, and that they will rarely, if ever, specialize in them. It must be granted that there is no more reason in the nature of things that women should not specialize in men's diseases than that men should not specialize in diseases peculiar to women; but one cause of the growing demand for women physicians is that women, and the men who are their natural protectors, are coming more and more to believe that the attendance of a man physician upon a woman is, in some cases, unnatural, to say the least. Hence, women physicians will more and more. perhaps, specialize in diseases peculiar to women. Because of their greater sympathy with and love for little children, children's diseases will probably be more and more given over to them. The position of family physician and counselor, in which sanitary supervision and the hygiene and physico-moral instruction of children form an important part, has sought women phy-There may, and probably will, be here an increasing demand. Naturally, any difference of function will and should tend to cause a corresponding difference of training."

This writer's further opinion is that in the education of men who are to become husbands and of xomen who will become wives there should be sufficient difference." to allow each to assume different phases of the complex work which the home and the family necessitine." Slie says there are certain functions or duties in household economy. "whose proper performance piesup-poses more special knowledge tinan is needed by physicians, lawyers, teachers, or members of any other profession." These duties are now almost universally left to the wife, at least in cases where the husband must support the family. Such daties are the sanitary supervision of the home, the selection and preparation of the food, and the main social direction of the family life. Miss Parish writes:

"If I were called upon to select two types of women most unfitted for this work (I am speaking now of women who claim some education and refinement). I would select first of all the women trained after the old 'parlor boarding-school' régime : but next I would select the college woman who has specialized very narrowly in certain lines which do not bear importantly upon a single one of the functions mentioned. The latter would unquestionably have an immense advantage over the former. She could much more easily gain the knowledge she lacks, When she sets to work to do that, however, she is furnishing the most incontestable proof of my main point. She is taking the professional training which I am contending she should have. The statement that the college laboratory should not be turned into a kitchen, or the university class-room into a nursery, is only one of the epigrammatic half-truths which from time Immemorial have served to obscure truth,'

Miss Parrish glances over the course of education of "a Bryn Mawr A.B.," and comments as follows:

"By the time she reaches her Ph.D. degree, and even before, she may have attained a fairly good balance of powers, but one would hardly consider her ready without further study to regulate her own life before and after marriage so as to secure the best results for her children. Without assidnous study she would hardly know enough of physiology or hygiene to regulate the physical life of a little child; hardly enough of psychological laws to train the delicate organism, the child-mind; certainly not enough of chemistry or the hygiene of foods to prevent hopeless indigestion on the part of her household; not enough of bacterlology to guard intelligently a household against germ diseases; and not enough of the workings of social forces to be a very intelligent worker in the social regeneration which ought to be a part of the work of every influential mistress of a home. She would hardly be ready without further study to guide either her son's or her daughter's thoughts through the several life crises.

"For the reasons given, as well as for some to which the limit of this article have allowed only a passing reference. I am convinced that the we need no arbitrary action on the part of institutions, it will be very much better for the majority of women who will marry and become mothers to shape their work with some reference to that, and that, so far as this will create a difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men, the difference between their education and that of men.

#### THE RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL LITERARY PRIZE.

THE French poet Sully-Prudhomme, now a confirmed invalid living in retirement at the Valles aux Loups, has been awarded that one of the five Nobel prizes which was to be bestowed for toot for "the higher work of literature in the sense of the ideal." These prizes are awarded without regard to nationality, and the names considered each year are by the terms of the award to be presented by the neademics or official learned societies of the different countries. All the prizes are to be awarded for services to humanity, this particular one being open to any literary man, philosopher, or writer. The Paris corre-



RENÉ F. A. SULLY-PRUDHOMME.

spondent of The Evening Post (New York) tells of the different candle dates presented last year and the votes received by them as follows -

"Ibsen and Tolstoy, whose name. it secuis, was not regularly presented, come first, with three votes each. Frederic Mistral, who has written poetry the trnest and most eachanting in his Provençal language; Sienkiewicz, with craze behind him:

Ossin-Lourié and Hauptmann, both objects of temporary fads, followed after, with two votes each. And a single vote was found for Rostand and for D' Annunzio, among the young whose fancy roves freely, and for Freitag (so it is said), the he has passed beyond the age-long discussion of the lower real and higher ideal. Echegaray, the dramatist, was named by Spain, and is thought to have had serious chances."

Dr. Wersen, perpetual secretary of the Swedish Academy, which makes the award, in official explanation of the choice made, speaks of Sulty-Prudhomme in the following way :

"Sully-Prudhomme was born March 16, 1839, and showed himself an accomplished poet from his first publication, in 1865, of 'Stanzas and Poems'; this volume was followed by several others-verses, philosophy, or esthetics. While the imagination of other poets is essential turned outward, reflecting the life and world which surround us, Sully-Prudhomme has a nature of more inward turn, as sensitive as it is delicate. His poetry rarely occupies itself for its own sake with outer images and situations, but chiefly in that measure in which they may serve as a mirror for poetic contemplation. His soul's love, its doubts, and tronble, which nothing earthly can dispel-these are the ordinary subjects of his composition, which in finished form and sculprural beauty suffers no useless word. His poetry is not exuberant in color, and it is only by exception that it takes on the character of melodious music; but it is all the more plastic in the creation of forms and to express sentiments and ideas. Noble, deeply pensive, and inclined to sadness, his soul betrays itself in poetry which is tender without falling into sentimentality; and its sorrowful analysis inspires the reader with metanchoty sympathy. By the charm of exquisite diction and consummate art. Sully-Prudhomme is one of the first poets of our time; and there are poems of itis which are pearls of undying worth. It is not the didactic or abstract poems which have most attracted the nttention of the Swedish Academy, but lyric compositions of less extent, full of feeling, contemplative, charming by their nobility and dignity, and by the extremely rare union of refinement of reflection and wealth of heart.

"Yet another feature of the work of Sully-Prudhomme should be brought out in relief. It reveals a seeking and observing mind that finds not repose in things which pass, and which, since it seems impossible to know that which is beyond, finds in the moral domain, in the voice of coascience, and in the lofty and unquestionable behests of duty, a witness of the supernatural destiny of man. From this point of view Sully-Prudhomme better than most represents what the founder of the prize called Idealism in literature; and the Academy thus believes it is acting in the spirit of the will when, for the first time it has to award the prize, it gives its votes, among so many names illustrious in letters, to that of Sully-Prudhomme,

Commenting upon the absence of votes for any candidate from an English-speaking country, the Paris correspondent of The Evening Post, referring to the words quoted in the paragraph above, remarks:

It is only fair to acknowledge that such words could not be applied with any show of justification to any living English or American writer. Perhaps all our idealism, which flourished during the first half of the century now closed, has been drowned in the waves of material prosperity. Perhaps, too, here lies the reason why our literature in its present representatives is so little known among the peoples of the Continent and exerts so little influence. In France Chauning has been known since 1848, and Emerson has more recently been the object of a light fad; but Edgar Allan Poe alone among our authors seems to have risen to the rank of a universal classic, in part from the literary merits of his translator, Bandelaire. But it remains certain that the English language, at the new century's beginning, has no candidate for the Nobel prize in the literature of the ideal. . . .

"Sully-Prudhomme has, indeed, more than fulfilled the first ideal of the average French youth, of whom it has been said that, before he lies down like a sheep in some decorous profession, he must needs bleat like a kid in verse. He is a Parisian of Paris. the son of a merchant of honorable position, for whose commerce he had little taste. He kept on at the university in law, and then attempted the special mathematics. All these influences are shown in his life-work, but he has been through all the poet and philosopher."

#### NOTES.

THE Danish Government recently granted an annuity of 1,000 kronen (about \$1,900) to the eminent critic. Dr. George Brandes, in recognition of his services to literature. Dr. Brandes, is now fifty-nine years old, and he is, without doubt, the most conspicuous figure in the literary life of Den-

ANOTHER experiment in handicraftsmanship inspired by William Morris and his friends has been inaugurated at Eastwood, pear Syracuse, N. Y., where an association of cabinet-makers and metal- and leather-workers has been established, under the direction of Mr. Gustave Stickley. This guild styles itself "The United Crafts," and its purpose is to produce artistic household furnishings. It also issues a monthly journal, The Craftsman, three numbers of which have been issued.

THE opening of the dramatic and musical season in Vienna has been marked by several notable events, among them the production at the Burg Theater of a new play by Hermann Bakr, entitled "The Apostle." Vienna correspondent of The Commercial Advertiser (New York) writes that the most noteworthy feature in "The Aposite," the first play of the author, who is a well-known Vienna journals) and author, it is vivid reproduction of a seasion of porlimment, with photographic exactness in all the details connected therewith. The scenes that dispraced the Austrian parliament a few years ago are presented with startling realism. thal takes the part of the leading character of the play, a cabinet minister, whose fall is brought about by the thoughtless improvidence of his wife. "As a triumph of stage management," says the writer, "the play is retarkable, and all Vienna will probably be running for weeks to see this stage presentment of political life."

THE deaths of Edward Onslow Ford and Sir Joseph Noël Patous few days ago remove two interesting art personalities from contemporary British life. Mr. Ford was among the most famous of British sculptors. and his statues of Sir Rowland Hill, W. E. Gladstone, Sir Henry frying, and General Gordon areas notable as anything of their kind that has been altempted during recent years. Probably his most poetical conception was embodied in the "Shelley Memorial" at the University College, Oxford; and one of his last works was a bust portrait of his friend Edwin A-Abbey, which is now on exhibition in the Carnegie Justitute, Pittaburg. Sir Noël Paton was an entirely different type of artist, and his fame rests chiefly on his religious paintings which bear soch titles as "The Good Shepherd" and "The Man with the Muck-Rake." Many critics, however, think that his best work was done in his filestration of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," Kingsley's "Water Babies," and other books. It is said that Sir Noel was Queen Victoria's favorite artist. He was knighted in 1867, soon after his appointment as "Queen's Limner" for Scotland. The late Queen bought several of his most important pictures,

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### A PHOTOGRAPHIC CURIOSITY.

"T RICK photography" has become an interesting branch of the art. One of the most curious photographic tricks is that by which one person may be made to figure in the same picture in different capacities. We may thus have a photograph of a man looking or fencing with himself, playing chess with himself, or figuring as each separate individual in a large group, all in different attitudes. A correspondent of Naturer (Paris, December 7), signing himself "G. M.," tells us how these pictures are produced. Ils writes:

"Generally these effects are obtained by using a black background. In these conditions nothing is easier, since the background makes no impression, or a very slight one, on the sensi-



A GROUP CONSISTING OF A SINGLE 19 RSON PHOTOGRAPHED FOUR TIMES.

tive plate. The subject can therefore occupy successively different positions, provided the shutter be closed after each pose, while he is changing place. Very curious effects may thus be obtained, especially if the scale on which the subject is represented be reduced. Thus a man may be shown holding on his outstretched hand his own figure reduced to the size of a statuette. But it has been recognized that the use of the black background is monotonous and does not enable us to give the picture thus presented the desired appearance of reality. There is another method, which has been in use for some time and which has already been utilized for composite photographs; it is the employment of screens analogous to those used for the so-called Russian backgrounds. For this kind of photographs there is placed inside the camera, between the objective and the ground glass, n card with a hole in it, and thus the action of the light on the sensitive plate is prevented all around the bust to be taken. For composite photography we must substitute for the pierced card a simple rectangular leaf that occupies only one side of the camera, so as to mask about one-half of the sensitive plate. As this screen is at considerable distance it does not give a clear separation, but a blur that mingles with that produced by the second pose. The effect to be produced may be arranged by examining the image on the ground glass. When it is desired to pose a person only twice-on each side of a table, for instancethis is the best method to use. But when we wish to increase the number of poses, and to complicate the picture as in the one reproduced herewith, . . . where the same person is represented four times, it is better to put the screen outside. It is necessary to select the spots to be screened on the ground-glass, and if the screens are inside, this can not be done. The following arrangement is adopted. . . . One or two blocks of wood are taken, in which have been made cuts with a saw so that they can hold pieces of cardboard. These pieces are cut to the desired size and interposed between the subject and the lens. Thus portions of the sensitive plate, as numerous as desired, are held in reserve. Of course the positions of these must be carefully noted on the ground-glass so that the extra exposures may be properly made.

Thus was obtained the photograph represented in our illustration. Pirst the extreme right-hand part was taken, making with a screen the whole left-hand part; then the extreme left was taken in like manner. After this the middle of the plate, on which no impression had yet been nude, was utilized for the other two poses by masking the desired portions of the plate with two separate screens. There is no danger that the points of union of these various petures will be too much in evidence; the edges of the screens give a penumbra which unites with that produced in the same spot in the following poses. When needed, a slight retouching of the negative will efface all trace of the process.—Tp neutation made, for Tix Litzraxy Dicaxy.

#### MARCONI'S LATEST FEAT.

THE attitude of the scientific world regarding Marconi's belief that he has recognized signals transmitted across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy (see Tile, Literary Diezxt, last week) seems to be that of suspended judgment. No one questions Signor Marconi's high character and scientific attainments, yet it is felt that such results as he asserts that he has ntained, although the most impossible, or perhaps even improbable, certainly need confirmation. The experiments have not yet been repeated owing to the hostile attitude of the Anglo-American Cable Company, which controls Newfoundland for cable purposes until the year toys. Electricity, which makes no editorial comment, prints the following dispatches (December 18):

"Signor Marconi, tho satisfied of the genuineness of the signals and that he had succeeded in this attempts to establish comnumication across the Atlantic without the use of wires, emphasizes the fact that the system is yet only in an embryonic stage. He says, however, that the possibility of its ultimate development is demonstrated by the success of the present experiments with incomplete and imperfect apparatus, as the signals can only be received by the most sensitively adjusted apparatus, and he is working under great difficulties owing to the conditions prevailing there. The Cornwall coast is 1,200 miles from 81. John's.

"In view of the success attending those trials, Signor Marcout will for the present disregant the matter of communicating with transatianic steamers. He will return to England this week, and will conduct the experiments from Dollud. He explains that the greater electrical power there will enable him to send more effective signals. He will undertake this work himself, leaving assistants at St. John's to creet a mast and receive the signals as he forwards them. It is not possible to send return signals from St. John's until a powerful electric battery shall have been installed.

"Signor Marconi intends to build a large, fully equipped experimental station near St. John's, besides the Lupd station at Cape Race. The former will have the same equipment as the Poldbu station, and will play the same part on this side of the Atlantic as Poldbu does on the other side. It is expected that the St. John's station will communicate with New York on one side, and Cornwall on the other, being midway between the two, tended to perform the same work as a modern cable station.

"Signor Marconi announces that he will remain in England until after the coronation of King Edward next summer, and that he hopes to send the news of that event across the Atlantic by the wireless method, so as to prove the capability of the system for such purposes."

Marconi's statements are frankly accepted by The Electrical Review (December 21). Says this paper:

"From a certain point of view there is no reason for accepting this statement with a spirit of incredulity or permitting it to be made the foundation of any sensational rumor; the reason is that this aclievement was to have been expected, and that records of recent successes with long-distance transmission of signals by this particular variety of apparatus should have prepared the public mind for the reception of this further intelligence. But, nowithstanding any preparation which might have been made, the news that the Atlantic has been bridged with another method of electrical signaling is sone that can not fail profoundly to impress popular thought and to register itself as one of the significant milestones that mark the progress of engineering.

"It is not becoming at this time, with the meager information at hand, to discuss at any length the immediate possibilities of transatlantic signaling by electrical waves. If this achievement is as real as it appears to be, it is indubitable that sooner or later practical and commercial use will be found for a system with such possibilities. In the mean time such an astonishing performance may well enlist the admiration of the scientific and technical word:

The most immediate consequence that seems to be promised from these experiments is the possibility of keeping constantly in touch with ships on the transatlantic passage. If the possibilities of the new system are limited to this result alone, then it will have accomplished something that the mercantile and shipping world has long desired and that can not fail to prove of the utmost value and importance to the public at large, If, several years ago, when the steamship Umbria broke her shaft in mid-Atlantic and limped into port more than three weeks overdue, some word could have been sent of her condition and position, it would have relieved an intense anxiety that was felt in at least two countries. The value of such a system in war is practically incalculable and will doubtless lead to a revision of naval codes of strategy. Notwithstanding the object-lesson of wireless telegraphy, which has been before the public for some time, it is still too early to discern the practical value of such an extension as is indicated by Mr. Marconi's experiments,"

Engineering News, while accepting the success of the tests as published, is not quite so sanguine regarding immediate results. Says this paper:

"Whether the new system of transmission is likely to superscede he submarine cable is a question that no one is yet wise enough to answer. That wireless telegraphy can be made a commercial success over moderate distances is now well estalished; but it does not follow necessarily that over such great be made so reliable, free from interruption and from unanthorized interference that there will be no business left for the cable companies. In fact, the competition of the new method may prove just the stumius needed by the cable companies to improve their methods, increase their speed of communication, and reduce their rates so as to make their lines more generally available.

"Meanwhile the new system promises to have a field of great usefulness all its own in communicating to or between moving vessels, and thus removing, or at least mitigating, some of the danger which now attends the movement of ships at sea in time of for or storm."

Many of the technical papers, especially the electrical ones, have not commented upon Mr. Marconi's announcement, and some have not mentioned it in any way.

Discoveries from the Spectrum of Lightning.—
If we are to credit dispatches published in the daily press, Prof. E. C. Pickering, director of the Harvard Observatory, has made a discovery that, as he Is reported to have said, "opens up possibilities of a very great future and bids fair to revolutionise all clemical and physical theories of the final composition of mater." From a study of the spectrum of a lightning flash, photographed last July, it appears probable that the chemical elements are so-called compounds, even possibly hydrogen itself seeming to be of composite nature. Says the New York Times:

"Other photographs made at about the same time show the curious fact that the spectrum of lightning is not always the same. Some of the photographs show a doubling of the bright lines. Professor Pickering was at first inclined to believe that this was a sort of composite photograph, but he now concludes that the doubling looks as tho hydrogen, the only element studied in the lightning spectrum, and hitherto believed to be least likely ever to be proved a compound body, is made up of at least three components. This conclusion be bases upon the fact that there were thirty lines in the hydrogest spectrum on one photograph, there in another, and one in the third, the different flashes having been photographed under different ticrumstances. Annother remarkable circumstance in connection with the study of the Pickering spectra of lighthus and the pickering spectra of lighthus that they are similar to that of the second new star in the constellation Perseus, known as Nova Persel, No. 2, which were taken on March 23, 1001.

#### THE PRESSURE OF LIGHT.

THAT light rays exert pressure is known to very few. yet scientific men who accept Maxwell's theory of the electromagnetic nature of light have accepted this as a fact, although the smallness of the effect has long prevented its practical demonstration. Professor Maxwell showed theoretically in 1873 that all radiant energy exerts a pressure in the direction of its path. The electromagnetic wave nature of light has now been demonstrated to the satisfaction of most students of the subject, but until quite recently uo one has been able to verify the existence of this pressure. Says The Electrical World and Engineer, in an editorial on the subject:

"The push of the sun's radiant heat and light only amounts to ... about 0.7 milligram weight per square meter of normally exposed surface. In other words, a sheet of perfectly black material the meter [3 feet 1; inches] square, and supported perpendicular to the sun's moonday rays, would only receive a pressure of about 0.4 of a milligram [0.006 grain] at the earth's surface underneath the atmospheric ocean, while immediately above the surface of the atmospheric ocean it might be about 0.7 of a milligram [0.018 atmospheric ocean it might be about 0.7 o

"There would be no difficulty in measuring repulsive forces of this order of magnitude on a torsion balance, but as soon as a vame is supported on a torsion balance and exposed to radiation, either in air or in a lingbly exhausted chamber, the repulsion which is observed is very much greater than that now considered, and is observed is very much greater than that now considered, and is abalanced thermal conditions. . . . It is, therefore, necessary to remove the large Crookes effect from the apparatus before the feeble Maxwellian pressure component can be made apparent."

Two papers on the experimental investigation of this subject have recently appeared, one from Moscow by Lebedew, in the Annalon der Physik, and the other by Nichols and Ifull from Dartmouth College, in The Physical Review. Both conclude that after removing, as far as possible, the large Crookes effect, there is an observable residual pressure of the order of magnitude conforming with the Maxwellian law. Lebedew employed very high vacua and used an arc lamp to throw the radiant energy upon his suspended vanes. The difficulties are said to have been considerable, and to call for considerable experimental skill, so that still closer and more reliable results are to be hoped for; but there seems to be no doubt that the pressure of light has at last been practically demonstrated. The editorial from which we have already outsel continues as follows:

"The total luminous pressure of the sun upon the carth is about 100,000 tons, on the basis of Maxwell's repulsion law; but this is only about the 1-40,000,000,0000,000th part of the gravitational attraction, so that the astronomical influence of the radiant pressure becomes insignificant, in the case of the earth. If, however, we consider matter as separated out into a very thin layer of small spheres, each having a density equal to the earth's mean density, then the smaller the spheres the greater will be the ratio of the radiant repulsion of the sun's light to the gravitational attraction of the sun's mass, because the repulsion varies as the square of the radius of the particle, while the attraction varies as the cube. At any considerable distance from the sun, the attraction and repulsion become theoretically equal upon a spherical particle of matter . . . having a diameter about equal to the wave length of violet light. Segregated particles smaller than this would be pushed from the sun, while particles larger than this would be pulled toward it, if it is safe to assume

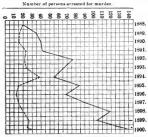
that particles can absorb energy and cast shadows from radiant waves whose lengths are large in comparison with their own dimensions."

The bearing of this on the observed repulsion excited by the sun on the tenuous matter composing the tails of comets is quite apparent, and an astronomical mystery of long standing may have thus been satisfactorily solved.

#### IS JUVENILE CRIMINALITY INCREASING?

A CCORDING to Dr. Paul Garnier, an official of the Paris
Prefecture of Police, statistics demonstrate that juvenile
criminality is on the increase as compared with adult criminality. He attributes this state of affairs to alcoholic heredity. In
Annata's d'Hygiene he sums up the question as follows:

"During the last thirty years, examples of precocity in crime have been so numerous that we are not surprised to see in the criminal courts, among murderers, a large proportion of young



people, almost children. The causes of this social phenomenon are numerous, yet it is evident that alcohol is the chief agent.

"In criminology, when we sum up the social offenses directly artirolated be alcohol, we are only mentioning a small fraction of the harm that it does. To the direct action of alcohol should be added its indirect effects through heredily. In Paris we have seen alcoholic insanity progressing with astonishing rapidity but excessive precocity in crime fills us with wonder. Totally the great criminal, the 'hero of the assizes,' as a rule is a mericalid. One fact is now admitted alcoholism is the most formidable agent of degeneracy, and as such is the direct cause of insanity and crime. If we take into consideration that drinders become the parents of epileptics and idiots, we ought not to be surprised to find criminals among children.

"In infancy the future hero of the assizes does not differ very much from the ordinary child. His criminal instincts appear only at the age of puberty."

In the opinion of Dr. Garnier, such a child should be removed from his surroundings; the state should provide for him an asylum in which he would be properly educated. Considering murder only in its relation to age, Dr. Garnier furnishes the following chart, which shows the proportion of murderers among young people (sixteen to twenty years old) and men (thirty-one to thirty-five years old).

In conclusion Dr. Garnier states that "the adolescent criminal is as a rule burn of alcoholic parents, and that his criminal in stincts are the result of a want of intellectual development." Hence his contention that asylums of a special kind, not necessarily jails or hospitals, should be provided by the state to educate young people born from alcoholic parents.—Translation made for The Laterskay Dioest.

#### DOES SALT CAUSE CANCER?

I F a man were to abstain from all alimentary substances that have leen supposed at one time or another to promote cancer, he would be very likely to starve. Salt is the latest sufferer from this suspicion. In an article in The Lancet (December 7), I james Hraithwaite, of Leeds, suggests that cancer results from the use of an excess of salt in the diet. Says The Hospital in discussing his article.

"It may be that several causes cooperate in the production of the disease; it may be that there is an over-nonrished condition of the body resulting from eating too much, and especially too much meat; or a loading of the body with effete non-oxidized matters, as among those who lead indolent and indoor lives; or, again, that some local irritant or stimulant may determine the place at which cancer shall develop; but whatever may be the part played by these conditions, Dr. Braithwaite holds that the one factor which will be found to be operative in all cases is an excess of salt in the diet. In supporting his suggestion he points to the asserted rarity of cancer among the lews, who do not eatpork; to the fact brought out by a recent research into the distribution of cancer in Buffalo, that the increase in the prevalence of cancer which has taken place there has fallen specially upon the foreign-born population, and particularly on the Germans, who eat much salted food; and to the generally asserted relation existing between prevalence of cancer and the consumption of large quantities of meat, which, he says, connotes large quantities of salt. At first sight what he says about the Jews might seem to incriminate the pig. But he points out that the pig is just the one domestic animal in which no case of cancer has yet been met with. Hence, if cancer occurs among those who feed on bacon, it is the salt and not the pig that does the mischief. Salt is a powerful stimulant to cell metabolism, as every watering-place physician knows. Such stimulation, however, according to Dr. Braithwaite, may be overdone. The farmer who over-manures his fields with artificial fertilizers finds weeds as well as cropsgrow up luxuriantly. So with the salt eater, in whose overstimulated cells small provocations, which otherwise would have passed by without effect, set up infective overgrowths. It is an interesting speculation, which, however, seems to us to remain at present in the regions of pure hypothesis."

In a later number of The Lancet (December 14), the writer of an editorial note on the subject says:

Of Dr. Braithwaite's assertion that cancer is rare among Hebrews, the writer says:

Baldness and Breathing.—Of the making of theories as to the causation of baldness there seems to be no end, says The British Medical Journal (November 30). Some of these theories are: Heredity (which only throws the difficulty back a generation or two): the hard-rimmed hat; the ubiquitions microbe, gaslight, and the wearing of beards which by derivative action

are supposed to take unto themselves the nourishment intended by nature for the scalp. Still another theory is thus described:

"A remarkable theory has recently been put forward by an American physician. His notion is that expired air contains organic matter which, if retained in the lungs and absorbed, blights the growth of the hair. He knows so much of this poison as to be able to give it a name, 'trichotoxicon.' . . . He has made experiments with it on animals and demonstrated its toxicity to his own satisfaction. The fact that men are much more liable to baldness than women finds a ready, if not altogether convincing, explanation in the ' fact' that men being abdominal breathers, they do not empty their apical air-cells; while, on the other hand, it is triumphantly pointed out that women, whose resuiration is costal, develop little trichotoxicon, and hence have luxuriant hair. Consumptive patients, in whose consolidated cells the poisoned air can not stagnate, are said to be markedly free from baldness, whilst in adults of both sexes, as fixation of the ribs comes on with advancing age, the tendency to baldness increases in direct proportion. If this theory is accepted, it is clear that the best means of preventing baldness would be the adoption of a good style of breathing. Now that this act, which used to be thought natural, has developed into a fine art, an appropriate system of 'exercises' could doubtless easily be devised. It would be an interesting spectacle to see a number of gentlemeu, whose heads are beginning to show the depredations of trichotoxicon, panting and blowing in the effort to expel from their lungs the 'subtle thief' of hair.'

Sensitiveness of a Telescope Lens.—Some years ago a contributor to The Iouth's Complantion paid a visit to Alvan Clark at Cambridgeport to witness the testing of the hage lens for the famous Lick telescope. After the usual tests for imperfections, Mr. Clark proceeded to show the wonderfal sensitiveness of the lens to outside influences, such as the heat of the human body. The contributor narrates as follows what happened:

"He [Mr. Clark] walked down to the lens and held his hand under it about two feet away. Instantaneously a marvelous spectacle burst into view. It seemed as if the great glass disk had become a living volcano, spurting forth jets of flame.

"The display was dazzling. Waving, leaping, dancing, the countless tongues of light gleamed and vibrated; then, fitfully, reluctantly, they died away, leaving the lens reflecting only a pure, untroubled light.

"What is it? How do you account for the wonder?' were the eager questions,

"It is only the radiation of heat alternately expanding and contracting the glass. If I had put my hand upon the lens itself, the phenomenon would have been even more violent."

"To a person ignorant of lenses the almost supernatural sensitiveness of a mass of glass weighing several hundred pounds was actonishing, but to the scientist it is an every-day matter, for he has instruments that will register with unfaltering nicety the approach of a berson fifty or a hundred feet away."

Changes in the Blood at Great Altitudes,-No satisfactory explanation has yet been made, says the Revue Scientifique (December 7), of the changes that take place in the blood at high altitudes. "The most commonly received hypotheses are that the acceleration of the pulse is due to the diminution of the atmospheric pressure, or that a greater number of red corpuscles is necessary to furnish the quantity of oxygen required by the tissues when the quantity furnished by the atmosphere diminishes. In a paper read before the Deuver meeting of the American Association by John Weinzerl, of Albuquerque, N. M., he shows that there are serious objections to both these hypotheses. In the first place, the absorption of oxygen by the hemoglobin of the red cells is a chemical phenomenon independent of the partial pressure of the oxygen. In the second place, it is not at all evident that the increase of the number of red cells is necessary to furnish a determinate quantity of oxygen, for Father Bert has shown that the quantity of oxygen consumed by an animal remains constant whether the amount furnished is diminished by half or whether the oxygen is furnished pure. An experiment made with white rabbits accidentally brought to light the fact that extreme changes become an experiment product the same effects as report brights. It seems, then, that cold may be sided as a factor of importance in the explanation of the changes undergone by the blood at great altitudes. The author does not assurt, however, that it is the sole factor,"—Translation made for The Latracay Duest.

Ventilation through Walls .- Since the experiments made in 1878 by Flugge on the quantity of air that passes through the walls of a room and produces what has been called spontaneous ventilation," it has been believed, says the Revue Scientifique (December 7), "that for small rooms with reasonably tight walls, the air is renewed in the proportion of 0.077 of the volume per hour and per degree [Centigrade] of difference between the inside and outside temperatures. For instance, for a difference of 14° C. [25] F.] the entire air would be renewed in one hour. Experiments to verify the exactness of these figares have been made by H. Wolpert, who has determined hour by hour the proportion of carbonic-acid gas contained in the atmosphere of an empty room, the measured diminution enabling him to show the activity of the air-movement inward. The Bulletin des Ingenieurs Civils (August, 1801) gives the following results: For rooms with a capacity of 65 cubic meters [about 2,000 cubic feetl, with masonry walls covered with paper, the hourly coefficient of renewal was 0.025 per degree of difference of temperature, the actual difference being 12.6' C. [22.7' F.]. For rooms with walls covered with oil paint the coefficient fell to 0.017, and it rose to 0.053 for ordinary whitewashed walls."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

Prants may contract dewase, according to M. S. Joerdain, a French investigator, who thus gives the sanction of science to the popular takes of "sick" pearls. Such diseases, says Crimer, are "modifications that cause the gens to lose the qualities that give them their value. Some consist of the pearls of the prants of the pearls of the pearls of the pearls of all ends by districting the brilliancy and, sheen of the pearl, it is may not end by districting the brilliancy and, sheen of the pearl, it is may also be the pearls of th

"A UNIQUE story comes from Pennsylvania," says The Electrical Review A certain Bohemien truck fermer had been extraordinerily successful in the early marketing and in the quality of the vegetables which he produced, and had in this way cansed his neighbors to become envious the same time the officials of the trolley company whose wires passed his field began to notice that an extraordinerily large amount of electricity wes consumed in the operation of its cars and lighting business. names had to be worked overtime. By a strange coincidence, it is said that the greater the troubles of the trolley company the greater was the pros perity of the producer of vegetables. At last the affairs of the trolley company reached such a slate that men of science were summoned to solve the problem. Oue of these men eccidentally heard of the mervelously five crops reised by the farmer. He made an investigation and found, it is elleged, that the trolley feed wire had been tapped ingeniously and that a fine network of wires ran through the soil of the truck farm, which solved the mystery. It is said that the trolley company has now brought suit against the farmer for damages for taking electricity. How many kilowatts are required to ripen a turnip is not stated.

WHY PROPER SEE APPARITIONS. - In an interesting paper on "Feirles, Apparitions, Visions, and Hallucinstions" read by Sir Lauder Brunton recently lu England, the author directs attention to the fact that there is considerable variation in the acuteness of the sense of different people and that apparitions are probably due to an abnormal condition of certain sense organs. Nature thus reports the conclusions of the writer: "Some persons perceive blue flames in the fire in winter and some persons hear the shricks of bats, whilst others are sensible of neither. In the same way there are people who feel things which others do not feel. Apparitions are probably due to abnormal conditions of the apparetus required for the reception of external impressions. The ressets inside the brain may be ca pable of contraction, like those outside, and in that case there would be auemia of parts of the brain and consequently affections of vision, hearing, smell, and taste. Epilepsy is connected in the minds of psychologists, with migraine. In many people migraine is preceded by a vision of sigrags. rather like a procession. A troop of spirits in this form appears in Dore's Daute end Doré suffered from headache of this kind. Stories of fairies might partly be referred to visious as well as to the aboriginal race meutioned by Prof. Rhys. Speaking of Mohammed, Sir Lander Bruuton de scribed his visions, trembling fits, and convulsions, and said it was curious to energlate how different might have been the course of the world's his tory if the prophet had been thoroughly dosed with bromide of potassium.

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## WHAT PERCENTAGE OF YOUNG MEN GO TO CHURCH?

A N investigation into the attitude of young men toward religion and the church was recently undertaken by secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Association in cooperation with the Federal Census Bureau. Representative cities, towns, and country districts were selected in different parts of the United States, and in individual cities representative wards were selected and average blocks in these wards were visited in a house-to-house canvass. A number of questions were framed, and a blank containing them was med with each young man, between the ages of sixteen and thirty-five, who was questioned. The results of the inquiry are thus summarized in Association Men (New York, Novemberr):

"In the country, one in two young men go to church regularly; one in three occasionally, and one in fourteen not at all. In the city, one in four regularly; one in two occasionally, and one in seven not at all.

"In families where the father and mother belong to the same church, seventy-eight per cent, of the young men are church members. In families where the father and mother are church members, but do not belong to the same church, only fifty-five per cent, of the young men are church members. In families where but one of the parents is a church member, only fifty per cent, of the young men are members of churches. Where the father and mother are both Catholics, only eight per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where the father and mother are both Protestants, thirty-two per cent. of the young men are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic and the other a Protestant, sixty-six per cent, of the young men do not belong to a church. Where the parents are members of Protestant churches, but do not belong to the same church, fifty per cent, of the young men of these families are not church members. Where one of the parents is a Catholic, fortyfour per cent. of the young men do not belong to church. Where one of the parents is a Protestant, fifty-one per cent, do not belong to church.

"In the blank the following question was asked. 'Why are you not a church member?' To quote a few of the reasons given in the order of their frequency: 'Indifference.' 'No reason.' 'Can be as good a Christian out of church as in.' 'No time because of work.' 'Hadn't thought much about it.' 'Dun't see the need.' It is interesting to notice that a very small per cent. of the men avow acrositions."

"Another question was asked of the men who were not going to church, why they did not attend. Among the answers were: 'Sunday work.' 'Indifference.' 'Not a Christian.' 'More pleasure other places.'

"Here again only two or three out of all those answering this question spoke about being agnostic."

The Interior (Presb.) declares that "for this reconnoissance of a field where the forces of evil drive their attack more keenly than anywhere else, all Christians owe a debt of thanks to the Association secretaries," and continues:

"The tradition has been that in the average city at least threefourths of the young men never heard a sermon. This new enmeration indicates that the proportion of utter indifference is not more than one-fifth that great. One in twenty young men, we are accustomed to say, belong to church in the cities, but here are facts seeming to mean that we have guessed at only about one-fourth the actual ratio. All in all, the hold of Christianisty upon young men is so much better than it has been our custom to think that every Christian laborer ought to take new heart and good cheef from these statistics."

#### The Watchman (Bapt.) says:

"A large proportion of young men do not profess to be Chrissans, yet believe in the reality of the Christian life. Their reasons for not becoming Christians are independent of their mental convictions, and are founded on a reluctance to assume the obligations, moral and religious, of the Christian life. This agrees with the common observations of Christian workers among young men. Infidelity of the Tom Paine type has become rare. The attitude of college men and of public men toward Christianity has completely changed in the last fifteen years. There is no longer any cause for a young man to be ashamed to be known as a Christian. It has become respectable and even commendable in the eyes of the secular world.

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC EXODUS FROM FRANCE,

In Elizabethan times, laws against the Roman Catholics were made so severe that the Roman Catholic orders were compelled to seek refuge in France and other continctal countries. Now, in the reign of Edward VII., the tide is flowing the other way, and the members of Roman Catholic orders and institutions in France are returning to English soil in large numbers. Not England only, but Spain and other European countries, and even Canadáa and the United States, are being sought by Jesniss and by monks and nuns from the monasteries of France. Says a writer in Harper's Weekly (New York):

"The reason for this second pilgrimage of the friars to Bagland is that France recently passed a measure, known as the 'association act,' which requires every religious body within its confines to make public the source and disposal of all its funds, and to publish the rules governing these bodies. There were in that country 16,46 establishments of a religious character which were subject to the terms of this act. Of this number only 5,144 have applied for the registration provided for. This leaves a balance of 11,22, which, by their apparent unwillingness to become registeries, would make well as the rather than comtractions, and the state of the state of the state of the with regard to their finances, they will leave the country which has been their home for so many years."

Mr. Wiftranc Hubbard, writing on "The French Association Law" in The Nitetenth Century and After (November), thinks that the Roman Catabolic orders in France are responsible for their own troubles, and maintains that the recently enacted law was but the logical culmination of a long struggle between the civil government of France and religious orders that not only refused to acknowledge its authority, but in some cases actually conspired against it. He says

"The sedition that lurked underground and never came out into the open, that spent its time and its forces in unwearying efforts to undermine and subvert the authority to which it vowed no allegiance, that never lost an opportunity of fomenting troubles and stealthily encouraging conspiracy against that authority, how could it be dealt with? The question had to be solved, for every day increased the danger which rose from its neglect, Already wealthy, these communities were rapidly amassing more wealth, and the large means at their disposal were almost openly used for the furtherance of political ends. Entrusted with the education of the children of the most influential classes of France, they abused that trust by instilling principles of disloyalty to the state which their pupils might some day be called upon to serve. Wherever trouble arose, or any conflict in which the constituted authority of the state was concerned, they or their emissaries were to be found somewhere in the background watching to see if profit might be drawn for themselves by helping to defeat or thwart the side that the Government seemed to espouse. It mattered nothing what was the nature of the case or the justice of the cause, whether it was a strike of workmen or the barbarous sacrifice of a French soldier to save the credit of his chiefs; their restless hands were always plucking at the strings, their husy brains were always scheming with ever the same end in view-the defeat, the discredit, the ultimate downfall of the regime under which they lived,"

The Government had to act, declares the writer, and it took the only course which could have been dictated by moderation and common sense. It passed a law limiting and regularizing the right of association. The Catholic party, while always insistent upon the most stringent regulations for political and social associations, would be satisfied with nothing less than complete exemption for the religious orders, ignoring the fact that the present law was but an honest attempt to deal with lay and religious bothes alike. Mr. Hubbard continues.

"It is well to remember these facts when one is moved to a sympathetic pity for the dispersed communities. For the Jesuits, Assumptionists, and some of the Passionist communities, pity in any case is unealled for; they provoked the storm, and have only suffered a just retribution. . . But it is impossible mot to sympathie with others. How many bevildered, helpides women, one wonders, are now wandering about Europe seeking seletter and being detied? Why slioudl these poor women, whose life spent in devotion to others has utterly unfitted them to take care of themselves, be sacrificed and turned out into the world, when it needed but one word from the headquarters in mission to seek authorization was withheld in their case, in order to give a touch of pathos to the exodus, and make the action of the French Government appear odious."

A very different view of the religious problem in France is taken by Richard Davey, a writer in *The For Inightly Review* (December). "To my mind," he says, "and I should think to that of every liberal minded Englishman who has examined the question impartially, the associations bill is a very unjust and sillberal measure, for surely in a country which boasts of its freedom, and in an age when men can openly express their opinions, be they ever so eccentric and even dangerous, it is almost incredible that a certain class of respectable citizens should be treated as pariash because they elect to live in community, wear a distinctive habit, and pass their lives in study, prayer, and works of charity." He says further:

"The associations bill, which has been in preparation for fully wently years—being merely a development of M. Ferry's famous decrees—has a twofold object, the suppression of the religions orders and obligatory secularization of education. When the historian of the future comes to chronicle the age in which we live, and deals frankly with matters that we sow handle with kild gloves, undoubtedly his most interesting chapter will be the one describing the process of dechristianization now in progress throughout Europe. Living in the midst of it, we do not perceive its insidious encroachment and are loath to believe that the aim of so-called anti-chericalism in Latin Europe really means the supplanting of Christianity by a form of nebuous atheism.

"As to the Jesuits, they, of course, will be dispersed, leaving, as we are assured, teachers well trained in their methods to continue their work in those colleges where they have been sufficiently successful to excite the jealousy of the Government. With respect to the alleged conspiracies against the republic, in which the Jesuits and other associations are said to have been implicated. I think that one good public state trial which resulted in conviction would do the accused far more harn than the associations bill. I can, however, well believe that they do not like the present Government, for the reason that it has done nothing but harsas and worry them since it came into existence, and I am inclined to think that if the republic had given then the same liberty which they enjoy in England and America, they would long ago have become us stanchest supporters and friends."

Mr. Davey states it as his conviction that the associations bill will prove "a very Pandora's box, overwhelming with confusion and vexation of spirit all who have meddled with it." He continues

"In the long run the orders will have the best of 11, and years hence will be back in their old homes as fourishing as ever. I am certain that not one single penny of their money will benefit any one single Socialistic or other scheme, but that, on the contrary, the only people who will receive any profit by the proposed spolitation will be the lawyers on both sides, for the bill is so ill-conceived and so badly expressed, so at least I am assured by a leading French jurist, that unless a draconian edict is passed expelling all the religious can masse its execution will lead to endless lawwiits between the congregations and the state. I am equally certain that the departure of some of the orders, the Benedictines from the abbeys of Lyguet and Society.

teams, for instance, will give rise to a great deal of suffering among their poorer neighbors, for the abbots of these and other large monasteries, who have left Prance, had, of course, to dismiss many thousands of workmen at the very worst season of the year. The 150,000 unfortunate people who are cared for by the monks and nuns—the halt, the lame, and the blind—may also find themselves one fine morning turned out into the street, their old friends and hosts being no longer able to support them. The Government will also have to count with the Holy See, which may, if provoked, transfer the guardianship of Catholic interests in the East from France to Germany and Italy, both of which nations are eager to make very handsome concessions to the papacy in exchange for so conspicuous a favor."

#### MODERN CRITICAL THEOLOGY AND THE PERSON OF CHRIST.

A LTHO throughout the nineteenth century the person of Jesus has been the center of "progressive theology," this has never been so much the case as at present. The problem has been intensified by that much-discussed proposition in Harnach's "Wesen des Christentunis," in which he declares that the Father only, and not the Son, originally constituted a part of the Gospel proclamation. This has called forth an effort to determine exactly what the real relation of Christ to original Christianity was, and a discussion of this question from the pen of an advocate of the liberal theology of Harnack is found in the new work of Prof. P. Wernle, of the University of Basel, entitled "Die Auflange unserer Religion." From this representative volume we quote tile following views.

"Christianity came into existence through the actions of a layman, named Jesus of Nazareth, who began his public career with a more than common consciousness of prophetic power, and who understood how to attract men so that, notwithstanding the disgraceful form of his death, they were willing to live and to die for him. Jesus has coined new words and has scattered abroad new thoughts; but it was only his personality that gave these words and thoughts the victory which they achieved over the world. Men who make history impress their personality on its records. Jesus, however, did not speak with the consciousness of a superhuman being, and this fact furnishes the explanation for the origin of Christianity. The remarkable feature in lesus is that this consciousness of being a prophet was united with a deep humility before God. It is not altogether possible for ns to understand psychologically such a consciousness and heart. There can be no doubt that Jesus himself already felt the consciousness of being the Messiali, but the origin of this high consciousness remains a secret. The effort to trace the beginning of this conviction to the time of his baptism, as is done in the Gospels, is incorrect, as Christ himself never appeals to visions, In the life of Jesus, his baptism and his transfiguration can be stricken out, and nothing essential is lost. The main thing is not that lesus had special relations to God, but rather that these relations drove him among men. Then, too, the inadequateness of the Messianic ideas of Jesus is evident. Fortunately Jesus is something different from and greater than the Jewish Messiah. That Jesus and the Messianic idea were not intimately connected is evident from the narrative of the temptation. His activity in that capacity was a free addition to his ealling and career. His whole development was a struggle with the inadequate factors in the Messianic idea. But the end of his career was an accentance of the Messianic title and calling before his death; otherwise he would have been compelled to give up both himself and his God.

"Jesus died with full faith in his speedy return in Messianic glory. In embracing these ideals he did not only err in reference to the point of time, but the whole idea is fantastie, that a man who has died should return again in the clouds of the heavens. This notion is the product of the thought and psychology of the antique words. In this one case only the inadequate element of return is the tribute which Jesus pull to the religious creed of his times. He accepted the Messianic dear, changed it, struggled with it, but it remained a deception, and this was transferred to him. So not God and Son of Man are the terms which Jesus applies.

plies to himself; the first has been an unfortunate term because it has called forth a deluge of metaphysical and psychological appeaulations, and the latter name, taken from the Jewish apocalypses, was never understood by the Greeks. In this way the alypses, was never understood by the Greeks. In this way the names were from the beginning sources of evil for the new religtion, and called forth, in the early church, two movements of way leading to the Messiah of the apocalypse, and the other to the second Adam of Paul and the Logons of the Fourth Gospel.

"The death of Jesus was a result of his opposition to the Pharisees and the scribes. It seemed to bring with it the end of the cause which he represented. But just the opposite result took place. What faith in the living Jesus could not effect, namely, the founding of a new religious communion, the separation from Judaism, the conquest of the world, the belief that Jesus had risen again from the dead accomplished. The disciples appealed to certain appearances of Jesus as the basis of their faith but the enlightened Christian of the day hinds no difficulty in comparing the property of the control of

This critical reconstruction of the person and mission of Jesus by Harnack, Wernle, and others of the advanced school, has called forth determined defenders of the old positions. Among these is Rev. Dr. Rupprecht, in his work "Das Christentum von Adolf Harnack," in which he maintains that these new views directly antagonize the decrest experiences of true Christians. A thoroughly learned reply to Harnack is the work of Professor Walther, of Rostock, entitled "Harnuck's Weseu des Christentums." in which are used the cool but pointed weapons of modern scholarship; while the work of Schick, in his book "Wesen des Christentums," is more popular aud an appeal to Christian feeling. One of the most interesting gladiators in the arena is the Roman Catholic professor, Reinhold, of Vienna, who, in a small book also entitled "Wesen des Christentums," shows that Roman Catholic scholarship must also reject the reconstruction of the person and work of Christ by liberal Protestant theology. -Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## IS RELIGIOUS EMOTION THE SECRET OF

A N English author, Mr. H. Fielding, has recently published a work entitled "The Hearts of Men." In it he advances the view that all faiths, in so far as they can be expressed in creeds, are equally false, while all religions, in so far as they are expressions of emotion, are alike true. This writer brings under three heads certain religious instincts, always existing, modified from time to time by circumstances and by brain development. These are: the instinct of confession, the instinct of payer, and the instinct of societies. It emaintains that "it is only to satisfy and explain these fundamental cravings that men have volved a god or gods." In this inversion of the ordinary argument lies the key to Mr. Fielding's book. A reviewer in the London Spac-tator (November 10) says:

"He [the author] would have men go behind all their theories of the supernatural to what he considers the practise of true religion, which is 'the cult of the emotions.' This cult is, he believes, the highest exercise of which the mind of man is capable, and he should pursue it with all his might. To the commonsense questioner who asks, Why? he has only one answer to give -in order that 'he may fill his heart with beauty.' Mr. Fielding's position is by no means that of the religious-minded agnostic. He does not say, 'I do not know.' He evidently believes that he does know, that he has discovered the secret of all the faiths, and found, moreover, in ' the recognition and cultivation of the more beautiful instincts and emotions," that which all men seek - 'the great peace,' . . . Is a man who studiously cultivates his religious emotions really pursuing the highest nim of which human nature is capable, and are the three emotions of which Mr. Fielding speaks, after all, the most worthy of cultivation? To the first question we would answer emphatically, ' No.' And

with regard to the second question, in so far as the instincts of confession and sacrifice are concerned, we would reply that they are not by any means the highest instincts common to man,—unless by sacrifice we mean self-sacrifice, which Mr. Faliging plainly does not mean, and which, indeed, could hardly be considered an instinct at all. With regard to prayer, we are a little doubtful what our author implies by the word, seeing that he does not derive the desire to pray from the belief in a Being who hears the jettlion. If he is recommending a conscious formulation of instinctive moral, religious, and so God-seking, aspirations, and so God-seking, aspirations, the highest exercises of which the human mind is capable. If the highest exercises of which the human mind is capable. On the other hand, he means nothing but the cultivation of monitoring the second of the control of the

Of Mr. Fielding's "instinct of confession" the reviewer says further:

"Of conscience as an elevating force very little is made in this book, except in so far as it impels men to confession. But surely if confession is to be cultivated without reference to moral improvement, it is not only not elevating, but is positively degrading. . . . It may prove as dangerous to the moral nature as perpetual poulticing to the bodily. Any one who has had anything to do with children knows how too strong insistence on confession will make children go perilously near wrongdoing for the luxury of confessing their misdoings. We do not gather that this violent advocate of emotional religion would instigate confession to the person offended. Many men, he assures us, will confess to a stranger. -he himself has been the recipient of such confessions. True, he adds, his penitents were Burmese; and one can not help wondering whether, finding what a religious respect the white man had for the disclosure of evil deeds, some of these brown sinners did not draw on their imaginations at the same time as they relieved their consciences. The Roman Catholic Church, which has, Mr. Fielding argues, assimilated and made her own almost all the instincts of the human heart, encourages and commands auricular confession; but it would be a gross libel upon the Roman Catholic Church to suggest that she asks men to confess in order to give them the pleasure of telling. or primarily even in order to unburden their hearts. She requires of her peniteuts, before she allows them to confide in her at all, that they should believe that she possesses a delegated power to forgive sin, and she then absolves them to the intent that, being relieved of the burden of the past, they may enjoy greater freedom to do better in the future. Direct confession to God as it is practised by Protestants and Mahommedans Mr. Fielding regards as merely an expedient of the proud, who feel ashamed to confess to men, and are thus obliged to cultivate their emotions in secret

When The Spectator's reviewer comes to the cult of "sacrificial" emotion, as Mr. Fielding expounds it, he becomes severe in his comment. He says:

"We are brought face to face with a very fundamental instinct indeed, and, we should be inclined to say, with a very base one. Mr. Fielding describes for our edification a religious festival amony coolies, at which a goat is sacrificed in a singularly cruel and revolting manner (a priest puts it to death with his teeth). The emotion evinced by the worshipers simply testifies, we are told, to the existence of the religious instinct, while the priests make their little scientific theology to explain and apologize for this peculiar emotion. So arose sacrifice, the author explains, out of some hidden emotion in man's heart, for 'man and his necessities are the eternal truths, and all his creeds are hut framed by himself to minister to his needs.' To people in any stage of civilization, he assures us, the sight of suffering and death is very attractive, and 'if not witnessed too often or in wrong circumstances,' such sights 'are by no means brutalizing, but quite the reverse.' Those who have little opportunity of looking upon such scenes 'seek in art the stimulus they require.

This critic finds it difficult to write coolly of such a "repulsive cult" as Mr. Fielding dignifies by the name of religion, and he closes his review by saying:

"Religious emotions which bear no fruit either in faith or benevolence are better suppressed, and belong. like the sacrificial instinct,' to the category of savage survivals. Such emotions as are not inherently barren may, as Newman says, 'condense within the soul, and change to purpose strong '; but even these should be husbanded as a force, not wallowed in as a luxury. The highest instincts of religion take birth, as we believe, not amid the whirlwinds of emotion, but in the quiet recesses of conscience. Moved, no donot, by the justinet of confession, Mr. Fielding confides to his readers that when as n young man he renounced his faith in Christianity, he was actuated not so much by obedience to the dictates of his renson as by his determination to be free-not to worship a God who interfered." fusal to bear this interference lies, we believe, the denth warrant of the true religious instinct; just as in submission to it lies the germ of faith. A determination to get quit of conscience is the destruction of the thread of communication between the divine and the human which no 'cult of the emotions' avails to reestab-

#### A PLEA FOR A COMMON PROTESTANT COMMUNION TABLE.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON, of Westminster, a prominent English Broad Churchman, proposes to draw the different branches of the Protestant Church into closer bonds of fellowship by breaking down the barrier between Episcopal and Nonconformist commentents. "The inevitable expression of Christian fraternity," he says, "is the common reception of the Lord's Supper"; and "it is not consistent with self respect to exchange compliments and congratulations with fellow Christians whom, none the lens, you repel from communion and officially regard as schismatics." He continues (in The Contemperary Review, December).

"The great English denominations have spread throughout the world, and, unless some unimaginable forces reverse the prevailing tendencies, they are destined in the future to take a paramount position in the reformed churches. English churchmen are slow to appreciate the magnitude and rapidity of their progress. Even within this island their growth has greatly exceeded that of the Church of England, and the little more than a century ago the 'dissenting interest' seemed evidently waning, it is probable that at this moment half the professing Christians in the country are Nonconformists. When, however, we look beyond the confines of Great Britain, and consider the religious state of the British Empire and the United States, the importance of non-Episcopal Christianity becomes immediately apparent, The National Church, then, does not now stand over against a few novel and henvily suspected sectaries, but has to define its nttitude toward a federation, or quasi-federation, of organized and militant churches, some of which represent a religious energy and a volume of Christian conviction far greater than its own. Numbers, it may be said, are properly irrelevant to truth-the title-deeds of a religious society can not be its success. But the 'free churches' are not only numerous and increasing societies: they are mighty evangelistic agencies; they add their full contribution to theological science: they enrich the spiritual life of Christendom with their full proportion of beneficent and saintly lives."

Why can not the communicant members of the non-Episcopal churches communicate in the Church of England? asks Canon Henson. It may be replied that there is nothing to prevent Nonconformists from communicating with Episcopalians now, since it is the custom of the Church of England to admit to the Sacrament all who present themselves, asking no questions and interposing no difficulties. But, as the Canon points out, the results of this policy have been the opposite of what might be desired. For while the "less desirable and conscientions" Nonconformists have availed themselves of the privilege, the "more religious and sensitive" have, as a rule, refrained from presenting themselves.

The two formal barriers that stand in the way of intercommunion are the clause in the Prayer-Book which declares that "there shall none be admitted to the Holy Communion, until such time as he be confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be confirmed": and the doctrine of Apostolic Succession. Canon Henson does not consider either of these obstacles insurmount. able, and urges historical justification to sustain his conclusions "The rnbric in the Prayer-Book," he maintains, "ought not to be regarded as asserting a principle of universal application, viz. the necessity of Episcopal confirmation as the preliminary to the recention of the Holy Communion, but as the domestic rule of the Church of England, to which its members must conform as the condition of being admitted to the full privileges of members." On the second point he says: "The antiquity of the Episcopal government and its great history may be subjects of legitimate satisfaction to the members of an Episcopal church. may justify a jealous retention of that order, and authorize an exceptional confidence in its practical value, but I wholly fail to see how either the one or the other can form the basis of a divine right, and require the condemnation of the non-Episcopal ministries." He concludes

"If, then, we are compelled to admit that non-Episconal ministries are not less spiritually effective than our own, that the sacraments administered by them are equally with ours the channels of those supernatural graces which crente the Christian character, that all the tokens of the Holy Ghost's presence and action are as evident in them as in us, by what right can we continue to exclude them from our frank and affectionate fellowship? By what right do we ignore them in our parishes; refuse them all access to our pulpits, urge their clergy to repudinte their orders, and facilitate their reordination? We treat them as the Roman Catholics treat us, but with even less excuse. This is the root of bitterness in our religious life, and until it be plucked up there will be no sincerity in our professions of frater-The best Nonconformists resent most justly the insult implied in exhortations to reunion, however courteously expressed, which require of them an act of spiritual apostasy."

A Swiss Passion Play.—It was to be expected that the fame of the great Passion Play in Oher-Ammergau would inspire attempts at reproduction, and several such have already been citronicled in our pages. The latest presentation of the Christ-drama is that reported from Schach, a remote and quiet little village in Northern Switzerland, as yet unspoiled by the tourist. Over three hundred and fifty actors, singers, and musicians participate in the play, all being inhabitants of the village, and fourteen performances have been given during the past summer. Says the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland (in The Congregationality and Christian World):

"In general the plan of the great model [in Ober-Ammergau] has been followed, but the detailed carrying out is original, sometimes resulting in defect, at other times in marked improvement. There is much less of dramatic work, comparatively litted dialog, with correspondingly more tableaux, music, and recitation. The rendering at Selzach is rather more oratorio than play.

"The musical and dramatic ability of these humble tillers of the soil and makers of watches, remotely situated from the finer influences of art, with only the ruder impulses that physical nature gives, is wonderful. It rises to the level of genins. The choosing and training of 350 actors, musicians, and singers for the rendition of Mozart and Mendelssohn and Wagner out of a simple mountain hantlet of , 650 untutored people seems little less than miracle. The daring of their undertaking is itself a tribute to their faith and courage."

The whole production, continues the writer, is unmistakably animated by a sincere religious feeling and purpose, and the mnnagers of the play have sought to repress any attempt to make financial gain a prominent end.

BBHOD JOHN H. UNCENT, who for he past two years has been resident in switzerland in charge of he work of the Methodis Episcopal Church in Europe, has been oppointed us a delegate to the Western conferences in England eart June. In July Hishop Vincent will issuit for the United States and spend August in his old work at Cheutauqua, with which he is still officially connected.

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### WILHELMINA AND HER TROUBLES.

N O Dutch newspaper of standing has given publicity to the stories affecting the private life of the Queen of Holland. It is true that Socialist weeklies have copied the accounts printed in France, but no comment from a Dutch source is available beyond the following, which appeared in the Nieuwe Rotter-damsche Courant:

"In view of the palpably false rumors lately circulated in foreign newspapers concerning Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands, we are authorized to deny these tales and to state, on the highest authority, that they are absolutely without foundation."

Familiar as is the despatch in *The Daily News* (London) which purports to give a full account of the incident, it may be reproduced here:

"Prior to Queen Withelmina's illness, a slightly heated discussion took place between Her Majesty and the Prince at a dinner at the Chateau of Loo. The Queen, annoyed at some inattention on the part of her husband, used a somewhat harsh word, and the Prince, losing his temper, insulted the Queen. Lieutenant Van Tets. Her Majesty's aide-de-cause, is stated to have then intervened and to have reproached the Prince with the insurprived of his conduct. A challenge ensuel, and a duel with Tets was wounded and has since been dangerusity ill, peritonsith having supervened. Shortly afterward Prince Henry fought a duel on account of the same affair with another gentleman of the court, who sustained a slight wound."

This precipitated the sensation, and newspapers outside Holland at once took it up. The Anzeiger (Oldenburg) denied that Prince Henry was in any way responsible tor the trouble, but the Duchess of Oldeuburg is Prince Henry's sister, and she unquestionably inswired this utterance. It ran

"It is untrue that the Prince of the Netherlands gave himself up to gambling. He had no pecuniary embarrassments prior to his marriage. He is now financially independent. Besides, money matters could not affect a love match."

The Datch people love the Orange dynasty, according to the Ague Freie Presic (Vienna), and hold the belief that their national independence is bound up with its destiny. They are jealous of German influence, and hence the Prince Consort will not escape prejudice. But it is the Troups (Paris) which seems to have spoken the last word. It gives an claborate account of the trouble, vouching for its accuracy. As this reliable French newspaper has access to authoritative sources of information, its version, given below, is generally accepted

"Every one knows that Queen Wilhelmina, who, like all the Oranges, has a will of her own, married for love. Why not admit frankly that the Dutch people were somewhat disappointed by the match? The young Queen's choice was not the ideal husband dreamed of by many. But she had freely chosen him, and he was accordingly accepted by the nation, which adored its little blonde Wilhelmina. In these circumstances, the happiness of the royal family seemed assured. . . . Has that happiness been destroyed? This was the question asked of one of the most notable personalities in the political life of Holland. 'The Queen loves the Prince dearly, answered the individual referred to, 'She married him for love and this love has strengthened since. So far are they from living in discord, that the couple are models of married harmony.' It was the Flemish press and some miserable little Socialist sheets that sowed these calumnies. They went to extravagant lengths. It was alleged that at the time of his marriage the Prince was overwhelmed with debts. Yet he bought not long afterward the lordly domain of Dobbin, paying for it 1,500,000 marks. He unturally wanted to visit his own family occasionally and have a house in his native land. It has been insinuated that the Queen herself paid for this property. This lie has been exposed. The Prince's eldest brother has indulged in wild extravagance, but the Queen's husband himself has never been dunned by creditors."

A very interesting aspect of the situation is broached in this delicate and discreet manner;

"The Queen's hopes of maternity have been prematurely dissipated. For some weeks there was fear of such an outcome, and to-day the fact is certain. But what does that prove? Are not queens laidle to accidents of this sort, like ordinary mortais' I scruelty the only thing that induces these calamities? The event was wholly unsepected, a fact which explains the more of the property of the control of the co

Thus this well-informed authority, whose account, as already hinted, is accepted as the true story of Wilhelmina's sorrow. It may be well to take leave of the subject with the following observation from The Weekly Mail (Bangkok):

"If five years had passed without Queen Wilhelmian giving birth to a citild, her marriage would have been dissolved by the Dutch parliament. The constitution of Holland also provides that, if the Queen has a son, she us to abdicate in his favor when he reaches the age of eighteen."—Translations made for The LITERANY DIAST.

## A MYSTERIOUS MEMBER OF THE ROOSEVELT CABINET.

A SENSATION has been created in the press of two hemispheres by a "warning" which, according to an article in The Ninterionth Century (London), a member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet addressed, unofficially and in a triendly spirit, to England. The warning reaches the public through Isi'r Wennyas Rend, who writes the article. He was in conversation with "one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet" at Washington. The member is not indicated by name, but he said, according to Sir Wemyss Reid, that England ought to end the Boer war at once.

"My friend went on to tell me of the almost daily appeals that were being made to the United States Government by the representatives of European Powers to take some step for ending the war. 'Of course we can do nothing. We are powerless; every-body is powerless. It is your own country alone that can solve problem. The European Powers know that, and when their ministers make representations to us here, they always declare their fovernments are backing them. Does Englanrees all cell the gravity of the situation, and the extent of danger in which this state of foreign feeling individes her?"

Astonishment was expressed throughout the European press upon the publication of these particulars. The Independence Relge (Brussels) pronounced the affair a "sensation," and credited Sir Wemyss Reid with reproducing the exact words of the mysterious member of the Cabinet. But this the Englishman does not claim. He jotted down notes of the conversation after the interview, but while it was still fresh in his memory. The Times (London) prints the following, which, in the case of a European complication of this sort, would be termed "inspired":

"Sir Wemyss Reid has misunderstood both the nature of this conversation and what was saud to him. The conversation was supposed by the minister to be private. The statements above quoted were made by Sir Wemyss Reid without authority and are misleading. In other statements in the same article Sir Wemyss Reid with missfer's mouth."

It will be observed that the London newspaper commits the blunder of referring to the mysterious unknown of the Cabinet as a "minuter" instead of as a "secretary," The Phot conjectures that it was Mr. Hay who did this talking. The only clues to the identity of the commanicative secretary afforded by Sir Wemyas Reid are first that "throughout his life he had entertained a desire that was bassloante in its intensity for the maintenance of union and good-will between Great Britain and the United States"; second (this point has already been mentioned), that he is "one of the most distinguished members of the Cabinet," and, finally, that his name, if Sir Wemyss Reid "were to give it, would add immense weight to his opiniou." Now Truth (London) says.

"On the appearance of the article in *The Nineteenth Century*, and, Smalley, the correspondent of *The Times* in America, and devoted adherent to the gospel of that paper, telegraphed over to say that Mr. Hay had informed him that he had not made any such observation to Sir Wemyss."

The "sensation" has drawn a letter from Sir Wemyss Reid to the London Trues, in which he complains that the corresponent of that paper "appears to imply that in one instance I have been guilty of a breach of confidence in my treatment of a private conversation." But not a syllable more has transpired on the subject of the identity of the communicative secretary, and this member of the Roosevelt Cabinet remains as mysterious as

## "HUNGER DUTIES" AND THE UNEMPLOYED IN GERMANY.

A TTEMPTS to explain Germany's serious position and to predict the outcome of the conflict between the impoverished landlords and the beggared working elasses are filling columns in the Burquean press. "Hunger duties" is the term appilled by the Socialist 'Iervaties' (Berlin) to the tariff on cereals
demanded by the landed aristocracy. This paper puts the number of the numelhoyed in Berlin at 80,000, but more conservative
estimates are 35,000 to 20,000. However, the tone of the German
press in dealing with the crisis is so very partiau that it may
be well to begin with the risks is so very partiau that it may
be well to begin with the crisis of a detached observer like
the London Schefator. which say

The landlords, always poor for their position, which is socially better even than in England, had been heavily hit by falling prices and a rising rate of wages, due chiefly to the swarming toward the towns and emigration, and the prospect of increased incomes proved too much for their habitual caution. They mortgaged their estates, bought shares in new industrial companies with the proceeds, and awaited the coming wealth with implicit confidence. Look, they said, how rich Englishmen are. For two or three years the confidence seemed justified, Every kind of undertaking appeared to prosper, loans were easily procurable from 'spirited 'banks, foreign commerce was brisk. and new steam lines were continually projected. The court fed the prevailing excitement, the Emperor encouraging every now development with his approval; the Government proposed new enterprises in the shape of canals, and new expenditure on the navy 'to protect our growing commerce'; and every thing and person was prosperous till the reaction came. Then it was discovered that everything had been overdone, that there were too many factories, too many mercantile companies, and, above all, too many steamships. There was an overplus of articles with nobody-to buy them. . . . The landlords could not meet their mortgages, the citizens were driven back on their small trades, and the employees were ent down or discharged by tens of thousauds. It is admitted that fifty thousand men, most of them heads of households, are out of employ."

The view thus outlined is shared by the entire British press, which is also of opinion that the Reichstug will not take the wisest measure to improve the situation because it is dominated by the great vested interests. But The Speaker (London) brings out another point thus:

"Italy, Austria, and Hungary are all preparing to denounce their commercial treaties with Germany, and to raise their own tariff against Germany if Germany raises her tariff against them, and the opinion is widely expressed in influential quarter in Budapest, Vienna, and Rome that a real political alliance is incompatible with commercial war. Altogether the situation is the Continent as well as at home is darker than it has been for many years past,"

Turning to the German press, we find a most excited state of partizan feeling. The Socialist Forwarts is force in its denuneiation of the landlords. The "homegred uties" will add about four dollars to the annual bread bill of the workingman, a burden which all parties admit to be severe, and which prompts the Socialist press to demand the exhibitshment of a penarment of



DEMANDS OF THE AGRANIANS IN GERMANY.

LEADER OF THE AGRAMANA." "Conductor, I want a better seat. The Agrarians have an undoubled right to ask that their wishes be complied with, in the interest of the whole community."

\*\*Aladderadates\* (Regular)

labor. The Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) inclines to advocacy of the commercial interests as distinguished from those of the agaraians. It is particularly alarmed at the prospect of tariff wars with Austria-Hungary, Russia, and the United States. It

"Such a development would be a catastropho fatal to Germany's well-being for a long time to come, and the severest blow to our industrial life, . . . And what is to be done in the face of the growing scarcity of work? The empire, the states, the cities, must henceforth concern themselves with this weighty question, The right to work may not be recognized, but the unemployed can not, nevertheless, he left to destitution and hunger. Even the poorest must cat to live. And must their bread, therefore, be made dearer? All branches of the Government must strive to minister to the general need by encouraging public works and general enterprise as much as possible. It must be remembered that winter increases the suffering of the poor. If the 'canal' is to be built, there could be no better time for setting about it than the present. But no period is so unfavorable for an increase of the tariff on food stuffs as one of economic depression. The chairman of the committee of Berlin metal manufacturers is energetically advocating the temporary suspension of the duty on American meat, that the food problem for workingmen's families may be easier of solution. But it must appear an inadmissible proceeding to every one in view of the reductions in wages and the wholesale discharges of wage-earners to increase the duties on the necessaries of life. No one seriously believes in the theory that the foreigner pays the tax. What are the agrarians striying for if not for a rise in the price of their products? Not one agrarian would lift a finger for a higher tariff if he did not expect higher food prices from it. But what workingman will let himself be persuaded that, in the event of dearer bread, he will have it made up to him in the shape of higher wages?'

The middle classes are also suffering severely from the depression, according to the Zeitung (Cologne). It advocates a return to that frugality which distinguished the Germans prior to the reign of commercialism. The Kreuz-Zeitung (Berlin) denounces the Socialists for trying to make party capital out of the general distress:

"The Social Democracy, in its efforts to use the problem of the

unemployed to further its own propaganda, is costing the idle work-people their prospect of relief. It is deliberately seeking to do this, and to this end has got up in Berlin a series of mass meetings of the unemployed. The result is a bitterness of feeling and a social hatred that may yet bear evil fruit. It may be well to recall the consequences of the rousing of the unemployed in the year 1802. The participants in the mass-meetings and demonstrations went from their halls into the streets and proceeded to the royal castle, singing revolutionary songs and uttering threatening cries, bringing about, in the end, bloody conflicts with the authorities. I'm warfs, it is true, tried to repudiate these 'walks Unter den Linden,' as having no connection with the propaganda of the Social-Democratic party, and as being set on foot by the 'liberty-cap' proleianat. Nevertheless, these things were the outcome of Socialist agitation against church and state, the putting into practise of Social Democratic campaign phrases.

The German press is visibly embarrassed by the fact that the Emperor is on the side of the agaratins and against the demands of the industrial population. The laws on the subject of the majorit make it difficult for the Socialist and free trade papers to speak their minds. However, that liberal and free-trade papers, the Addion Berlini, assu-

"The free traders are determined not to make the slightest additional concession to protection, whether of the agarain or the commercial kind. We in Germany suffer enough from protection as it is. Naturally, the weal or the wo of a great nation does not hang upon the possibly slight increase in a single tarriff any But it is important to make clear the direction in which we are going, to determine whether our tarriff and commercial policy shall be a progressive or a backward on. Never backward! That is the watchword of all friends of free trade in the present emergency."

This paper, however, notes regretfully that the outspoken freetraders in the Reichstag number only a quarter of the membership. After a survey of the different political groups on the floor of the Reichstag, it concludes:

"It might be possible to bring these diverse elements into a working majority even yet if a strong hand held the reins of imperial administration. But it is itself dominated by opposing interests. Manifestly it wants commercial treaties. But to earry out a tariff policy that will leave any possibility of concluding commercial treaties requires the very statesmashly which the administration lacks, but which distinguished Court Caprivis or preminently. Among the higher officers of the ship of state, no one at present seems to know where the commercial-political metacentrum is situated,"

There is a tendency to general recrimination in the German press, the various parties seeking to throw responsibility for the crisis upon all the others. The Deutsche Adelsblatt presses home the agrarian argument that it is the duty of industrial capital to take care of the unemployed:

"It lurad the masses from the country into the cities. It caused them to forget the agricultural love of rural life, so that they know now only how to live from boud to mouth. Therefore it should not leave the toliers out in the street because they are for a profit of only ten or twenty per cent, and the manipulators of other stock exchange have reached the end of their wisdom. It irrational to let the well-being or the misery of thousands depend upon such circumstances as these. It is downright madness to permit the state and society to be imperited by masses left haugry in this fashion. The 'social problem' is in this instead revery simple. A progressive dividend tax would soon create a flund out of which the unemployed could be maintained or at least kept from dire hunger until a new distribution of industrial forces could be effected."

This idea of a tax on dividends is "anussing" to the Hamburger Nachrichten, and has led to a warm controversy on every phase of the German crisis. The Nacutet Nachrichten (Berlin) says that if the workers would stop contributing to strike funds they would have something to fall back upon when employment failed. But the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung this's the capitalist should not be allowed to accumulate great mobs of workers in the towns and then abandon them to starvation when they have no further use for them. Hence it thinks a tax on dividends deserves consideration.

The threats of the Austro-Hungarian press that there will be reprisals if the German Reichstag puts up the duties are alarming the Berlin newspapers. The proposed new hop duties would be a serious matter to the dual monarchy. The Pester Logd (Budapest) mesits that measures be adopted to "get veen," It feels certain that the agrarians will ultimately gain their point even if their majority in the Reichstag is not yet in sight, and it urges Hungary and Austra to serve notice upon Germany of what she may expect.—Translations made for Tie Liebary Duest.

### THE BOER COLONEL IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT,

RISH newspaper opinion, from the Home Rule point of view, seems most adequately summed up in the following comment by The Freeman's fournat a Dublim on the election of Arthur Lynch as member of Parlament for Galway.

"Those who have never heard of Mr. Plunkett will hear that Galway, an Irish constituency, has elected to the British House of Commons a man whose chief claim upon it is that he defended Boer independence against unscripulous British aggression, From Madrid to

St. Petersburg the fact will be noted. Hitherto an effort has been made to discredit the hostility of the Irish members to the British policy in South Africa as unrepresentative. A cabinet minister declared upon that matter that the Connaught Rangers and the Dublin Fusiliers were better representatives of Irish oppnion than the Irish members of Parliament. That fiction is ended. Galway has proved to demoustration that now, as in the past, Ireland is on the side of the rights of human ity and the laws of civilization Nur will the fact be missed that the only constituency outside Dublin University and U1 ster that returned a quasi-Unionist at the general election has reverted to its allegiance at the call of the

United Irish Party.



ARTHUR LYSCH.

So much for the conversion of Ireland by souperistic Unionism. The Irish delegates in America will be learntened by Galeay's message. The old town has repaired the one breach in the Nationalist fortress that faction left behind it. Irish-America Harlish Australia will receive the news as the crowning proof that 'faction and feud' have, indeed, passed away, and that the

standard of the United Irish Party is the standard of United Ireland."

"If his [Lynch's] constituents should be deprived of the pleasure of reading his parliameutary speeches," says *The Irish Timets*, "they will doubtless find compensation in reading his letters from Paris in the local press. A vote more or less does not matter a rap." A very different way of looking at the affair is that of *The Cuited Irishman* (Publin):

"It is a long time since such an obvious triumph of ignorance occurred in Ireland as is made evident by the result of the Galway election. The Nationalists of Ireland who wish for the day of their country's regeneration, when a self-reliant people shall assert their manhood and their right and ability to live intelligent lives, have reason to be sadly disappointed, and if not absolutely to despair of the future of the country, to realize at all events that there are years and years of hard work still to be done before the average Irishman can be taught to use the brains God gave him for his guidance. But the saddest part of the business is to find the 'National' press eulogizing the people for their exhibition of incapacity to see beyond their noses-the press which claims to represent the brains of Irish politics, and which claims to lead the people to material, social, and political advancement. The Telegraph has the audacity at this period of National revival to claim the election of Mr. Lynch as a victory gained over the united forces of the Gaelic League, the industrial and literary movements, the policy of Cumann nan Gaedheal, and, of course, the Unionists,

Exasperation is the apparent feeling in English newspapers. 17he Standard (London) says:

"If Mr. Lynch claims to act as a member of Parliament, attention will, necessarily, be drawn to the credentials whish, ever presented on his behalf to the electorate; and if he does not repudiate the charge that he joined with the enemies of the star in waging war, he must be expelled from the House. In that case Galway will have practically disfranchised itself for a time does not course. Mr. Lynch may disavow the testImony of his backets, and sacrifice his reputation as a fightling pro-Boer to the exigencies of the parliamentary struggle. It is, indeed, believely some that his adventures in the Transvaal were not of a nature that should eaplowed him to the charge of blood-guiltineas, and that the smell of powder existed mainly in the atmosphere of an unusually animated election.

"The return of Mr. Lynch," says The Daily News (London), "is a tolerably striking object-lesson in what Nationalis Ireland thinks of the war." "The hostility of the Irish," says The Morning Pest (London), "is not to be disposed of by congested district boards, and land ests, and agricultural boards." "Gal-way is only acting up to its reputation," says the The St. James's Gazette (London), "The extraordinary result of the poll shows the remarkable strength and discipline of the Irish party," says The Speaker (London) adds.

"And with Mr. Lynch's return the solution of a difficult and delicate constitutional problem is thrust upon the British authorities. Mr. Lynch, according to the tendency of his conversation with journalistic friends in the French capital last night, consense plates appearing at St. Stephen's in due course, and apparently does not anticipate apprehension by the police or ejection by order of the Speaker. The problem is: Can Mr. Lynch be refused service in the House before conviction? The opinion of some legal pundits is that he can not be denied admission as the case stands to-day,"

Meanwhile the press of Paris, in which city "Colonel" Lynch still sojurns, is making a here of the gentlenun. The Istransiglant, whose sympathies are always revolutionary, is delighted with the episode, and makes it the occasion of severe demonstation of England. The Journal det Dibatt thinks the affair may end very seriously, and calls it "an alarming symptom." The Liberth has even interviewed the "exile" regarding a paragraph in The Daily Mail (London). This paragraph said, in effect:

"The Speaker has only to ask Mr. Lynch the question: 'Did

you fight in the ranks of the Boers?' If he answers 'Yes,' his election will be annulled. If he answers 'No,' his election will be robbed of all significance,"

The Libert' quotes Mr. Lynch as saying that the Speaker of the Commons will not ask anything of the sort. But if he did, the "Colonel" would say it was none of the Speaker's business. He—that is, the "Colonel"—intends to claim his seat in Parliament when that body assembles this month. So he said, at any rate, according to the Libert's, which avows great admiration for him. It Illustration (Paris) prints a photograph of Mr. Lynch crossing in a ferryboat with Theodore Roosevelt, the two being in confabilation, and calls this a "curious coming together."—Translations made for Tirk. Litrasay Diessr.

### GERMANY, VENEZUELA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE press of three nations has for some weeks been dealing with the German-Venezuelan complication, without, however, making the matter very clear. According to the Hamburger Nachrichten, the immediate crisis is due to Venezuela's toleration of outrages upon German subjects. But there appears to be an old debt to German financiers in connection with a projected Venezuelan railroad. It amounts to about \$9.0,00,000. The Refubblic (Caracas), a personal organ of President Castro's, repudiates this claim and says the Government will resist it to the utmost:

"Germany is misled if she imagines that a few men-of-war in the harbor will settle the clinins she makes. Venozuela constitutes a sovereign Power, independent of and equal to the other Powers in dignity. She will maintain that position. She wants peace. But she can make her enemies suffer and give tife for tat."

The same paper announces that if Germany's pecuniary claim represents a private debt it should be settled in the courts of law. But the German papers insist upon the satisfaction of awwings done to undividuals in cases having no connection with the railroad matter. One of these cases is thus stated by the Frankfurter Satisney:

"George Schleeter, proprietor of au ironware establishment and a respected member of the German colony, was shot and killed in the street, after an encounter, by one Luis Pelipe Lopez, Lopez was at once arrested. Upon learning of the occurrence, the German minister addressed a communication to the Government, asking what if yoposed to do and emphasizing the necessity of reparation. According to an official communication, the Venenuelan courts set Lopez free. Thereupon steps were taken to have the release of Lopez revoked and, in the event of refusal, to obtain damages for the denial of justice."

Another German demand against Venezuela had its origin, according to the \*Inamberger\* Asskrickhen, in a visit of the Kaiser's cruiser \*Vincta\* to Puerto Calsello. Two petty officers of the manot-war came to blows with the Venezuelan police. There as a pursuit, and the police, followed by a moh. boarded a German merchant vessel in quest of the fugitives. What happened is is not clearly stated. The Hamburg newspaper, however, as-

"If the Venezuelan police, while displaying no tokens of their authority, wishel to arrest the German petty officers, and if the Venezuelan officials, during the subsequent outbreak of the mob. proceeded unwarrantably against the officers and men of the German merchant vessel, which was in no way implicated in the previous affair, then the Venezuelan Government will have

The German Government has assured the United States Government of tis intention to respect the Monroo Dectrine, according to The Times (New York), and therefore we can await developments, giving Germany credit for good faith. The Index (New York) prints an article for which it vouches editorially, and from which it appears that some civileted government should step in and end present conditions in Caracas, for they are barbarous.—Transtition made for The IntraAss Dictars.

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### AN EMPTY TALE BY A POPULAR AUTHOR.

IN THE FOG. By Richard Harding Davis. Illustrated by Thomas Mitchell

Pierce and P. D. Steele. Floth, 51/2 in. by \$1/4 in., 155 pp. Price, \$1.50. R. H. Russell.

HERE are certain books that place the reviewer in the predicament of which Voitaire speaks: "The necessity of saying something, the perplexity of having nothing to say." These, he says, combined with a desire of being witty, " are three circumstances which alone are capable of making even the greatest writer ridiculous." In



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

the face of a book to be reviewed, the first two are so disheartening in themselves that they would onite check any vainglorious desire of the third. It is this that confronts one in Richard Harding Davis's new book. There is the necessity of saving something about it, because Mr Davis is too much in the public eye to allow a book of his to pass unnoticed. Had John Jones written "In the Fog." the reviewer could use the phrases usually employed for a story that is neither good nor bad, not very dull nor very badly written. Mr. Davis has, among other qualities, a knack of constructing a certain type of short story very well. This he has done in this case. One notices also his usual

taking style and the amusing bits of description; but after that, nothing. The story is as empty as a hollow shell. It makes no pretense, indeed, of being anything more than an amusing little tale.

The story opens in the Grill Club. Four men, strangers to each other, sit at supper. According to the customs of the club, they taile with each other, altho no one knows to whom he is speaking. A fifth member of the club sits reading by the fire. This is a member of parliament whose passion is for detective stories. He has just finished one, and the "man with the black pear!" mourns because he has not another story to throw in Sir Andrew's way, this being the only method of keeplng him from the house, where he will speak in favor of a bill for enlarging the navy. As Sir Andrew is about to leave, an honorary member, an American, begins a sensational story in which he himself was concerned, of the mysterious murder of a notorious Princess Tichy and an English lord. When he finishes Sir Andrew starts to go, but another member of the company begins to make an interesting addition to the story. Again Sir Andrew gets under way, but a third story-teller takes up the story and, by a chain of Ingenious evidence, goes on to fix the crime on the American attaché himself. The sequel we leave to the book to teil.

#### MORAL SCIENCE AS TAUGHT AT HARVARD.

THE PIELD OF ETHICS. By George Herbert Palmer. Cloth, 19mo, 213 pp. Price, \$1.10 net, postage extra. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"HIS is a compilation of the "William Belden Noble Lectures" for 1899, which were delivered by the author in his capacity of "Alfred Professor of Philosophy" in Harvard University. The work is important from the standpoint of pedagogy rather than of moral

science. It shows the extreme of the inductive method of instruction as practised at our leading universities, a method that is seriously proposed even for geometry, in which the "new instruction" would end with the axioms which Euclid postulates.

So Professor Palmor closes with the definitions that to students of Mill and Whately and McCosh will seem essential to the introduction of the subject. Such students may be advised to begin with Professor Palmer's final sentence and to read the book backward. This sentence, which is Professor Palmer's main proposition, is as follows:

"Those words of Jesus,—of which Phillips Brooks was so fond,—an-nouncing that he had come in order GEORGE MERBERT PALMER, that men might have life and have it abundantly, are the clearest state-

ment of the purposes of both morality and religion, of righteousness on earth and in heaven."

This confusion of the purpose of ethics with its effects is characteristic of what might be called the Matthew Arnold cult of culture. The American devotees of this cult, while centered at Harvard, are to be found in cloistered life everywhere. We are tempted to say that Professor Palmer's "field of ethics" is coterminous with the Harvard Campus, but the campus, in that case, must be taken to repreas Boston is said to represent, not a locality, but a "state of mind." It would be more proper, however, to apply the term restricted to the attitude of the teacher rather than to the scope that the subject assumes under his hand. While he treats of the relations of ethics to the physical sciences, to philosophy, history, law, esthetics, and religion, the lines of connection which he shows are so attenuated and subtle that to comment upon them in the presence of the great common bonds of practical concern is like noting the morning gossamers that gleam among telegraph wires, and ignoring the wires themseives. In such a comparative study as the present, the proper work of a teacher of ethics is not that of a poet or artist, but of a lineman, whose business it is to keep the connections from getting tangled. Professor Palmer seem purposely to have made a tangle of the subject in the first chapter, for the pleasure of straightening things out in the rest of the book. His filaments of relation are very prettily strung at the close, but we doubt if they will convey much of a current of ethical

#### O THOU INVISIBLE SPIRIT OF WINE!

THE TIPPLER'S Vow. By Lee Pairchild. Hinstrated with 26 dry-prints by Jean Paleologue, Holland. Paper edition, boards, uncut, 9 x 12 in. Price, \$10. Croscup & Sterling Co.

\*OMES reeling into the Symposium of the poets a new Alcibiades -the author of " The Tippler's Vow.

Lee Fairchild is a leader in the "Bohemia of the Table d'Hôte" of New York, where his wit and wisdom have won him all the honors which that realmean contribute. That he is something more, however, than a "prince of good fellows" is

proved by the present book, which s, Indeed, a masterpiece of its kind. In stanzas that while differing slightly in form produce the same esthetic effect as the quatrains of Omar, a victim of dipsomania is represented as addressing the "invisible spirit of wine" that has and needs no other name than " devil."

The moods in which his apostrophes are expressed are as many and as various as those which in noture possess the drunkard. But through all the stanzas, as through the justifications of a tipsy man, runs an undertone of confession where weak resolve and shameful surrender contend for mastery. So Alcibiades' "devil" of sensual



appetite and selfish ambition fought against the good "dæmon" that made the better part of his nature long for the pure life and noble aims of Socrates and his circle. And as his speech in Plato's "Symposium" seems to us the noblest sermon of Greek literature because of the vitality of his theme to-day, so will poems like this of Lee Fairof the harm value for generations to come when even the Omar fad, has he sheen the Aritime him to the chical inspiration of "The Tippler's Vow." shall have passed away.

In his illustrations of the book, Jean Paleelogue has united art and allegory, assually a most unhappy combination, in very harmonicous fashion. The letter-press is a triumph of American typegraphical art.

#### HOME-MADE LITERATURE.

THE GARDEN OF A COMMUTER'S WIFE. By the Gardener. cloth, 12000, 154 pp. Price, \$1.50. Macmillan Company.

HERE is really no reason at all why we should not make our own literature in this country. We are an adaptable people, and readily learn to imitate and even improve on the industries of other countries; why not on their books? Now there is the case of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." That book was all very well in lts way, no doubt. The author had a very pretty trick of gossiping about nature and children. But since "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife "has been written, just like " Elizabeth " and nearly as good in every way, there is no longer any need of the earlier book. For, after all, books are a species of merchandise, and it is the duty of the patriotic to patronize home industries. In this country book-making is an evergrowing industry, and the anonymous author of the Commuter's Wife deserves much credit for having so promptly done into Americanese the work of Elizabeth. The book has been advertised as written by an American Elizabeth, and for once the advance book notes do not lie. We have the same sort of a lovely garden, and Barbara-that is the American name of the English Elizabeth-has the same fine love of early morning and bulbs, and has trouble with her gardeners. To be sure, there are some minor differences. Instead of three babies, Barbara has six dogs, and in her succeeding books-for of course she will

write more books; at least we hope so-she will be able to do a great deal in the animal study line. In place of an "April Baby's Book of deal in the animal study line. In place of an "April Baby's Book of Tunes," for instance, she might do a "Binff Dog Shook of Whines and Tunes," for instance, she might do a "Binff Dog Shook of Whines and one of the few things overhooked in the recent eruption of animal books. In character, Barbara and Brababeth differ a good feel. Elizabeth again improves on the original, for not only dues she crity them to the attention, to but the degree sould be eligible that the special properties of the p

#### ANOTHER TALE OF DERRING-DO.

COUNT HANNIBAL. A ROMANCE OF THE COURT OF FRANCE. By Stapley Weyman, Cloth, 7% x 5% in., 404 pp. Price, \$1.50 Longmans, Green 4 Co.

VERY novelist, except the greatest, has his formula. He may ring changes on it, but in essence each of the minor novellsts has his one and only plot. This is more than usually true of Mr.

Stanley Weyman, who had the daring to begin his career as novehst with two excellent pieces of work. "A Gentleman of France" and "Under the Red Robe." both fundamentally identical in plot. Mr. Weyman's formula is how a middle-aged man of no particularly good reputation manages to win the affections of the heroine by true deeds of derring-do. The present example of his art in large measure repeats his original formula

Count Hannibal is the middle-aged hero, -shall we call him !-- who at first is presented to us in exactly the same terms as the villain of the old melodrama. If we did not know Mr. Weyman, we should feel sure the Count's plots were destined to frus-



STANIEV WEYMAN

The situation in the present instance is a little more complitration. The situation in the present instance is a little more compil-cated than value. The theroise sengaged to be married, and what is cated than value. The theroise sengaged to be married, and what is plot consists in showing how Count Hamilaal de Tavannies shows inself polder than M. de Tigomoville, and thus wins the affection of himself polder than M. de Tigomoville, and thus wins the affection of loses somewhat of our respect in caring for such a cur as 10e Tigomoville. Still, on the whole M. Weyman makes but terpiverasions as one of his most successful productions. It must be confessed, however that it smacks of formula, and searcely strikes one as having obsessed

#### A BUNDLE OF LOVABLE ABSURDITIES.

EUGENE FIELD: A STUDY IN HEREDITY AND CONTRADUCTIONS. By Slason Thompson. 2 vols., cloth, 19400, 346 pp. With portraits, views, and facsimile Illustrations. Price, \$3. Charles Scribner's Sons

GREAT deal of a reader's interest in this book will depend upon his estimate of Eugene Field. It he be among the great number of people who love Field and esteem him one who, for the originality and perennial charm of his work, merits a high place in the literature of this country, this biography will have an absorbing interest. many portraits and facsimiles of



SLASON THOMPSON.

poems, letters, and drawings alone make it a piece of Fieldiana that lovers of Field will not wish to pass by. If, on the other hand, the reader looks on Field as a very much overrated man who made a big splash in the literary puddle, he may very well look on Mr. Slason Thompson as one of those biographers of whom Mr. Andrew Lang speaks, who use such a profusion of pointless letters and banal details that what little is worth recording is choked. But this is true only in part; for

two reasons the book should be of interest to any one, whatever view of Field he may take. One is the insight it gives into newspaper life in the West during the seventies and

eighties, and the other the charming spirit in which the book is written. It is as a study of a character and not as the record of a life that Mr. Thompson wishes his book to be considered-the study of a character that was a bundle of contradictions and lovable absurdities, at once the despair and delight of all who knew him. It is a very definite impres-sion of the author of "Little Boy Blue" that one gets in reading, although Mr. Thompson's methods are sometimes slow and cumbrous in giving this impression. The character of Engene Field is brought out by piling on detail after detail, instance after instance, often of the same kind. The reader sees this colossal farceur playing his jokes over and over again; the impecunious knight sans peur et sans monnaie, borrowing again and again; the charming friend and jovial companion, time after time, entertaining his friends. It seems as though some of these details might have been spared, some of the many instances omitted, and the portrait of Eugene Field suffer not one whit, for life is crowded and books arc many, and the reading world has grown impa-tient of what is unnecessary. The excuse of this prolixity of detail is, that Mr. Thompson was carried away by his subject. He who had seen Field's intellectual development from a brilliant paragrapher with little knowledge of books to a bibliophile and writer of lovable verse, deemed every step on the way to this development important, every detail significant. Sincerity is Mr. Thompson's only aid in writing this, in some ways remarkable, interpretation of his friend's character. There are no lightning flashes of insight, no illuminative touches to bring Field before the reader's mind; but a careful accumulation of evidence presented with all the literal truthfulness that a devoted friend and bonest man was canable of. was capable of.

This method does very well in describing Field himself, but is a notable failure in the description of his jokes and pranks.

#### HISTORICAL EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE DIVINE ORIGIN OF CURISTIANITY, INDICATED BY ITS HISTORICAL RESULTS. By Richard S. Shorrs, D.D., LL.D. Ten lectures delivered before the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and the Lowell In-stitute, Boston. Cloth, 9 x 6 in., 6/x pp. The Pilgrim Press, Boston and t'hicago

HE ground covered by this book is so large that one might expect a very generalized treatment of the subject-matter. The genius of Dr. Storrs shines brightest in the discussion of these wide themes. The ability to break them into facets, points, angles, by means of sentences cast into the form of metaphor, and paragraphs comprising brilliant images, and luminous illustrations, has effected results that arc in fact both clear and concrete. After eliminating such proofs of a divine origin for Christianity as are furnished by miracles, prophecy, criticism of the New Testament, and personal experionces, the author narrows his field down to a few of the more obvious historical effects in which he sees implicated the evidence that Christianity has exhibited results not attributable to ordinary human energy, and that must therefore be accounted divine. Among these effects are the changes wrought by Christianity In man's conceptions of the personality, unity, sovereignty, and fatherhood of God; of the value of man, bis greatness, intellect, conscience, affections, freedom, and immortality; the changed ideas of worship, especially the aboli-

tion of external sacrifices; the outbreak and growth of the song spirit, including the development of bymns. and the building up of the credal liturgies; the revolution wrought in certain social and political conditions, as the treatment of children, women, and slaves, and the manner of regarding the poor; the improvement in international relations, as seen in the higher standards of fidelity to pledges, in the growth of peaceful arbitration, and in the increased humaneness of war; and the quickening of the mental and moral life of mankind, and the energetic hopes of future progress. The lectures conclude with a recapitulatory review, and are supplemented by nearly, three hundred pages of notes, and a full



RICHARD S. STORES.

index It is doubtful if this work will ever have the same effect upon the critical reader that it must have had upon the students of the Union Theo logical seminary when reenforced by the mellow and resonant oratory of Dr. Storrs. Except for a small contingent of unversed students, the notes have no considerable value in connection with the lectures. It is not required that such considerations as those offered in this book should be supported by authorities. The discussions are mostly useful as suggesting fields of evidence that, in a more detailed study, might be worked out to profit; but in themselves the arguments me far too generalized to have evidential value to the student of the profit of book should be supported by authorities. The discussions are mostly

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#### CURRENT POETRY. Winter Trees.

By KATHARINE TYNAN. Across the sky, across the snow, The sober rooks are winging slow, Gray roses in the rush-fringed pool, And Winter trees are beautiful. The West is now a garden-close, Pink roses and a golden tose, With amber and with tender green, To let the throbbing stars between Against that world of roses stand-These are the woods of Fairyland-Poplar and oak and elm to make A gold brake and a rusy brake. Instead of silky leaves of Spring, The stars now make their garnishing For May roses and April white; The annw has lit them all the night The red sun hangs his lantern rad Hetween the black boughs overhead, The evening cluthes them with his mist Half sapphire and half amethyst.

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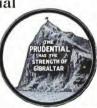
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The dawn roses are scattered bete As Tweeze a rose espaller Whose happy boughs have borne for fruit

Red roses all from head to foot Even the lamn that men have set To light the way for traveling feet

Caught in the dark tree glitters bright As chrysoprase and chrysolite. Down the long road's perspective go The dark trees in a double row. Spangled with lamplight gold and cool,

And Winter trees are beautiful. -The London Speciator.

#### The City of Light.

The Pan-American Exposition By RICHARD WATSON GILDER

[The following poem contains two lines which

have an interest attached to them apart from the norm as a whole. It will be remembered that in the course of President McKinley's last speech. delivered on the day before he was shot, he quoted two lines of poetry whose authorship, at the time. puzzled many newspapers :

"These buildings," said the President, "will disappear: this creation of art, beauty, and industry will periah from sight; but their influence will remain to

Make it live beyond its too short living With praises and thanksgiving

The St. Louis Globe calls attention to the fact that Mr. Gilder's poem clears all doubt as to the lines and the poet.

What shall we name it

As is our bounden duty

This new, swilt-builded fairy city of Beauty-What name that shall not shame it, Shall make it live beyond its too short living With praises and thanksgiving?

Its name-bow shall we doubt it-We who have seen, when the blue darkness falls, Leap into lines of light its domes, and spires and walls.

Pylons, and columnsdes, and towers, All garlanded with starry flowers! Its name-what heart that did not shout it When, from afar, flamed sudden against the night The City of Light?

-Prom "Poems and Inscriptions."

#### The Subalterns.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

"Poor wanderer," said the leaden sky, "I fain would lighten thee, But there be lows in force on high Which say it must not be."

"I would not freeze that, shorn one," cried The North, "knew I but how To warm my breath, to slack my stride :

But I am ruled as thou. To-morrow I attach thee, wight." Said Stekness. "Vet 1 swent

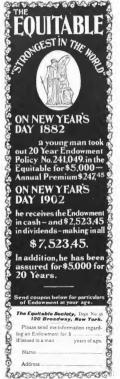
I bear thy little ark no spite, But am hid enter there

"Come hither, Son," I heard Death say ; "I did not will a grave Should end thy pilgrimage to-day.

But I, too, am a slave!" We smiled upon each other then, And life to me were less That fell contour it wore ere when

They owned their passiveness, -From "Poems of the Past and Present."

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#### PERSONALS.

eccutricity of many writers, composers and artists has angrested to Dr. Reguault, of France, a very interesting article on the "Manie of Authors" published in the Revue Currentelle. By "manus" Dr. Regnault does not mean insanity, but an ungovernable desira to do certain loolish things when accomplishing their work as authors. He

"For strong men like Victor Hugo, Mistral, Ampère, Catulle Mendès, walking is often sufficient to stimulate the production of ideas which they can jot on paper while passing near their desks. Weak men like Descartes and Leibnitz, on the contrary, can produce only when they lie down. Cujas wrote lying on his stomach : Ressini found inspiration only in his bed; So did Ambroise Thomas, but not so regularly,

Chateaubriand, while dictating to his secretary. was in the habit of walking in his bare feet; Schiller and Gretry could not write unless their feet were on ice; Glück had his piano brought into the sun in the open air; Hossnet covered his head with bot cloths. The shirt-frills and ruffles of Baffon have demonstrated to as long since how great is the influence of the costume upon the writer.

To emphasize his idea concerning this influence of costume. Dr. Regnault gives a list of persons addicted to eccentric dress who were well known for their literary achievements :

"A monk's bood was necessary to Balzac Théophile Gantier had to wear a red gown and Milton a woolen cloak. Mendés only writes in his shirt-sleaves . Victorian Sandon would not think of bandling a pen if he had not previously put his black silk skull-cap on his head ; Without his scarlet vest, François Coppés could write nothing, not aven the Pater."

There is also, according to the writer, a close relation between the senses of taste and smell, and the laculty of thought :

"Lord Perby always filled his mouth with braudy-cherries; Penimore Cooper used to chew gum-drons: Byron filled his nockets with trnffles: Théophile Gautier burned mcense; Pierre Loti gets 'intoxicated with perfumes."

Other varieties of mania are as follows . Zoin needs only light; he writes, even in daytime (in which case his blinds are closed; surrounded with numerous lighted candles. For Cimarosa, Verlaine, and John Stuart Mill nothing but noise would do to stimulate their brains. Those who require absolute silence are, however, more numerous. Carolus Duran never begins to paint until he has played the violin; Morot plays the organ : Darwin always practised on his old fiddle before writing. Finally the author mentions a composer who can not arouse musical inspiration without walking in his bare feet on broken glass He often fills his shoes with broken glass and then walks for hours until he is ready to write his compositions. "When they have come to that." cently comments Dr. Blanche, the insanity evpart "it is better not to disputes with them Translation made for THE LILEBARY DIGEST.

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## Current Events.

#### Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

December 26.-The United States minister at Santiago de Chile sends information that Argentina and Chile signed a protocol referring their boundary and territorial dis-pute to His Majesty the King of Great Brit-BID.

December 17.-The German cruiser l'ineta ar rives at La Guayra, Venezuela,

December at.-More demonstrations in streets of Buenos Ayres are suppressed by the police.

December so.-The revolution in Venezuela is State of Guarlen

December 23. - General Kitchener reports severe fighting in the Transvaal and Orange River

December 24.- In the engagement fought by Colonel Damant's force at Tafel Kop, Orange River Colony, December so the British lost three officers and twenty-nine men killed. and had five officers and thirty-five men wounded

General Kitchener reports that the camp of on both aides is heavy.

December 29 .- The British soldiers captured by DeWet at Zerfuntein are liberated and returned to Bethlehem, Orange River Culony,

stantinople are still striving to secure the release of Miss Stone; Miss Stone and her companion are reported well

December 24.-Two Irish members of Parliament and other members of the United Irish League are sentenced to terms of imprison-ment from one mouth to three months in connection with a meeting called to encourage tenants not to pay rent.

Robert Hart favors the consideration of Russia's claims on Manchuria in regard to mining and tailway privileges, holding the defense of the railways to be a military necessity

he Spanish Chamber of Deputies adjourns without having adopted the bill for the pay-ment in gold of the custom duties on gram, petroleum, and other articles.

American.

#### Domestic.

rember 23.-Governor Crane of Massachu-setts declines to accept the Treasury port-

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DOMESTIC NEWS

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The Colombian rebels under General Marin are defeated by the government troops at Honda, on the Isthmus of l'anama , soo men

spreading; General Mendoza is reported to have suffered several defeats and to have fled with a small party to mountains in the SOUTH AFRICA.

Coluny, with heavy losses on both aides.

Colonel Ferman, at Zerfootem, is attacked by a strong Boer commando under General DeWet; the Boers capture two guns Losa

OTHER PORFIGS NEWS

December 23.-The American officials at Con-

December #6 cember só —Differences in the Japanese cab-inet have been arranged through the tele-graphic meditation of Marquis Ito, and the budget has been withdrawn, to be redrafted.

The Caar confers the Order of St. Anne. third class, on his dentist, Dr. Wolloson, an

December 29.—The seaport town of Saffee, Mo-rocco, is struck by a waterspout and two hundred persons are washed out to the sea and drowned.

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folio, and the President is considering Gov-ernor Show of Inven. William Ellery Channing, author and port,

December 24 - Edgar S. Marlay is dismissed from his post in the Brooklyn navv-yard by Secretary Long The Union Traction Company of Philadelphia increases the wages of its conductors and motormed as a Christmas gait.

December 35. Governor Leslie M. Shaw of lowa accepts the Secretaryship of the Treasury to succeed Lyman J. Gage. A race riot occurs in New York, in which 100 negroes and 200 white men participated

December 46. The McKinley National Memo-rial Association issues a statement in dis-couragement of the commercial enterprises for the raising of lunds for the association.

December 38. Andrew Carnegre has changed the form of his offer of \$10,000,000 for higher education to the Guvenment, so that the kif-will not be in Neel Corporation bonds.

The buttle-ship Missouri is launched at New

AMERICAN DUPLNUENCIES

December 24. Philippine: Governor Tuft sails from Manila for the United States on the transport Grant. General Samson and all the other insurgent chiefs on the Island of Bohol have surren-



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616 and July R. C. Coss, Cutteraugus, N. V.; A. E. F., Regins, N. W. T.

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force "A little gen" M.M., "Unique"—G. D.;
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In addition to those reported Dr. 1.11 S. gct Cq and 655 W. H. S. B. C. C., and Dr. H. W. Fasti ii Hackett,  $\Delta\tau k_{\rm d}$  614.

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#### Problem 624.

White mates in two moves

By W. F. VON HOLZHAUZEN. From Schachmoniaturen. 1 R 41 h k 6; 8; 8; Py; 8; 6 K B; 5 Q > White mates in two moves.

#### Problem 625.

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R b 5 Q; r S + p + B = ; 3 p + 7 s; + P p = p + p + k p = ( + p + S = ( + P + p P = ( + K ) White mates in three moves

#### Problem 6z6.

Dedicated to Dr. J. T. WKRIII I. He MURRAY MARRIE. 8; 8; Q 1 P 1 S p 2; 8; 2 S 1 K 1 P; 7 P; P 5 P 1

White mates in three moves

#### The Vienna Opening.

Last month Mr. Teichman gave a lecture in the Glaverow Chess Club-room on the Vienna Game. 1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-Q B 3. The principal feature of this opening is the immediate development of the Queen's Knight to protect the King's



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Pawn and prevent the reply of Black's P-Q 4-White baving the intention of early advancing bis KBP. Black bas, on bis second move, three good defenses, viz.: B-B 4, Kt-K B 3, and Kt-Q B 3, and Mr. Teichman dealt with the variations arising from the first two defenses. One of the most interesting illustrations he gave was that after the croves 1 P-K 4, P-K 45 # Kt-Q B 3, B-B 4; 3 P-K B 4. P-Q 3; 4 Kt-B 3, Kt-K B 3; 5 B-B 4. Kt. B3; 6 P-Q3, B-K Kt5; 7P-K R3, Bx Kt; 8QxB, Kt-Q5; 6Q-Kt3, if Black continue with 9. Kt x P ch; so K-Q sq, Kt x R, White will obtain an irresistible attack by to Q x Kt P, etc. Mr. Teichman concluded by showing what is perhaps the strongest line of play that White may have in this opening, viz : t P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-Q B 3, Kt-K B 3; 3 B-B 4, Kt-B 3; 4 P-Q 3, B-B4; 5 P-K B4, P-Q 3; 6 P-B 5!- The Baltimore American.

#### Inter-Collegiate Chess.

The Ninth Acqual Chess Toornament between Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia was played in New York City on December 26, 27, and of, and resulted in a victory for Yule. The full

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1980	. 6	31/2	835	6
1901,	. 3%	733	636	436

#### Lasker's Brother.

Dr. Berthold Lasker, the brother of Emmaouel, Is distinguished, not especially as a great expert, but as the feacher of the Champion of the World. He is visiting New York City, and recently, in the Manhattan Chess-club, gave the following game played by him and a young Russian, in a Paris café.

The notes are by Dr. Lasker.

Vienoa Opeoin	E-
BUSHAN, # hete. 1 P—K 4 1 Kt—Q B 3 1 P—Q 3	Black, P-K4 Kt-KB3
lid oot know what to make	of my adversary
3	Kt-B a

4 P-Q Kt 3 "This move gave birn away, and I now determined to play for a lark. I reasoned that if were to confine P-Q he would at once proceed with 3 H-Kt 5 and after 5... P a P be would continue K-Y P in order to get a fine attack. The game was really continued that way."

P-O4 PxP Kt x Kt SH-KLS "When I made the last move he could not un-derstand my stupidity, and when he took my Queen he though! he had me at his mercy."

7 B x Q B-Kt sch "This did not seem to disturb bim much, for he

8 K-K 2 0 K-K sq Kt-R 6 ch "This took his breath completely. He was at an utter loss to understand why I did not take his Queen when I had a chance."

"Quick as lightning be made his last move.

Now I played quietty: Kt-K 5 "And be immediately played :

ra Q x B "Whereupon I mated him with" Kt x R P mate

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# The Literary Digest

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### AMERICAN FEELING TOWARD GERMANY.

T has often been remarked that wars are caused, not so much by the immediate incidents that precipitate them, as by the state of mind of the two peoples involved. Hugo Münsterberg, a German who is professor of psychology in Harvard University, said in a magazine article a couple of years ago: "If Americans and Germans like each other, the whole of China will be too small to cause a conflict; but if there is antipathy between them, the tiniest rock in the ocean may suffice to bring on a war which shall set the globe ablaze." The attitude of our people toward Germany was tested in a degree last May by Senator Lodge in his speech at the opening of the Pan-American Exposition, in which he assumed a rather belligerent tone toward an unnamed nation which was generally understood to be that of the Kaiser ; and it was recorded in these columns at that time that the great majority of the newspapers deprecated the Senator's tone and expressed only the most friendly feeling for the German people and their Government.

Another opportunity is now afforded by Germany's reported intention to obtain satisfaction from Veneruela for certain alleged damages and indignities to her subjects, mentioned in our department of Foreign Topics last week, and for a debt of several million dollars in connection with a railroad enterprise, explained in the paragraphs at the end of this article. It is said that the German Government has assured our Department of State that it has no intention of violating the Monroe Doctrine by occupying permanently any portion of Veneuelan soil, and it is reported that the Emperor has given a further proof of his good will by asking Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, to christen his new yacht, which is now being built on Shooter's Island, 'near New York City.'

Most of the American press have nothing but the most friendly words for Germany; but not all. The Washington Peri declares that "Germany will launch herself in stormy waters when she undertakes to seize the Venezuelan custom-houses and collect from the world's commerce with that republic a debt which Venezuela herself does not acknowledge and for the integrity of which we have no final voucher"; and it adde that "the real question is whether European Powers can send fleets and armies to the western hemisphere to collect debts claimed—houselfy or

dishonestly—by their subjects. Perhaps they can, but we take the liberty of persisting in the conviction that the experiment is fraught with peril." The Memphis Commercial Appleal, too, thinks that Germany's hostile demonstration toward Venezuela "can hardly be viewed with equanimity by the people of this country," and says

"Suppose Germany should seize the customs-house at La Guayra, and Castro should proclaim free trade, what will be the outcome? Will we find Germany levying a tariff on the imports of Venenuela? To allow a European power to promulgate a tariff for a South American country would be an unheard-of proposition. From whatever standpoint we look at it, the situation is both delicate and critical. Germany has at least taken to most unfortunate and sinister time to assert her claim by force of arms. If Venezuela were enjoying internal peace, the ing with grave distract the German interposition in Venezuela when that country is sectiling with discord. We can not help thinking that there is an ulterior purpose behind the German program in South America. At any rate American diplomacy would do well to keep its eyes wide open."

The Brooklyn Eag/e, however, denounces "the attempt made by certain alleged newspapers to create a belief that war is imminent between the United States and Germany over the latter's justifiable effort to protect the interests of her eitizens" as "almost too contemptible to merit attention"; and adds that "the Monroe Doctrine is not an egis for thieves, even tho they masquerade in the guise of volcanic republics." The Chicago Evening Post, too, thinks that "it seems absurd even to consider the possibility of war with Germany"; and the New York Tribune believes that "there is practically no possibility" of such a thing. "It is within the knowledge of this newspaper," says the New York Times, "that the relations between Ger many and the United States are wholly amicable, and that the belief in their continuance is based upon reasons of unusual validity." The New Orleans Picarune thinks "there is no good reason for suspecting Germany of acting in the present instance with any ulterior motive," and the Detroit Free Press brands the "reckless insinuations" to the contrary as "criminal nonsense." Similar opinions are expressed by the Indianapolis News, the Boston Journal, the New York Sun, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Columbia State, the Atlanta Journal, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, and many other papers. These papers hold that while this country is bound to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, that doctrine ought not to be allowed to shield the South American republics from bill collectors. The Pittsburg Times

"A mistaken notion has grown up that the Monroe Doctrine is a condition laid down by this Government for the protection of other American governments than our own. The truth is that self-defense and nothing else is the motive of the Monroe Doctrine, and if Venezuela owes Germany a just debt there is no reason in the world why it should not be collected. Should Germany attempt to obtain lodgment on the sail of the New World, intent of the measure is to keep European countries from gaining an advantage of that kind on this side of the ocean. What Germany does to Venezuela from the decks of German batteships is no concern of the United States, except so far as property of American citizens is jeoporalized."

It would be a fine thing for England, thinks the Springfield

Republican, if Germany and the United States should go to war. It says:

"If England, Germany, and the United States are now and are to remain the three great commercial Powers of the coning generation, then it is clear that of the three those two will receive the severest check which allow themselves to be drawn into war, while that one will profit most by war which remains at peace. Nothing could profit Bugland more than to have Germany and the United States at war. Under the circumstances, the most cold-blooded and calculating statesmaship dicates that the United States keep its hand on the phowshare and not upon the sword. Let the two Powers that face each other across the German ocean come to blows, if they will; our business is peace."

The story of the German railroad claim in Venezuela is told as follows in the Pittsburg Post:

"The trouble grows out of the financing of a railroad by German capitalists and built by German contractors, not the Government, from Caracas to Valencic, a distance of 110 miles. It became a most expensive bit of railroad construction and financiering. The debt is admitted, and altho the country was plundered, it was under the forms of law, and Venezuela will have to pay. The road cost \$145,000 a mile, figuring up nearly \$16,-000,000. It was then managed at a cost of \$6,500 a mile, or \$700,000 per annum, and Venezuela was called on to pay the bond interest, as all the receipts had been absorbed. The German financiers were two banks under a concession by which the Venezuelan Government guaranteed 7 per cent. interest. In 1895 these banks loaned Venezuela \$10,000,000. It is alleged that the banks by various hocus-pocus processes got this loan, and Venezuela merely the shell of the oyster. The actual cost of the road fell far below the obligations incurred.

'There appears to be no doubt that Venezuela was 'done up' in a debt of many millions, but under the manipulation of acute financiers in a legal way. The equities of the German claims are preposterous. But the robberies were under the forms of When the whole matter comes to be looked into by impartial judges, the war menace of Germany appears to be nothing less than an effort to collect a big sum, partially fraudulent, at the cannon's mouth. Out of this, if Germany persists in her hostile purposes against the South American state, it is easy to see complications may arise in the United States. Venezuela has not the good opinion of the world, but when it comes to landing German troops on American soil to enforce a fraudulent claim, it will be very apt to arouse an intense feeling in this country. Germany is proceeding very cautiously, and with the evident purpose to avoid friction with the United States, but there is no telling what may happen when the South American side of the financial and war conflict impresses itself on the American people. We are naturally sensitive as to European force applied to American states. That is the basis of the Monroe Destrine."

# WILL A REVOLT FOLLOW THE CUBAN

PPREHENSION is felt by a number of American papers that the refusal of General Maso and his party to take part in the Cuban election on Tuesday of last week will be followed by an attempt to reverse the result of it by force of arms. The Masoists were the anti-American party, and withdrew from the campaign upon the ground that the American authorities in Cuba were using their influence for the election of Palma. A more potent reason, it is believed, was the probability that Maso had no chance of success anyway; but a reading of the Cuban papers seems to show that there was some basis for the Maso charge. General Wood and the other Americans in Cuba do not appear to have interfered at all in favor of either candidate, but the Cuban office-holders, according to La Lucka, a paper that has been pretty favorable to United States interests, used their influence and money very freely, and without rebuke from head. quarters, to advance Palma's campaign. The Masoists also charged that the entire board of scrutiny, which had charge of the elections, was composed of Palma partizans, and that the authorities refused to allow the Maso party a representation on the board. An extremely small vote was cast, and many papers think this indicates trouble ahead.

"Only the strongest administration," remarks the Pittsburg Dispatch, "can succeed in establishing a popular government in the face of such conditions as the deliberate non-participation of a large proportion of the voters, who thereby seek to reserve the right to make trouble for the elected officers upon any and all occasions," and it thinks that "unless Maso's strength is greatly overestimated President-to-be Palma will have a difficult if not impossible task." It seems to the Philadelphia Inquirer, too, that the Masoists may very likely express their sentiments later in "the shape of disorderly violence." "That is the regular South American practise," it says, "and it will be no more gratifying than surprising should the Cubans fail to follow it." Maso's action, thinks the Baltimore Herald, "resembles the sullen declaration of the small boy who will not play unless he can be captain," and it considers the action a "sign of extreme political weakness," and one that "follows closely along the prec-







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edents set by our other Southern neighbors, in that the opposition party is always the revolutionary party and the hustings are hedges, and the most telling arguments consist of rifle-fring." The Richmond Dippth, to, to, regards it as "by no means certain that the election of Palma will be gracefully acquiesced in throughout the island," and the Hartford Courant says:

"We wish Estrada Palnia a more tranquil and happier administration than we can at present hope for him. The real test of his executive ability.

and of the capacity of the Cubans for orderly self-government under a written constitution, will not come until the withdrawal of the American troops from the island. There are indications that it will be a severe test when it comes, The malcontent ex-generals, professional agitators, and officehungry demagogs are likely to make all the trouble for him they can, It is a hard fate that drags him, at his time of life, from that peaceful home in the shadow of the Ramapo hills to the palace in Havana.

Turning to the Cuban papers, a sharp division of opinion is apparent, altho none of them goes so far as to advocate or predict a resort to arms. El Comercio (Havana) says that in all the island "there is not a place but feels and thinks with

teels and thinks with Maso," but that "the Cuban sentiment has been grievously wounded by the frozen winds from the North," and it adds: "The republic of Cuba will be founded. Certainly; but it will be similar to any ayuntamiento constituted through the pressure of the boss of the town, but not with the will and cooperation of the people themselves," La Lu, ka, da Hayanah save.

"It is a painful spectacle and causes profound regret that by fraudulent and overview measures certum high Cubun officials should cheat the wishes of the majority of the voters of the country by strangling the chances of their candidate, General Maso. These people do not understand that if by such devices and contemptible deception they succeed in defeating the candiulate of the majority they are preparing a stormy time for Cubaand that the republic, born branded with fraud, coercion, and violence, would be an unstable régime, without bearings, and uncertain and short-lived."

The Chion Expanded (Havann) says that the election shows how things are going. Americanism has invaled the social body, and all seems to conspire that Cuba shall "fall to the depths indicated by the Monroe Doctrine." The Expublica Cubana (Havana) terms the election day "one of shanne for the Cubana." The Masoists, it says, are "the last of the Cubans." And it declares that they will keep up the fight, altho it has doubts of their success. The Fetrar (Havana), however, calls

the election "an immense victory for the people," and says that if the Masonists had gone to the polls, it would have made no difference in the result. The Disassion (Havana) thinks, too, that the great majority of the Cuban people favor Palma, and it attributes the small vote and lack of enthusiasm to the certainty of his election. It foresees difficulties for the new government, however.

As in this country, the votes were cast for Presidential elec-



TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA. To be President of Cuba.

tors not for the candidates themselves. Fifty-five Palma electors were chosen and eight Maso electors. In addition there were chosen governors and conncils for the six provinces, the members of the lower house of Cougress, and the electors in each province who will toutly with the provincial councils, choose four national senators for each of the provinces. The elec toral college casts its ballots February 21 The term of the President, Vice-President, and representatives is four years. and that of the senators eight.

Señor Palma says in a newspaper in-

"The principal object of the Cuban republic should be, first of all, to secure the most friendly relations with the Amer.

ican people, who helped us in our hour of need. We will always bear in mind the work of the United States in helping us to obtain our independence from Spanish rule. At the same time, we should try to secure from the Washington Government all the advantages possible for our products by reasonable reductions of the import duties, especially on sugar and tobacco, as this is the only way for Cuba to escape the absolute ruin of these two industries, which are the bases of Cuba's actual wealth. Without this benefit the Cuban people will find themselves in great distress and subject to disturbances from lack of employment, Without this benefit all the sacrifices of the Cubans for their freedom will be set at naught, for in a starving condition they can not enjoy their independence. I am convinced that the people of the United States know very well that it is to their own interests that Cuba be in a prosperous condition and in a state of order and peace, and for that reason I am sure that a majority of the Americans will favor a commercial treaty between the countries advantageous both to the United States and Cuba."

The President-elect is characterized as follows by the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The new President of Cuba is 65 years old. He is a native of Bayanio, Cuba, and is a lawyer and planier. During the prising of 1808 he was a member of the Revolutionary Congress, and was elected President in 1875. Subsequently he was detained in Spanish castles. He vasited the United States for a buffer period, and then went to Honduras, where he became post-

master-general. Returning to this country in 1882, he established an justitute at Ceatral Valley, Orange County, N. Y. Spain offered to restore his estates to him if he would swear allegiance, but he refused to take the oath. Upon the death of Jose Marti, Palma was elected by the Cuban revolutionary clubs as the head of the Cuban movement outside the island. While the Spanish war progressed he was the leading spirit of the Cuban lunta. The prospective President owes his success partly to General Maximo Gomez, who declined to be a candidate himself, after finding that much opposition was manifested to him because he was born in Santo Domingo, Gomez visited Palma in this country last July, and persuaded him to permit the use of his name in connection with the Presidency. The business and industrial classes were favorable to Palma, and the influence of Gomez among the men who had borne arms brought most of them iuto line for Palma. . . . . .

"The election of such a man as President will be conducive to friendly relations between the United States and Cula, Palma's residence in this country, his familiarity with American politics, and his appreciation of the real sentiments of the Amerscan people toward Culia, qualify him to make an irrelligent and sagecious executive. He is neither swashincker nor alventurer, but a man of affairs, learned in the law, and one whose inclinations are for peace. The negotiations with this country part of Culia, Lact and discretion, and Unima is particularly sited to be the modesman for his native land."

# RESENTMENT IN THE ARMY OVER THE CENSURE OF GENERAL MILES.

THE military journals seem to be more deeply stirred than the daily press by the President's rebuke of General Miles (discussed in our issue for December 28) for the latter's discussion of the Schley vertict. It appears that the Lientemmt-General was not only rebuked by the letter from Secretary Root, but was publicly criticized by the President before a rounful of visitors in the White House. According to the Washington correspondents, the President indicated that General Miles should step into an adjoining room, but the General suspected that he was being "invited to the weedshelf," and mude no nove in that



A RETURNED CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

UNCLE SAM: "Say, Sania, can't you lose that down some beathen's

direction, whereupon the President administered his rebuke publicly. The Army and Navy Journal (New York) says it "greatly regress" to learn of the White House incident, and declares that the army regulations "forbid such a showing of disrespect toward even a non-commissioned officer by his superior in rank." It goes on to say:

" It is certain that military men have been left free to express

at least their complimentary opinions of others, even to the extent of publishing resolutions of approval and the presentation of various unigible tokens of esteem. If a different rale is to prevail in the future, and a more sever penalty is to be imposed than the one apparently inended, it would seem that some more appropriate method might be found for making the fact known than by the open rebuke through the public press, by a civillad

Secretary, of an officer of long and distinguished services who, by virtue of his position, represents the honor and dignity of the military service.

"By Article 898 of Regulations, punishment for light offenses is limited to the censure of the commanding officer. and a reprimand. such as has been administered to the Lieutenant - General, can only be administered on the verdict of a court-marrial, as it is a distinct and well-defined punish meat for specially



THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN,
"I guess I'm about the only Hero left."

— Harper's Weekly.

named offenses. Even a non-commissioned officer is under the protection of Article 236, which dreves officers to be cautious reproving him in the presence or hearing of private soldiers. Is it and incumbent that at least equal consideration should shown to the officer commanding in the presence of his military lateriors?

"There is a general misunderstanding by men not trained to the military service, and familiar with its system of checks and balances, as to the extent and limitation of the seemingly arisery authority of a military commander. They appear to everlook the fact that courtesy and consideration for others are the foundations of military discipline equally with justice, and that these are binding upon the highest as well as upon the lowest. That there may be no misunderstanding as to this, in the very forefront of the Regulations (Articles 2-4) these principles are declared:

"Military authority will be exercised with firmness and justice. Punishment must conform to law, and superiors are forbidden to lajure those under their authority by tyraanical or capricious conduct, or by abusive language. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline."

"The smart of a public rebuke is very severe in the case of a publisher man, and the bestowal of it should be reserved as a punishment for some flagrant offeuse duly determined by the verdict of a court-martial. Experience may thicken the hides of men who, is order to obtain promotion through the suffrage, are obliged to run the garntet of unlimited criticism and abuse, but God forbid that this should ever be true of military men, or that te time should ever come when they were not ready to say:

Better to die ten thousand deaths, Than wound my honor.'"

#### The Army and Navy Register (Washington) says:

"The incident of the week in service circles has been the re-buke of Lieutenat-General Miles, the text of the correspondence being published elsewhere in this issue. The event has created much comment, the consensate of opinion being decidedly in favor of General Miles, even among those who do not share that officer's view of the Schley case, the subject to which General Miles referred in the public interview. The impression prevails that the tone of the Kool letter is unnecessarily severe, all out of present the control of t

opinion on the matter entertained by the majority of the peo-

"However much people may differ in opinion on the justice or necessity of a fierce rebuke of Milos and its publication in semi-official form, there can be no doubt on that other incident, said to have occurred at the White House, where General Miles are personally criticized by the President in the presence of other visitors. If this is so, General Miles's friends may very well find their patience exhausted. As for Miles, he is not likely to appear again in the matter; his advisers are counseling slience, an attitude which is the most discrete, regardless of the procession of the p

#### SYNDICATES WITHIN SYNDICATES.

NE feature of the "trust" movement that has received comparatively little notice from the press thus far is called to our attention in connection with an article entitled "A Glimpse of the Steel Trust's Profits" in our issue for December 7. In that article several paragraphs were quoted from the New York Journal of Commerce to the effect that checks aggregating \$25 .-000,000 had been sent "to members of the underwriting syndicate of the United States Steel Corporation," and that "the profits of the syndicate are largely in excess" of this amount, and that "these profits may equal or exceed 30 per cent., or \$60,000,000," A reader who says that he owns common and preferred stock in the great steel concern directs attention to the fact that the distribution referred to above was not made by the United States Steel Corporation to its shareholders, but was paid by "the syndicate which subscribed \$200,000,000 to protect the stock of the United States Steel Corporation on the stock exchange," and that these profits were "realized by the syndicate in its Wall Street transactions." As to the relation of this syndicate to the larger corporation he writes:

"I understand that in the case of most, if not all, large corporations formed in the present rea, inside syndicates, in the nature of a 'wheel within a wheel,' are organized for steering purposes. These organizations do excellent service in protecting the stock of the corporation on the market, and in that way serve the interests of the public who subscribe to the stock, especially those who invest when the corporation is first formed. ... During financial distribunces the bears in Wall Street operate to reduce the prices of securities. My interests are served by the syndicate stock on the street, the bears can not make an effective raid thereon. This serves to maintain the price of my investment, and to this extent even those investors who did not purchase

stock until after the syndicate had been formed receive a benefit from the protective influences of that inside circle."

In contrast with this favorable picture of the inner circles that protect the shareholders of the great "trusts," comes an account of an inside circle of magnates of the copper trust which credits them with a purpose not so benevolent. The United States Investor (Boston) says that the present depressed situation in copper "is, in our opinion, the result of a deep-settled conspiracy on the part of a handful of morally irresponsible financial adventurers to levy blackmail on the whole financial and industrial world," and it declares its belief that "the two reductions in the Amalgamated dividend rate, and the several cuts in the price of metal, were all effected with mulice prepense, as part of a deliberate and diabolical plan to effect the ruin of a large number of persons in order to advance the interests of a few innovators in the copper industry." The "inner circle" in this case. according to The Investor, formed itself into a corporation known as "The United Metals Selling Company." The Invesfor tells the story of the company as follows:

"It appears that the 'real thing' is not the Amalyamated Copper Company, but the United Metals Selling Company. As Lawson so pithily says, 'The beginning and foundation of the present "copper trust" is the United Metals Selling Company, a close corporation, controlled by the Amalgamated interests. The long and short of the matter appears to be that the Amalgamated Copper Company was organized for the express purpose of being 'milked' by the United Metals Selling Company. We have Lawson's authority for the fact that the Standard Oil people own the United Metals Selling Company. The public were solicited to step up and subscribe to the shares of the Amalgamated Company, but no one has ever heard of the public being invited to buy the shares of the United Metals Selling Company, The last-mentioned concern is unquestionably the means by which the promoters of the copper deal get their 'rake-off.' You do not find anything said about the United Metals Selling Company in any of the stock market or corporation manuals, it would probably require considerable of an effort to find out the real nature of its business, no statement of its affairs ever appears in print, and the size of its profits is entirely conjectural. The concern, in the language of the street, is regarded as a 'cinch' for the Standard Oil millionaires. There is the best of reasons for believing that the United Metals Selling Company has been earning at an enormous rate. We have recently made some attempt to ascertain the salient features of this enterprise, and tho we have not met with anything like the success that we could desire, we are nevertheless able to present a few points which may afford a pretty good inkling of the purpose and methods of



TIM: FLIES
- The Minneapolis Journal.



ALADDEN'S LAMP WASN'T A CIRCUMSTANCE TO THIS ONE,
-The Boston Herald.



-The Chicago Inter Ocean.

the United Metals Selling Company. In the first place, the capitalization, we find by a recent list of New Jersey companies, is \$5,000,000, of a par value of \$100. This capitalization, we are told, was all paid in in cash. There were only a select few invited to go in, prominent umong them being President Stillman, of the National City Bank, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, Leonard Lewisohn, and A. C. Burrage. Altho the entire stock was, at last accounts, practically held by about a dozen men. these six were the most influential. We are also told on good authority that the stock sells for \$300 or \$400 a share, tho there are very few dealings even at these figures. We know of an offer of \$200 a share which was refused. The Metals Selling Company, so far as its dealings with outside companies are concerned, pursues a very conservative course; we understand that it is careful not to advance too large a percentage on the conper offered to it, the current reports state that, so far as the Amalgamated Copper Company is concerned, it has been more lenient. In fact, as one well-informed man says, 'it is not at all reasonable to suppose that the Standard Oil coterie will "hold the bag" for the Amalgamated Copper Company, and that whichever way the game goes the Metals Selling Company is bound to win out." And, finally, it may be added that we are informed that the United Metals Selling Company carned at least 40 per cent, last year; tint is, \$2,000,000 on a capitalization of \$5,000,000. From all that can be learned, it would appear that the Amalgamated Company is a mere detail in the plans of the Standard Oil people in connection with the copper situation. Amalgamated stock is a football, which they kick about the market in any way that suits their speculative purposes, much as Sugar stock has always been a football for the insiders in the refinling business. To-day they may be out of the stock and to-morrow they may be in. But their interests in the United Metals Seiling Company are entirely of another sort. This concern is their stand-by: in it they have a 'dead sure thing.' It provides them ail the means they could desire for absorbing the entire profit of the Amalgamated Company in the future, provided they see fit. This is an old scheme, and we have known it to be worked with the most extraordinary success in the past."

#### LAST YEAR'S LYNCHINGS, HANGINGS, SUICIDES, AND MURDERS.

A RECORD of the violent deaths of 1901 which appears in the Chicago Tribuna d'Indra, by comparison with previous yearly records, an opportunity to measure the moral amelioration or decadence of the American people in these respects. From such a comparison it appears that there were more lyuchings last year than the year before; but fewer murders. There were 7.85 murders, but only 107 executions for murder. Suicide is steadily increasing. We quote The Tribune's editorial review of these matters, followed by its statistical records:

"The dark records of hangiag and lynching are made up for the year 190." The former shows a gicam of encouragement. The latter, in some respects, is distinctly discouraging. There were 18 legal executions during the year, once less than during 199. Of those executed 21 were negroes and 47 whites. It is somewhat significant that, as compared with 1905, the number of negroes is increased 13 and the number of whites decreased 13 and the figures for 1905 being negroes, \$5; whites, 60. The South had 82 of the executions and the North 36, the ratio being about the same as last year, when the figures were 80 in the South and 39 in the North. The crimes which led up to these executions were as follows: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; train robbery, 1. In 1900 only five were hanged for criminal assault.

"This increase in executions for criminal assault would apparently indicate that this crimine, which is falsely assigned as 'the customary crime' in the South, is coming more and more to be punished by the law instead of by the moh, but the increase of lynching for the year makes it difficult to determine this with absolute correctness.

"The lynchings for the year number 135, ns compared with 115 in 1900, an increase of 20. Of these 121 occurred in the South and 14 in the North, as compared with 107 in the South

and 8 in the North in 1900, an increase which is not creditable to the five Northern States, California, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, and Indiana. The number of negroes lynched in 1901 was 107, the same number as in 1000. Besides these one Indian and one Chinaman were victims. Curiously enough the principal crimes which led to these lynchings are almost the same in the two years, being 30 for murder in 1001 and 30 for murder in 1000: 10 for criminal assault in 1901 and 18 for criminal assault in 1900, The six Southern States which have the largest number of mob murders are Mississippi, 16; Louisiana, 15; Alabama, 15: Georgia, 11: Tennessee, 12: Texas, 11. Three of these States, howver, show improvement, Mississippl having 4, Louisiana 5, and Georgia 2 less than last year, but Alabama has increased 7, Tennessee 5, and Texas 7. Discouraging as the figures apnear, there are many causes at work in the South which promise improvement. It is not encouraging that the number of lynchings in the North should have increased as much. The record of deaths by violence in this country in 1901

shows quite a decrease, being 7,852, as compared with 8,375 in 1900. The latter figures were an increase of 2,050 ever those of the preceding year. It is not possible, of course, to obtain accurate statistics on this point by mail and telegraph, as many cases are not reported, but they are sufficiently accurate to indicate are not reported, but they are sufficiently accurate to indicate of suicides, however, tells another and sadder story. In \$\to\$ 7,424 persons "shuffled off this mortal coil," are compared with 6,755 in 1920. The steady increase in the suicide habit, largely due to the case with which poisson may be obtained, this being the most common agency employed, is shown by the following record of cases in a series of pears: 1839, a. (20, 184), 1. (3), 1. (3), 2. (3), 2. (3), 3. (3), 3. (3), 3. (3), 3. (4), 3. (3), 3. (4), 3. (4), 3. (4), 3. (5), 5. (5), 5. (7), 1. (5), 6. (5), 5. (7), 7. (5), 6. (5), 5. (7), 7. (5), 7. (5), 5. (7), 7. (5), 7. (7), 5. (7), 7.

Lyachings.—"The lyachings reported in 1920 showed an increase of eight over those of 1899. A still further increase must be noted this year—an increase in brutality as well as in number —the record standing 107 in 1899, 115 in 1920, and 135 in 1920. The following table showing the number of lynchings in the last seventeen years may be of value to those engaged in the study of this branch of criminology.

1884		
1886	****** ** ****************************	
1857		
1888		
188g	196   1858	
1890	127   16-39	
1891	199 1900	
1842		
1893		

"The lynchings in the various States and Territories were as follows.

"Of these lynchings 121 occurred in the South and 14 in the North. Of the total number 107 were negroes, 26 whites, 11n-dian, and 1 Chinaman. The alleged crimes for which they were lynched were as follows: Murier, 39; criminal assault, 19; theft, 12; murderous assault, 0; attempted criminal assault, 8; cattle and horse stealing, 7; complicity in murder, 6; quarrel over profit sharing, 5; arson, 4; suspected murder, 3; suspected over profit sharing, 5; arson, 4; suspected murder, 5; suspected graph of the steady of

these, 9 were lynched because of race prejudice, 3 for unknown reasons, and there was 1 case of mistaken identity."

Hangings.—"The number of legal executions in 1901 was 118, as compared with 119 in 1900, 121 in 1899, 169 in 1898, 127 in 1895, 122 in 1895, 122 in 1895, 123 in 1894, 126 in 1893, and 107 in 1892. The number of executions in the several States and Territories was as follows:

Alabama 6	New York
Arkansas11	
California 1	North Carolina
Coiorado o	North Dakota
Connecticut o	Ohio
Delaware o	t)regron
Plorida 0	Pennsylvania
Georgia13	Rhode Island
Idaho 0	South Carolina
Illinois	South Dakota
Indiana	Teonesse,
lowa	Texas
Kansas	Utah
Keotucky 3	Vermont
Louisiana	vermont
Maine	Vargin:a
MAIDE	West Virginia
Maryland 4	Wisconsin
Massachusetts2	Washington
Michigan	Wroming
Minnesota,	Arizona
Mississippi	District of Columbia
Missouri 4	New Mexico
Montana t	Indian Territory
Nebraska o	49klabama
New Jersey 3.	Alaska
New Hampshite	
. here were 82 hanged in t	he South and 36 in the North, o

There were 82 hauged in the South and 36 in the North, of whom 71 were negroes and 47 whites. The crimes for which they were executed were: Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; and train robbery, 1."

Saicides.—"Suicide continues to increase in the United States. The total number reported to The Tribun, for the year 1991 is 7,245, as compared with 6,755 to 1970 and 5,340 in 1899. Of this total 5,350 were males and 1,395 females, which curiously shows the same proportion of nearly five males to one female for several years past. Physicians, as usual, head the list among professional men, the record standing: Physicians, 33; attorneys, 10; clergymen, 10; bankers, 6; journalists, 6; college professors, 1. The causes of self-number were as follows:

Despondencys,98a	Domestic infelicity	541
Unknown	Liquor	4.29
Insanity 674	Disappointed love	18
Illahenith		

"Poison continues to be the most common agency in commiting saticle; 2, tole killed themselves with poison, 2,76 by shooting, 614 by hanging, 513 by drowning, 356 by cutting their threats, 55 by jumping from roofs and windows, 55 by throwing themselves in front of locomotive engines, 27 by stabbing, 23 by fre, 11 by dynamite, and 6 by starving."

Murders,—"The total number of deaths by violence in the United States during 1901 shows a small decrease, being 7.852, as compared with 8,275 in 1900. The causes may be classified as follows:

Quarrels	Resisting arrest
Unknown	Righwaymen killed
lealouse så	Self-defense
By highwaymen 193	Strikes
losanity 174	Outrage
Infanticide 149	

# LIQUOR JOURNALS ON SUNDAY SALOONS IN NEW YORK.

THE Journals devoted to the wine, liquor, and beer interests are already calling upon Mayor-elect Low and his colleagues not to yield to the sentiment against open salsons on Sanday in New York City. Midds's Criticolon, a liquor journal published in Chicago, declares that "the so-called reform movement of all the forces opposed to Tammany could never have disologed that body from its seat unless they had openly joined hands with the liquor interest which wished to free itself from the toils of the tigger's blackmail," and it alleges that "an agreement was arrived at between Mayor Low, Justice Jerome, and other leaders whereby some form of relief was promised." The Wine and Spirit Gazetti (New York) says: "Seth Low and William Travers Jerome have both before their election given

distinct pledges of a modification of the present excise law in a more liberal sense as far as the sale of liquor on Sunday is concerned, and right here let it be understood that from information received since the election of Measrs. Low and Jerome, the liquor trade of the State will hold both these public officials to a strict account. It expects them to redeem their pledges." The American Brezer (New York) makes a threat that the reform element will lose the next election if the saloons are shut up Sundays. It xays.

"Our citizens have made up their minds to the fact that they will no longer endura a Purishair. Sunday, but want to celebrate the Lord's day in a more continental fashion, that is, after the hours of religious service are over they want to enjoy the remainder of the Sabhath in a quiet and peaceful manner by visiting public gardens with their families, refresh themselves with harmless, attimulating beverages, and listen to the dramatic masterworks of the stage or to the sweet strains of classical musse, precisely like the most religious people of Europe day.

" Our people have commenced to realize that it is degrading to the citizens of a free country to have to enjoy on the sly certain harmless pleasantries of life, openly permitted to the subjects of a monarch; that it is inconceivable why the enjoyment of refreshments which by mere force of habit have become to them a necessity, and are permitted during six days of the week, should be stamped as a misdemeanor on the seventh day; and, finally, that it is revolting to an enlightened people of the twentieth century to have the day of rest and recreation turned into a day of arrest and condemnation. The free-born Americans are getting tired of having to buy immunity from their inferiors for things to which free citizens have an undisputed right. They will henceforth assert that right, defying their oppressors, and when the speculative and paternal country legislators once realize that in future nothing can be gotten out of New York, they will either give in and try to keep on good terms with the people of the great city, or leave them to their fate. Should, however, the self-styled guardians of the big child 'New York' continue in their arrogant attitude, then the ruling party in the State will be held responsible for their actions; the people will rise in their just wrath against that party and its leaders and wrest the muchabused power from their hands,"

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Now is the time for General Miles to begin adding to his woodpile - The Chicago Record-Herald.

No one, it will be observed, has been put through the mill for saying a good word for Sampson. - The Chicago News.

EVEN in being annexed to the mainland New York City seems to prefer noderground methods. - The Chicago Tribune.

MARCONI'S one-cent-per-word cable toll and Tom Johnson's three-cent street-car fare bear a strong family resemblance,—The Wathington Post, SECRETARY SHAW'S declaration that he will follow Secretary Gune's

policy is probably to be taken in a Rooseveltian sense.—The Philadelphia Ledger. EDITOR HRYAN is publishing The Commoner of the past year in book

EDITOR BRYAN is publishing The Commoner of the past year in book form it will probably be dramatized for next seasoo.—The Baltimore American.

WE think It is plain enough that the President has not only "carried out" the policy of his predecessor, but has buried it beyond resurrection.—The Allanta Constitution.

WAIT AND SEE.—There will be little to complain of if the first year of the

WAIT AND SEE.—There will be little to complain of if the first year of the twenty-first century prove as prosperous as the first year of the twentieth was.—The Chicago Tribune.

If the wireless telegraph is fully developed over here it would give Yankee Doodie a chance to sitck another feather in his cap and call it Marconl. — The Circuland Plain Desler.

SECRETARY ROOT decides that "conditions of war "exist in the Philippines. However, he is too late to copyright the opinion as an original production. "The Allanta Constitution."

A YELLOW streak has been found by workingmen who were excavating under New York for the new tunnel. Outsiders had charitably supposed that New York's yellow streak was superficial and did not go below the surface.—The Chicago News.

"My!" cried the sparrow, admiringly, "you can stay up in the air an awful long time without resling, can't you?" "Well," replied the pigeon, modestly, "I am pretity good at hovering, but I'm out in It with a South African cousin of mine called 'the dove of peace. He's been up in the air tor years." The Philade/phia Press.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### LITERATURE IN 1901.

THE most remarkable literary developments of the opening year of the new century in America have been described as "the rage for historical fiction and the exploitation of popular novels on the stage." The Rookman, which notes these tendencies and surveys the output of popular fiction in the English language during the past year, finds "a great many very clever and admirable stories," but "nothing particularly astonishing." It continues (Inmary):

"Summing up the past year, however, is a matter of personal opinion. Take, for instance, Mr. Kipling's 'Kim'. There are those who think that' Kim' is not only a great book, but one of the very greatest books of the last thirty years. There are others who think nothing of the kind. Some readers profess to find in Lucas Malet's 'The History of Sir Richard Calmady' qualities of scope and style that raise the book to a place among the great works of faction. Mr. Gibbert Parker's 'The Right of Way' few people would venture to call Mr. Winston Churchill's 'The Crisis' a great novel, but several hundred thousand appreciative readers have found it excellent and entertaining. And in this manner we might go through the entire list.'

In the lists of the six most popular books printed in The Bookman during 1901, "Alice of Old Vincennes" figures most prominently, having occurred in eight of the twelve monthly tables, "Eben Holden" and "The Crisis" came next, having been mentioned six times. "The Visits of Elizabeth" was five times mentioned: "Eleanor," "The Helmet of Navarre, " "The Puppet Crown, " "Graustark " and "Richard Yea-and-Nay " four times : "In the Palace of the King" and "D'ri and I" three times; and "The Right of Way," "Stringtown on the Pike," "L'Aiglon," "The Eternal City," and "Truth Dexter" twice. The following novels were only mentioned once : "Lazarre," "Kim," "Blennerhasset," "The Octopus," "Tommy and Grizel," "The Master Christian," "Tarry Thou Till I Come," "Wanted-A Matchmaker," "An Englishwoman's Love-Letters," "Quincy Adams Sawyer," "In the Name of a Woman," "Like Another Helen," and "The Turn of the Road." The Bookman comments

'In these tables there are mentioned twenty-nine different books, of which nineteen are the work of American witters. Eight of the others are by English writers, while 'The Right of Way' and L'Aiglon' were written respectively by a Canadian and a Frenchman. Of the twenty-nine books, twenty-one are the work of men, six of women, while the authors of 'An Englishwoman's Love-Letters' and of 'Trutil Dexter' have never positively been identified. Many think that Sidney McCall is a woman, while 'An Englishwoman's Love-Letters' is generally supposed to have been written by Mr. Laurence Housman. It is interesting to note that nine of these books may be classed as historical novels. Two more are of the 'Prisoner of Zenda' type, and two belong to the 'B gosh school.' Into four of the novels some kind of a religious element is strongly introduced.'

The "popular" method of classifying books is rather an unsatifactory one, as is remarked by several of the literary critics, Many American movels that reach a very high literary standard—such as, for instance, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Circumstance," Mrs. Wharton's "Crucial Instances," and Gertrude Atherton's "The Aristocrats"—find no place in The Hookman's Tlists. The London Academy, in a comprehensive review of English fiction during the past year, prints not only a list of the most popular novels, but also a list of what it considers the best novels. It selects the following as being, in its opinion, the best twelve English novels of the year:

"Kim." By Rndyard Kipling.

"Sister Teresa." By George Moore.

"The Serious Wooing," By "John Oliver Hobbes."
"The White Cottage," By "Zack,"

"The History of Sir Richard Calmady." By "Lucas Malet."

"Tristram of Blent." By "Anthony Hope."

"The Column." By Charles Marriott.

"The Lost Land." By Julia M. Crottie.
"Casting of Nets." By Richard Bagot.
"The Lord of the Sea." By M. P. Shiel.

"The House with the Green Shutters." By "George Douglas."

The two greatest American novels of the year were "The Octopus," by Frank Norris, and "Sister Carrie," by Theodore Dreiser, in the judgment of *The Academy*, which also singles out for special mention Henry James's "The Sacred Fount."

American poetry has not been inadequately represented during the year, the most moteworthy effort in this field being generally regarded as Mr. William Vaughn Moody's recent book of poems. "Mr. Moody has without question the finest gift of any of the younger American poets," says Richard Le Galliemon (in the New York Journal); "his 'Ode in the Time of Hesitation' was a distinguished piece of work, not unworthy of Mr. William Watson. I must not forget, too," he adds, "that the year has brought us a new volume by Mr. Markham, a volume which more than sustains his reputation for noble numbers,"

Edwin Markham, writing in the same paper, comments on the silence of the "veteran vassals of the Muse," and praises Mr. Stedman's "stately ode on 'Yale's blossoming centuries." Richard Watson Gilder's "Five Books of Song" he deems the most important contribution to recent American poetry; and he also mentions the work of John Vance Cheney, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, and James Whitcomb Riley. Nor must the vigorous verse of Bliss Carman be overlooked. Mr. Markham continues.

"Other names familiar to us have come with their offerings to the Muse, Hamilia Garland with an infrequent song smelling to the furrow and the beaten road; Edith Thomas, with her aloot Itellenic notes of Earth and Arady; Louise Chandler Moulon, with tender poems of memory and of wondering; Ernest McGaffey, with his songs of the street and the open field; Father Tath, with his Herrick-bright lyrics in little; Horace Traubel, with his dithyrambic deliverance on the art of life, Edward Robeson Taydespair; Harry Thurston Peck, with a fartlet of trenchant and scholarly verse; George Santayana, with thoughfull somest souched with light Horatian grace; Emma Frances Dawson, with wild ballads freighted with eldritch mystery.

"Are there any marked teudencies in these overlapping and interlacing plays and labors of our poet-folk? There is a noticeable lack of epic verse. a lack also of any recent dramatic work, if we except Josephine Preston Peabody's "Marlowe." But a strong note of the year has been the poetic protest against war by Joaquin Miller, W. V. Moody. Edward J. Wheeler, and many others. And everywhere we see a continuance of the old sweet human themes familiar to the heart—themes of home and country and nature and love and sorrow."

Probably the most important postical events of the year in England, as summarized by If Me. Academy, were the publication of Mr. Henley's "Hawthorn and Lavender," Mr. Hardy's "Poems of the Past and Pressent," Mr. Yeats's "The Shadowy Waters," Mr. Meredith's "A Reading of Lafe," and Sir Edwin Arnold's "The Voyage of Hubols."

In addition to the year's fruitage of fiction and poetry, there has been a large output of more serious literature in biography, criticism, and history. Says the New York Tribnuc

"In biographical literature the year has been rich. It has witnessed the publication of Mr. Rashteigh Holt White's Life of Gilbert White of Selborne.' of Mr. Andrew Lang's 'The Mystery of Mary Stuart,' of Mr. Balfour's 'Life of Robert Louis Stewnson.' of 'The Letters of John Richard Green,' which through Mr. Leslie Stephems's admirable editing has the significance of biographical work; of Mr. Feat's 'King Monmouth,' of Mr. Thompson's 'Eugene Field,' of Mr. Taunton's 'Thomps Wost,' of Mr. Scudder's 'James Russell Lowell,' and of more in-

<sup>&</sup>quot;Our Friend the Charlatan." By George Gissing.

teresting books, indeed, than it is possible to name in this place. We have also seen the completion this year of 'The Dictionary of National Biography,' and, alas! the death has also been recorded of Mr. George Smith, the founder and publisher of that indispensable work of reference."

To this list must be added two autobiographies of more than usual interest,—"Up from Slavery," by Booker T. Washington, and "The Making of an American," by Jacob A. Riis.

In the field of literary criticism, Prof. Harry Thurston Peck selects three books as being preeminently worthy of mention,—Mr. John Churton Collins's "Ephemera Critica," Mr. Hamilton Mabie's "William Shakespeare," and Prof. Brander Matthews's "French Dramanists." From other books of a serious nature that have appeared during the past year, The Outlook (New York) selects Mr. Brownell's "Victorian Prose Masters," John Fiske's "Life Everlasting," Dr. C. C. Everett's "Essays Theological and Literary, "Professor Hart's "Fundamental Poundations of American Diplomacy," and Mr. Howells's "Heroines of Fiction."

# THE "FOREIGN CRAZE" AND AMERICAN

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Springfield Republican to protest against what he terms the "cray Enropean musical tendency," manifested during recent years in this country and finding expression in (1) the rage for foreign grand opera in a few large cities, (2) the reluctance to give opera in English, (3) the prevalence of foreign-born players and singers in the United States. He says:

"Surely the unmindful conduct of the American public toward the use of the mother tongue, in opera at least, merits the severest censure. Think of an American-born artist like Nordica or Sanderson refusing to sing in English, because to do so would mean loss of musical caste! And recall the recent interview of Grau in a Western paper-on his late trip to the Pacific coastin which he is reported to say that the American public prefers an opera badly sung in Italian, French, or German to a well-sung opera in English. Can not something be done to change this state of things? An American opera, however meritorious. Grau is reported to have said, doesn't stand a ghost of a show of being staged, because the American public will not buy tickets to American productions. What promise for our musical future! Must we forever have foreign operas sung by foreigners? Is there not somewhere an American benefactor-an Andrew Carnegie-who will see that this national wrong is righted? Why should not you in The Republican, and Krehbiel in The Tribune, and Henderson in The Times, and Huneker and all your class measure up to your responsibility in this matter?

The Musical Courier (New York) voiced the same sentiment not long ago in the following sarcastic paragraph:

"American singers are not able to make any money, even as when they give great rectains of great and new songs, such as George Hamlin, with 1s Reights of great and new songs, such as George Hamlin, with 1s Reights, in New York City. Had it see Georgibusky Hamlinski of Gregorowitchkiville, Umbillicumun-key, Turkestan, singing in a language which no one could understand, he would have bad \$1,600 in the house; the name alone would have done it, and with long hair hanging over his ushamponed skull \$408 more would have been taken in at the door."

Commenting on the spirit of these remarks, the Springfield Republican contends that it is not true that the American artist is crowded out by the foreigner. The trouble is, it says, that America is simply not ready to stand alone. It continues:

"Where are the four native Americans who could take the place of the Kneisel quartel? Where is the American Yasyer, Cesar Thomson, Gregorowitsch, Kreisler, Petschnikoff, Sarasate, Burmeister, Kubelik, Lady Halle, the American Paderewski, Gabrilowitsch, Bauer, d'Albert, Busoni, Carreno, Priedheim, Sloti, Rosenthal, Dohnanyl' Such names, and the list might

run ou indefinitely, show how slight the body of American achievement still is. Most of the best American players are of foreign birth or extraction, like loseffy and Godowsky on the piano, Kneisel, Bendix, Spiering on the violin, Schroeder, Schulz, and the late Fritz Giese, on the 'cello. There are good American names, Maud Powell and Leonora Jackson among the violinists, William Mason and William 11. Sherwood among the pianists. Yet none of them has attained a place in the foremost rank, and, taken together, they represent but a fraction of what is needed by this great country of 70,000,000 people. We can not dispense with the foreign artist yet a while. When we can do so, in fact, it will no longer be necessary. Germany does not find it necessary to worry about the invasion of foreign artists, nor does France. The simple fact of the case is that America is just now a vacuum, which is being filled by pressure from outside.

With regard to the more immediate question of singing in Engish, The Republican confesses to some sympathy with the viewpoint of its correspondent, and believes that the tendency in that direction is bound to become more marked as time goes on. It says:

"The real difficulty is that of translation. The better a song is in its mating of music and words, the more impossible if is to translate it adequately. Most of the available translations would be enough to make one weep, were it not for the fact that most singers are nereifully defective in enunciation. There is a crying need for real literary arists, with taste, a knowledge of music, and that sense of humor which, for some obscure reason, English the great musical treasures in German and other languages, both songs and operas. Until this indispensable foundation is laid, opera in English muss be unsatifactory."

#### "THE FATHER OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL."

THERE are signs of a serious revival of interest in the eighteenth-century novels of Samuel Richardson. New issues of his complete works are being widely advertised both in England and in this country, and it is rumored that Mr. Austin Dobson has retired from his official duties in order that he may devote all his time to writing a biography of this novelist. A bust of Richardson, the gift of Mr. Passmore Edwards, was recently unveiled in St. Bride's Institute, London, by Mr. Anthony llope, who paid a warm tribute to the man he honored as the "Father of the English Novel."

Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, who has written a life and introduction for the newly published American edition of Richardson's works, thinks it a curious fact that the analytical novels of this English writer should enjoy a "vogue" at the present time, when "the boisterous and bloody historical romance is the predominant form of prose fiction." "Possibly," he says, "the demand for Richardson indicates the turning of the tide, for fashions in literature are as changeable and as difficult to predict as fashions in clothes. It may be that readers are becoming weary of strange oaths and technical terms of fence, and that the voice of the realist will again be heard in the laud." He adds (in The Interpendent).

"There are many persons in every age who, for a variety of reasons, can not read Richardson with pleasure; hut there will never be lacking the judicious lovers of great art, to whom the pages of "Pannel" and "Clarisas" will be a perennial delight. The greatest thing in the world may be Love, but the rarest thing in the world is Genins; and every generation contains a sufficient number of the wise who know how to appreciate it, The present revival of Richardson is not the resurrection of an extra contains a sufficient number of the wise who know how to appreciate it, the present revival of Richardson is not the resurrection of an eritic, it is the spontaneous return, on the part of these when yet of gitter and times, to a great literary genius who can teach us many important lessons in the art of true realism, and whose work abdies because it is gennine."

For many years it has been rather the fashion to ridicule Rich-

ardson, both as a writer and as a man. Mr. Leslie Stephen remarks in the "Dictionary of National Biography" that Macaulay was Richardson's last enthusiast, and Horace Walpole once said that he found " Clarissa " and "Sir Charles Grandison " deplorably tedious lamentations. On the other hand, no less a critic than Mr. Augustine Birrell has declared that "there is nothing to be proud of in not being able to read 'Clarissa,' or to appreciate the genius which created Lovelace." Mr. H. Buxton Forman, a student of many interesting phases of English literature, thinks there is some truth both in the friendly and hostile criticisms of Richardson's work. Writing entertainingly in The Fortnightly Review (December) on "the narrowly sententious. not to say sanctimonious, tone" of Richardson's writings, and on the "overweening vanity" of the man, he comes to the conclusion that perhaps the greatest service that Richardson rendered to English letters was in focusing "the wandering rays of Henry Fielding's genius." For Fielding's first book, "The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews," was in reality a luge



SAMUEL RICHARDSON,

-From a picture by Chamberlain
Courtesy of Crincup & Sterling Co., New York.

moral-spinning " of "Pamela"; and it undoubtedly spurred Richardson on to the creation of his greater povel. "The History of Clarissa Harlowe." If we had only to thank Samuel Richardson for setting Fielding on the path which led to "Tom Jones" and "Amelia." declares Mr. Forman, we would be deeply in his debt; and, per contra, "had we nothing to thank Fielding for but the part

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The London Academy thinks that in spite of the fact that Richardson was the exponent of "a naturalism as unflinehing, complete, and exact, and a sensuous pathos as beautiful and moving as any that the nineteenth century can show," he will use the appreciated by the readers of our day, disadvantaged as he is by "grotesque mannerisms and an almost infinite tedmn." It continues:

"We picture the courageous attack about to be made on Richardson by the average cultured reader. That reader will choose 'Clarissa,' of course, and, braced and firm, he will commence on perusal. In the first fifty pages he will probably be beaten off with great loss. But he will return to the charge and have his reward. He will be amazed and delighted by the truth, the power, and the leanty of this new author. Occasional loss, greater will not terrify him. It will discover Richardson to his friends, and preach it abroad that Richardson was the greatest covering that ever lived. And then, perhaps about the fifteness of the result of the property of the control of the result of the results of the results

In a sinister and dreadful light. He will perceive that he has journeyed through one eighth of the entire work. His fancy will conjure up an awful vision of the remaining seven-eighths. He will just the first volume down, and for some weeks will feel ashaned at his owardlee in not taking up the second. At length he will recover his good opinion of himself, and will jauntily remark, as he glances at a certain shelf, No. Life is too short!"

# TRIUMPHANT INDIVIDUALISM IN

In studying the tendencies of contemporary literature, eminent critics have named cosmopolitanism, new humanism, and the revival of idealism as the dominant characteristics of that realm. Brunetière and others have discussed the significrace of the new 'world-literature', produced no for any one ation or even race, but for certain classes of readers throughout the world. The decline of realism, the renewed interest in historical fiction, and other phenomena have been connected in some way with the spirit of the age as manifested in art and letters.

This subject is broadly discussed in the final chapter of a book entitled "Le Mouvement Littéraire Contemporain," written by the ablest of the younger French critics and professors, Georges Pelissier, whose works have been crowned by the Academy. The work is an claborate study of the literature of the last twentyfive years. He discusses the development of the novel, the drama, of poetry, history, and criticism during this period. His thesis is that no single tendency has predominated in any one of three spheres, and that no potent, irresistible influence has molded them. There have been conflicts, failures, declines, and reversions, but neither decisive victories nor absolute defeats. There has been no unity, no overshadowing force; but literature, according to Pelissier, has been more vital, spontaneous, true, and independent than at any other previous time. It has lived, and its present prospects are the brightest and most alluring conceivable. The detailed demonstration is summed up in the concluding pages, from which the following is translated:

"Excepting history, which, having become objective and specialized as a science, has parted with literature proper, the literary evolution has culminated, in our time, in the triumph of individualism in all directions.

"Long restricted by an exclusive formula, the novel has regained its free diversity. Each novelity hants people and things as he sees them, without subordinating them to any theory of a school. Thus even the most doctrinaire critics would find it extremely difficult to extablish a classification among the new-comers. There is, in fact, nothing in common among them save that which, by the very definition, inheres in all fiction.

"On the stage, all mechanical rules whereby plays are well mado have been abolished. No conventions are permitted other than those which dramatic art as such can not do away with. A few years have sufficed to render the formula of the new theater as old as that of the aucient stage. The new theater admits every form, every gener, and demands nothing except originality and sincerity.

"In poetry, symbolism will pass away, no doubt, or has already passed. But what has remained is the freedom of the poet to bend his prosody to his own inspiration, to express in meter and rime the finest shades of his sensibility.

"In criticism likewise the entire andacity of the dogmatists has not prevented impressionism from prevailing over their categorical assertions. And impressionism is only another name for individualism."

Will a new school appear on the ruins of the old ones? adds Pelissier, and ho answers in the negative. And, ho says, we have nothing to regret, "Thanks to the elassical school, the same tragely was made for one hundred and fifty years; thanks to the Parnassians, the same Alexandrines were made for thirty years; thanks to naturalism, they wrote for twenty years the same sort of novels." A school is formed by the parrowness of its formula, by what it has of an exclusive and oppressive character-by what it denies rather than by what it affirms. What, in truth, has been the history of the literary tendencies?

"Classicism was nothing but a return to nature. All the great classical writers rejected, with one accord, every form of art which was not a faithful reproduction of reality-and not merely such forms as lowered and debased nature, but also those which affected to exalt and refine it. When the romanticists destroyed the antiquated classicism, they too proclaimed a return to nature. Of naturalism it is enough to mention the name. Thus each of the schools has in turn fought under the same banner and with the same avowed object. Whence, then, the successive revolts and transformations? Each had its own limitations upon nature. Classicism excluded everything that did not answer to its idea of nobility and truth; naturalism reduced itself to the unpleasant and vile aspects of nature; romanticism was characterized by a curious dreaminess and exaltation of the affective faculties. There is no school without artificial and arbitrary distortion of nature. . . . . .

"For some years we have been celebrating the reappearance of idealism in literature. But there is no real antagonism between realism and idealism. Art is not truly realistic if it overlooks the ideal element in life, and it is not idealistic if it is not firmly planted on the real. The superior writers have managed to reconcile these essentials. Their superiority rested on the comprehensiveness, scope, and range of their work-too large and various to come under any narrow rule,

But what becomes of continuity of tradition, of fidelity to the past? Pelissier answers that tradition is not something fixed and immutable. At what period in a nation's literature is a tradition fully formed? A literary tradition continually undergoes modification, expansion, augmentation, revision. What is now tradition was once heresy and violence to art. After all, nothing counts in literature except individuality, originality. At times individuality degenerates into eccentricity, but even this is better than commonplace and colorless imitation. Still, heredity, national genins, and education are effectual preventives of exaggerated and bizarre individualism. The right to be oneself is not the right to be eccentric and grotesque, and literature has once for all emancipated itself from tyranny and acquired freedom and spontaneity .- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### SHOULD LITERARY MEN GO INTO POLITICS?

HE announcement that Mr. Booth Tarkington has decided to become a candidate for the Indiana legislature has led to some interesting comment in the newspapers on the relation of literature to politics. The New York Sun argues that Mr. Tarkington's ambition is a most laudable one and is certainly in order, considering the fact that the manufacture of novels has lately become one of the most popular and lucrative of professions. In view of the large financial returns that Mr. Tarkington has derived from his books and plays, The Sun concludes that he must have "some insight into financial matters," a fact which can not fail to contribute to a successful political career, Purthermore, it requires no little hardihood for any one to oppose an aspirant who has it in his power, in the event of failure, to retaliate upon his opponent with his pen. The Chicago Record-Herald says:

"The 'literary fellers' are taking altogether too lively an interest in politics to permit the professional politicians to feel at all secure. Here in Chicago, for instance, we have the Hon. Ernest McGaffey, poet, holding a \$5,000 a year city job, thus causing some ward politician to stand outside hungry and hurt at the public's ingratitude, and even now it is rumored that a luminous literary star-a great editor, in fact-has a desire to occupy the seat held down by the Hon. 'Billy' Mason in the United States Senate. President Roosevelt is himself a literary man, and Mr. Tarkington, in the announcement of his candidacy for membership in the Indiana legislature, frankly declares that he wishes this to be the beginning of a political career which shall land him in Congress at least.

"Mr. Dooley has, we believe, moved to New York, else we might nominate him for Congress with the full assurance that he would in the great council of the nation reflect high credit npon this city. Still, we have Mr. Ade. Mr. Fuller, Mr. Friedman, and many other literary gentlemen, to say nothing of the mate anonymous Gladstones who illumine these pages, who are fully capable of filling with credit all the great offices within the gift of the people of our city and State.

"We shall watch Mr. Tarkington with steadfast interest. If he gets himself elected, it may come to pass that Thomas Bailey Aldrich shall some day be mayor of Boston and that New York will turn from Platt to William Dean Howells for political guidance. Mr. Tarkington is undoubtedly but one of the signs presaging the breaking of a new light."

Harber's Weekly (New York) points out that there are already historians in Congress The Senate has one in Mr. Lodge, and the Honse has just acquired one in Mr. James Breck Perkins, of Rochester. The British Parliament has had plenty of literary men, from Disraeli down, and has Gilbert Parker now. Only a few weeks ago Hall Caine entered the Manx "House of Keys." There is no doubt, observes the same paper. that a few contributors like "Mr. Doolev" and Mr. Tarkington would do very much "toward increasing the circulation of The Congressional Record and making it profitable to its publisher"!

#### THE BOOK BAROMETER.

F the new books, Seton-Thompson's "Lives of the Hunted" and Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glengarry" occupy the most prominent places in the booksellers' reports for the month ending December 1. The close contest for supremacy between "The Right of Way" and "The Crisis" is as marked thus month as in the preceding lists, and many of the old favorites are still holding their own in popular regard. The full lists (which we take from The World's Work, January) are as follows:

BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

3. The Man from Glangarry-Con-	18. Circumstance - Mitchell.
nor.	19. New Captarbury Talas-Hewlat
4. The Eternal City-Cains.	so. The Portion of Labor - Wilkins.
s. Kim-Kipling.	21. The Secret Orchard-Castle,
6. Lazarra-Catherwood.	p2. Up from Slavery-Washington.
7. The Cavaliar-Cabla,	21. Warwick of the Knobs-t-loyd.

four.

mady - Malat. 27. Eben Holdan-Bacheller.

Burnatt.

Haeckal.

16. Graustark-McCutcheon

17. The Ruling Passion-Van Dyke.

23. The Life of R. L. Stevenson-Bal-

28 The Making of a Marchioness-

ro. The Man from Glengarry-Con-

nor.
The Riddle of the Universe-

Hawlett

- 7. The Cavaliar-Cabla. 8. Cardigan - Chambers. 24. The Rad Chancellor-Magnay. 9 Lives of the Hunted - Setonss. The Making of a Marchioness-Thompson. Burnatt. 26. Annie Deane-Slade.
- to. The Benefactress-Ano u. D'ri and 1-Bachalter. 27. The Tory Lover-Jewett. 12. Blannerhasset-Pldgin st. A Dranm of Empire-Vanabla
- 13. The History of Sir Richard Catso. My Lady Paggy Goes to Townmady-Malet. Mathews. 14. Tristram of Rient - Hope y. Marietta-Crawford.

#### 15. Tarry Thou Till I Come - Croly. LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

z. The Right of Way-Parker.

s. The Crisis-Churchill.

1. The Crisis-Churchill. eq. Tristam of Blent-Hope. s. The Right of Way-Parker. 20. Truth Dextar-McCall. 21. Circumstance-Mitchall. 3. The Eternal City - Cama. 4. D'ri and I - Bachellar. ss. Lives of the Hunted - Seton-

c. Cardigan-Chambers. 6. Blaunarhasset-Pidgin 7. A Sailor's Log-Evans

24 Alice of Old Vincennes-Thomp-8. The Tribulations of a Princess -Lezarra-Catharwood. ss. The Individual-Shaler. 10. The Puppat Crown-McGrath. st. The History of Sir Richard Cal-11. The Cavaliar - Cable.

12. Up from Slavery-Washington. 13. Kim-Kipling. 14. Tarry Thon Till t Come-Croly.

15. Life Everlasting-Fiska 16 Granstark - Mct'ntchenn 17. The Life of Phillips Brooks- 30.

18. The Haimet of Navarra-Runkle

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by The Bookman, are as follows:

1. The Right of Way-Parker.

4. The Crisis-Churchill Lazarra - Catharwod. Lives of the Hunted-Saton. 2. The Cavalier-Cable. 6. The Etarnal City-Cains.

#### MRS. LESLIE CARTER AS "DU BARRY."

SOMETHING of a dramatic triumph has been won by Mrs.
Leslie Carter in the new play by David Beliaco now being
presented at the Criterion Theater, New York. The New York
Times goes so far as to say that this production has "relieved
from the stigmn of almost absolute barrenuess the first half of
the theatrical season of 1901-02"; and the New York Herald
declares that Mrs. Carter has scored "an overwhelming popular
success." The Times says further:

"The story, with just enough historical accuracy to preserve the general characteristics of its main characters and to reflect the decodericy of the period in which they had their being, has no especial freshness. It is the familiar theme of a woman who in a manient of passion over a lover's slight gives her very soul to a king, then sights for the sweet essence of a holy love, and finally carries out to the bitter end the destiny that the fates have foresholoused for her

"But to this theme Mr. Belasco has brought the resources of that theatric skill of which be has so often shown his masch shown his masch. He knows every device of the craft, and in this new play he has evolved situations and devised combinations of situations of situations of situations of comes at the end of the fourth act, when Louis, King of France comes at the end of the fourth act, when Louis, King of France driven almost to madness with jealous rage, orders Du Barry to reveal to him the bidding-place of Cosse-Britsea, her lover, but consents, after an interview in which she has employed all the resources of womanly wit, cajolery, affection, and defaction, and the sharp she had been supported by the same proposed to the state of the same proposed sharp with the same proposed sharp and sharp sha



Mrs. Carter excelled any of her previous efforts in the realm of emotional acting."

The enthusiasm of The Times and Herald is not shared, however, by the critics of the other papers. The Commercial Advertuser "one of occasional theatrical strength with intervals of dulness." Mrs. Cardulness." Mrs. Car-



ter, observes the same paper, "is a machine always in her acting, except in outbursts of rage, which ring true and strong." The Envision Feet, while conceiling that "D B Barry" is "an uncommonly elaborate, costly, picturesque, and attractive spectacle," and predicting for its houg and proposerous run, thinks the piece, as a whole, "garrish and artistically empty." And Mr. William Winner saws tin The Tribunot.

"It has pleased Mr. Belasco to select, for public illustration in a drama, one of the most depraved and dissolute femiline characters that hang upon the fringes of history, that of the name-less bussy who, about a hundred and thirty years ago, was picked out of the streets of Paris, and, under the anxylices of the most nontrious titled blackguard of his time, wedded to a complainate degenerate, in order that she might succeed the Pompadour as the mistress of Kug Louis XV. of France. This courtesan,

Marie Jeanne, ennobled as the Countess Du Barry,—potent in the actual life by reason of her presonal charms and flagrant debauchery, but in no otherwise uotable among women,—is the heroine now embodied by Mr., Carter, at the Criterion Theater; and a precious privilege obviously it is, in this season of sacred festival, that the

community can exalt itself by gazing upon such an actress in such a part.....

"Mrs. Carter, as an actress, has long been known as an adept in coquetry. and on this occasion she again displayed her physical fascination; but if the lady would refrain from removing her shoes and showing her feet every five minutes during the performance she would be more succossful in even this easy vein of enchantment. In serious business the

method of this ac-



MR. DAVID BELASCO.

tress is to work herself into a state of great excitement, to veep, to vociferate, to shriek, to rant, to become boarse with passion, to flop, and to beat upon the floor. This method has its votaties, to that to judicious observers it is mere fines and folly. The according to the floor who loses self-control can never truly control an audience. There is, nevertheless, much merit in the performance, and the actress was often applauded and recalled. The piece contains a plentude of needless talk, and is overweighted with scenery, costumes, people, and the accessories of spectacle. As a production "Un Barry" is coatly and ostentiatious, but lawary counts for little unless it is used with judgment. 'Du Barry' will undoubtedly have a prosperous catery.

#### NOTES.

The Bibliographer, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the collector of books, manuscripts, and autographs, is announced for publication at an early date by Messra, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Its editor will be Mr. Paul Leicester Ford.

SEXATOR CLARK, of Montana, has just bought for "fongen francial pupon be art collection of Dr. Preper, Capellimeister of Vienna. This collection is composed of forty works by old masters and twenty-six modern pictures of the Yrena. This school of six, and is quite a notworthy addition to American-owned art. Among the painters represented are Julid, Holbein, Rembrandt, Robens, Van Drck, Vetsagnez, Daulpign, and Corot.

It is announced that the Kensington Bornugh Council, London, has decided to accept Lord Leighton's residence, as a gift from the suster of the late president of the Royal Academy. The house is full of fine attolies and drawings illustrating the dead master's methods. William Hogarth's home in Chiswick, which is in private hands, is also to be preserved, as a memorial of the great Rigitish satirus.

THE recent unveiling of a Heine monument in the Montmarter Cemetery, Paris, in the presence of a composition gustering of about two thousand nen and women, was a literary event of more than usual imbedies of the presence of a composition gustering of about two thousand nen and women, was a literary event of more than usual imbedies, and was a particular to the composition of a present of the Vienna Memorial Committee, operad the proceedings. He was 16-10 the composition of the Vienna Memorial Committee, operad the proceedings. He was 16-10 the present of the Vienna Memorial Committee, operad the proceedings. He was 16-10 the vienna declaration of the Vienna Memorial Committee, operad the proceedings.

The growing popularity of Maxim Goldy seems to be causing the Russian naturalities a great deal of anximity. Plary famoded on his remanesare entirelastically received in the theaters of Maccow and St. Petersburg, from the governmental point of view, more harmful than that of Count Tolstoy. Havong learned that the nuvelist, who had already been indeed awareness of the country of the country of the country of the awareness of the country of the country of the country of the variated bins, the authorities sent mone gradurants to an intermediate sitution, with orders to nanouple the cond-in which Goldy was traveling, engine and taken off in the direction of the Councaus?

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### HAD ALL MANKIND A COMMON ORIGIN?

'HE idea that every living man is a distant cousin of every other, that is, that all the members of the human race are descended from a single pair, is very firmly rooted in popular belief. It is, however, not supported by a single anthropological observation, and is opposed by most of the facts of human development, so we are assured by Prof. W. J. McGee in his vicepresidential address at the last meeting of the American Association. Professor McGee contributes to Science (December 27) an abstract of his address in which he says that what he calls the "monogenetic idea" is a "postnlate so simple and strong that few anthropologists take the trouble to question its validity." Yet, he goes on to say, once the question is raised, the postulate is seen to be gratuitous; in the present state of knowledge it may not be either affirmed or denied with confidence; but it "is not supported by a single observation in the domain of anthropology, and is opposed by the great body of observations on human development." Those who make the assumption that mankind had a common origin proceed to explain how the race has differentiated, deriving this explanation, however, according to Professor McGec, not as an inference from observed facts, but as a corollary drawn from the assumption. He proceeds:

"The great fact attested by all observation on human development, and susceptible of verification in every province and people, is that mankind are not differentiating in either physical or psychical aspects, but are converging, integrating, blending, unifying, both as organisms and as superorganic groups. The population of the world is steadily increasing, but the number of races is not; while the number of distinct peoples is progressively decreasing and the racial boundaries are slowly but surely melting away. This present condition is in accord with the past so far as history runs; races have not come up, tribes have not multiplied, but distinct peoples have coalesced, dialects and languages have blent into common tongues, throughout the known world-indeed, the processes of integration have been so characteristic of human progress throughout the historical period that it is now possible to announce, if not to establish, the proposition that peoples are preeminent in proportion to the complexity of their blood and culture. These salient facts of the present and of the recorded past fall naturally into a generalization of integral or convergent development, which in turn points toward a hypothesis of polygenesis.

It is asserted by Dr. McGee that when we study a race or congeries of tribes similar in physical features (the American Indians, for instance) their history is found to be one of coalescence, through the growth of stronger groups and the assimilation or elimination of weaker, through the interchange of industrial products and processes, through intermarriage, the giving and taking of linguistic elements, and the interchange of custom, faith, ceremony, law, and other factors of culture. This process may be slow, but it is always present, according to Dr. McGec. We see it even more conspicuously in African tribes, from the pigmy Akka to the gigantic Zulu, while not a single satisfactory indication of differentiation or increasing distinctiveness has ever been detected; so that here, too, the lines of development when traced backward are found to diverge toward different origins rather than to converge toward a common origin. The writer concludes :

"And what is true of America and Africa is more or less conspicuously true of other continents and other peoples; everywhere the developmental lines converge forward and diverge backward, just as the lines of biotic development diverge forward and converge backward. How this discrepancy is to be removed is a question whose importance increases with every advance in the science of anthropology.

"It seems not too much to say that the leading question before

the anthropologist of to-day is that relating to the trend of human development and its bearing on the alternatives of monogeness and polygenessis, for it is easy to see that most of the other questions are affected by this primary ose. The definition of race, the discussion of human antiquity and various civil problems of the day are all involved; and while it is too much to hope for general agreement concerning the fundamental question at any early day, it is most the less desirable to note the trend of multiplying facts and observe their steady set toward the induced bypothesis of polygenesis rather than toward the deductive assumption of monogenesis.

#### STILL DISCUSSING MARCONI.

THE experiments of Signor Marconi are still in statu quo, his new location not yet being occupied. The comments of the technical press continue to be cautious and their entlusisism is conditional. Says The Electrical World and Engineer (December 21):

"The details reported up to the present time are altogether too meager to enable any reliable conclusions to be drawn as to this alleged transmission across the Atlantic Ocean. It would seem



STANDARD MARCONI APPARATUS.

Permission of The Electrical World and Engineer, New York.

that only triple successions of dots corresponding to the letter S in the Morse alphabet have been reproduced at the receiving instrument. In view of the well-known possibilities of disturbance from purely local atmospheric phenomena, it is only reasonable to look for the actual exclusive transmission of words by wireless transatlantic signaling before reliance can be fully placed on all the statements thus far made.

"The maximum distunce over which readuble wireless signals have been bittered seams to have been between St. Catharines, on the Isle of Wight, and the Lizard, Cornwall, a distance of 156 miles. The sudden increase in distance to 2,000 miles represents more than a tenfold increase of radius, which we should expect to be overstepped more gradually. Sooner or later, however, it is reasonable to expect that wireless messages will be transmitted over transathattic distances. As to whether will be transmitted over transathattic distances. As to whether the circumstance of the contract of t

It is pointed out by *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, December 21) that there may have been error on the part of the observers, or, if not, the observerd "dots" may not have come from Eugland at all, but from some other source. It says:

"As to the likelihood of error in observation, there is always such a possibility (altho in this case hardly a probability) so long as human beings are failible. Concerning the chance that the signals may have come from some naknown cause, there is the possibility, as Professor Freeman points out. . that atmospheric conditions may have caused the receiving-apparatns to 'dot.' Again, it will be receibed, as an interesting coincidence,

If nothing more, that just about a year ago Tesla, who has long experimented along the line of wireless transmission, announced that he had observed electrical actions in his apparatus which apparatus help apparatus from the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of them as a "nessage" realing "One—two—three." The similarity between this signal, if such it may be termed, and Marconl's three dots is certainly striken.

From The Scientific American (December 28) we learn that English physicists are particularly skeptical regarding the Newfoundland experiments. It says:

"Sylvanus P. Thompson, altho accepting Marconi's statements, leaves us to infer that success would not have been so easily attained if the letter 'V' had been transmitted instead of 'S.' Professor Dewar, if he has been correctly quoted, does not believe that the possibility of transmitting signals across the Atlantic has as yet been adequately demonstrated. On the other hand, Mr. Edison accepts the report as authentic, and Professor Bell has cabled his congratulations and has offered his place on the coast of Nova Scotia as a place for future experiments."

The writer quoted believes that Marconi's abandonment of his Newfoundland station was premnture. He says:

"It seems extremely doubtful whether the Angio-American Cable Company could have enjoined him from continuing his experiments. Of course, very much depends upon the nature of the contract entered into between the company and the Government of Newfoundland, but it is a well-accepted principle of the patent law that an inventor is entitled to make use of a patented device, provided it is for purposes of experiment only. Had Marconi perfected his system to such an extent as to place it upon a commercial basis, the conditions would have been far otherwise; but certainly for purposes of experiment it seems as if it would have been a difficult matter to have induced a conrt of equity to grant un injunction which would prevent his carrying on experiments which are being watched with such intense interest from the four corners of the earth. The Anglo-American Company does not claim to control any patents covering the mechanism employed by Mr. Marconi. So long as he does not land n cable on the coast of Newfoundland, it is a grave question whether it would be possible for them to prevent him from setting up an instrument in which the vibratory impulses are reeeived through the medinm of the nir."

The following particulars regarding the scene of the experiments are furnished by The Electrical World and Engineer:

"This is not the first time that the island of Newfoundland has formed a center of interest from such a cause, for it was there, in 1858, that the earliest word came in over the transatlantic calle. The condition of distance ruled it thus in the one case as in the other, for this triangular island forms virtually the elbow of the continent, stretching out farthest of any point in the temperate zone toward the European shore. On the outer side of Newfoundland is a peninsula which just from the island as that does from the Canadian coast, and on the extreme eastern reach of this peninsula of Avodon rase the two tall rugged pre-reach of this peninsula of Avodon rase the two tall rugged pre-Signal Hill—520 (set high—which stands as the northern post of the harbor gate, that Marcon tees his kine.

Effectiveness of Double Sashes.—An experimental study of the amount of heat that is transmitted respectively by single and thouble window-sashes has just been made by Prof. I. Schoentjes, of the University of Gand, whose results are described in the Revue Scientifique (Parls, November 190). It is possible, of course, to calculate these amounts theoretically; but the investigator wished to measure them directly, and he did so by an ingenious electric method. He concludes that for a single thickness of glass, the coefficient of transmission (proportional to the heat that passes per hour for a given difference of temperature) increases as this difference increases. When the glass is wet on the outside, the coefficient is considerably larger and it is more than doubled when there are wind and rain outside. For

double sashes the coefficient is reduced nearly to one-half. Says the writer:

"The effectiveness of double asahes is, then, considerable, as in well known; but it is not in suster of indifference whether we adopt a great or a small distance between the panes. Experiment shows that above the distance of 27 millimeters [about one inch] the coefficient diminishes as the distance increases, and that it renches a minimum for a distance between 67 and 17 millimeters [between 135 and 135 inches]. For greater distances it increases very slightly; . . . The puricular late that results from these conditions is that the distance of the panes ought to be at least 8 centimeters [3 inches] to give to the double sash its till beautiful control of the control of th

#### A STUDY OF THE EYES OF ANIMALS.

THE most exhaustive investigation of the eyes of animals that has ever been undertaken is that of Dr. Lindsay Johnson. His full results, which have been obtained with the ophthalmoscope and have led the investigator into all sorts of adventures, have not yet been published, but part of them been just nppeared in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Among his conclusions is this, that some discusses of the human eye are merely reversions to an ancestral type, since he finds them to be normal conditions in certain animals. Auture, which reviews his paper (December 12), tells us that his subjects included both a live lion and a live while, and that he visited, mirror in hand, "not only the zoological gardens of many countries, but also the native hannts of many wild creatures." Save the reviewer:

"The general result of Dr. Johnson's observations is to show the existence among mammalia of very wide differences in two respects: first, as regards the vascular supply of the optic nerve and retina; secondly, as regards the presence, coloration, and pigmentation of the tapetum [the characteristic layer that causes the cut's eyes to shine by reflected light].

"With regard to the first of these, it may be said that the general type presented by the human eye, that is, the presence of a central artery and vein of the retina, finding entrance and exit among the fibers of the optic uerve, and constituting a practically closed and complete retinal circulation, is more or less preserved in monkeys, lemurs, the enrnivorn, some of the ungulata, some of the rodentin, and some marsupialia, but is either absent or concealed by tapetum in the Australian fruit-bat, the Indian rhinoceros, Burchell's zebra, the American tupir, the African elephant, the Canadian beaver, the chinchilla, the guinea-pig, the Central American agouti, the Brazilian porcupine, the hairy armadillo, the wombat, the squirrel-like phalanger, and the echidua; while among these inter animals there are great differences in the blood-supply of the optic disc itself, which in some of them, as in the Indian thinoceros and the hairy armadillo, is of a dead white like the whiteness of atrophy in the human subject; while in others, as the zebra, it is abundantly vascular, and is surrounded by a radiation of small vessels extending a short distance from its periphery. In many animals the optic disc is deeply excaynted up to its margins, and resembles that of chronic glaucoma [blindness due to opacity of the vitreous humor] in the human subject, n state of which the best examples are furnished by the seal, the serval, and the red and white flying-squirrel. . . . . .

"The coloration of the tapetum varies greatly in different animals; and Dr. Johnson calls particular attention to his drawing of the eye of Monteiro's galago [squirrel-lemmr] in which the general yellow of the central part of the fundus is surrounded by n zone of pigmentation precisely resembling what is called pigmentary reminits' in the human subject. Dr. Johnson it pigmentary reminits' in the human subject. Dr. Johnson it disease, but rather a reversion to a type of structure which is the rule in night-seeing animals."

While admiring Dr. Johnson's perseverance and the beauty of

his drawings, the reviewer remarks that indement must be suspended with regard to the value of his work, for his drawings, notwithstanding their great merit, are as yet mere personal records, liable, it may be, to some disturbing personal influence. He concludes:

"It is much to be regretted that photography has not been made available for taking pictures of the eye ground from which this element of uncertainty would be removed. Even if this were done, it would still be necessary to determine, by more extended portraiture, whether the conditions described are normal ones or subject to variation in individuals."

#### FALSE METEORITES.

M ETEORITES, it appears, are not exempt from the great natural law that "all things are not what they seem." Mankind seems to be especially prone to believe that a bit of stone or iron that looks in any way odd must have originated in

the spaces outside

our earth. Hence

we are told by M.

Stanislas Meunier.

of the Paris Mu-

seum of Natural

History, that estab-

lishment possesses a

large collection of



FURNACE SLAG FOUND AUGUST A 1846. BV A WORKMAN WHO RELIEVED THAT HE SAW IT FALL THIRTY FEET FROM HIM, ON THE OR-

nse u do-meteorites that have been given to it from time to time, often by men of eminence in science. M. Meunier writes in an interest-LEANS ROAD AT BAGUEUX. ing way about some

of these in La Nature (Paris, December 14). He says:

"For a number of years past a taste for meteorites has been spreading and numerous scientific men have devoted themselves to the collection of these sidereal masses. At the same time some persons, more clever than scrupulous, have endeavored to play on the good faith of too credulous clients by making them accept as meteorites specimens of purely terrestrial origin. . . .

"Recently there occurred a case that deserves to be saved from oblivion-the manufacture of meteorites that was undertaken by some inhabitants of the island of Corsica. They selected in their mountains great blocks, weighing ten kilograms or so [20 pounds] each, of the common rocks known as onlites and serpentines, and which have certain resemblances to meteoric stone. altho not sufficient to deceive an expert. To these blocks they gave the desired form with tools and then they covered them with a 'black crust.' '

To obtain this black crust, which is a very distinctive sign of meteorites, the writer goes on to say, the Corsicans covered their stones with melted sulfur with which lampblack had been mixed. Professor Meunier, however, recognized the deception at first sight. Several of the blocks were thus prepared and offered to an amateur collector with a detailed account of the circumstances of the fall. The arrest and conviction of the guilty parties followed. Professor Meunier continues:

"But besides these swindlers there are a host of the most honest persons in the world who take for meteorites all sorts of objects having no community of origin with them. This is so true that collectors ought to be on their goard against mistakes which may be a serious matter for them and which have been serious in more than one case in the past. One of the clearest examples of this kind was furnished by the so-called 'meteorite of least.' which was only recently removed from a collection of which it was regarded as one of the most interesting specimens. Igast is a small town in Livonia, where, on May 17, 1855, a fall of meteorites is believed to have taken place. Numerous and trustworthy witnesses who had no interest in telling untraths about the matter gave a circumstantial account of the phenomenon. and produced a stone which, according to them, had fallen be-



SPHEROIDAL MASS OF CAST IRON MADE BY SCHWEINFURTH TO BE A METEORITE.

fore their very eyes, had cut off the branch of a tree. and had made a hole in the earth. A learned professor of the University of Dorpat, M. Grewinck, collected the fragments, analyzed them, distributed 'them among various museums. and was convinced of their comic origin. Nevertheless. in a recent investigation it has become certain that they are pieces of a kind of artificial scoria such as is formed in factory furnaces.

"I make no attempt to explain the illusion of the alleged witnesses of the fall, but I am certain that they were sincere. . . . In fact, not once, but twenty times-a hundred times-we have received at the Museum of Natural History news of stones fallen from the sky, which were found to be manifestly of terrestrial origin. Their owners, who often set great store by them and who, more than once, I must confess, carried them away without being convinced by our arguments, have belonged to all classes of society, and among them have been persons of good education and even some with habits of observation."

In explanation of the illusions regarding these stones, the writer says:

"A meteor crosses the heavens, explodes, and throws the beholder into astonishment often mingled with fear. He looks about him, and if his attention is attracted by some substance that looks different from the ordinary stones about it, he easily ersuades himself that it has really been part of the meteor. Most of these false meteorites are podules of iron pyrites; but pyrite shares the privilege of being taken from meteorites, with various other substances. Most of these are factory slags of various kinds. The collection in the Paris Museum includes all

sorts of vitreous substances. Many ferruginous substances also figure as pseudo-meteorites, sometimes picces or fragments of different minerals, sometimes bits of metal iron. Among the latter some few are natural, like the Greenland irons, which were long believed to be meteoritic. The majority, however, are industrial products, which date from some past age. The most curious of these is a cast-iron ball made by negroes, which weighs 1,250 grams 124 pounds] and derives its cluef interest from the fact that it was collected



ODILE OF PURITES, SUCH AS IS OFTEN TAKEN FOR A MELEORITE.

as a meteorite in 1898 by the celebrated traveler Schweinfurth, on the Lybian desert, near Fayum,"-Translation made for THE LATERARY DIGEST.

Effects of Music on Horses,-Horses are, of all animals, the most susceptible to the influence of music, we are told by M. Adolphe Guenon, who has just published a book on "The Influence of Music on Animals." "His experiments," says The National Druggist (December), "were conducted personally, the flute being the instrument used, and the horses experimented on were those of the regiment of cavalry to which he was attached. He states that the number found by him wholly indifferent to music was surprisingly low, not more than one in five (20 per cent.). The following excerpt from his work is most interesting:

"Those under the influence are visibly impressed, demonstrating their feelings by an attitude of attention, maintained throughout the entire performance. They swelled their chests, carried their heads higher, the ears flung forward and kept fixed in the direction of the sound. The line of the back was raised, and the tail carried as the the animal was moving instead of standing still. Some of them kept eyes upon the instrument from which the sounds emanated, as long as it was being played, while others stood immovable in front of their racks, as tho lost in contemplation, the fixedness of their ears showing that the animal did not desire to lose a single note of the pleasing sounds and that his whole attention is concentrated in the organs of hearing-a fact that should be compared with that 'contemplation by hearing' spoken of by Proudhon. We might say without exaggeration that these animals are charmed. It is easy to see that they are profoundly affected, and that the music moves them. The sensation is evidently not disagreeable, since they manifest neither inquietude nor impatlence." Right here is the most curious feature about the matter-the emotion that they feel, whatever it is, reacts powerfully on the bladder or intestines, or both."

#### ARE COLDS "CATCHING"?

W E all speak of "catching" cold, and the belief that an ordinary cold is "caught" in the same sense as an infectious disease and in no other way seems to be gaining ground among medical men. Dr. H. Willoughby Gardner writes in *The Lancet* (December 1st.)

"Colds are almost unknown in the Arctic circle, not on account of the action of the continuous cold, but because the greater part of that region is uninhabited. When Sir William Conway and his men were exploring Spitzbergen, tho they were exposed to great privations and were almost constantly wet through, they never caught a cold, but directly they came down to Andrée's settlement on the coast, where some forty men were living in almost constant intercourse with the mainland, they all developed violent colds. Nansen and his men never caught a cold during all the three years of his voyage, notwithstanding the utmost exposure, but directly they reached civilization on the coast of Norway, the still within the Arctic circle, they all suffered badly from colds. The weather is not always keen and bracing in the Arctic regions; during the summer time in Franz losef Land. at any rate, it is exceedingly damp, and raw mist-laden east winds prevail: yet the members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition never caught a cold there, tho all but two of them did so directly they reached civilization. More noteworthy still were Conway's experiences in the Himalayas. While amongst the mountains he and his men, notwithstanding great exposure, never caught colds: nor did they even when they visited the small remote native villages; but once they came down to a village where there was a small European settlement in communication with the outer world, and there they all took bad colds. Nor is it only the Arctic regions and amongst high mountains that colds are absent; the same immunity from them is noticeable during long sea-voyages and when camping out in the desert; and, still more unexpectedly, in the best open-air sanatoriums, such as Nordrach, where the ventilation is practically perfect, it is found that the patients do not catch cold. There is, I believe, plenty of other evidence to show that there are places remote from ordinary human life where colds can not be caught whatever the exposure; probably many of your readers can bring forward instances.

"On the other hand, that ordinary colds are in the highest degree infections is now becoming a matter of common knowledge, and any nedicid man if he goes about with open eyes can collect evidence for himself. I have watched a cold pass from house to house and have even traced it from one village to another, and have itsteach, not without some amusement, while the different sufferers from it have explained to me just how they caught it saverbing it to some open window, change of garment, or other fancied imprudence. I know houses where all the members of the bousehold, including visitors and children, are constantly catching colds, and they are not the airy or even the draughty houses, but stuffy, grimy, badly ventilated, and dark ones. No doubt it is possible to have an inflammation of the massI mucous membrane, as of the conjunctiva, from some simple irritant, but such an event is rare, whereas the ordinary infectious cold is by far the commonest of all diseases. Surely, therefore, it is impotant that its infectiousness should be frankly recognized.

# THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET-A HYGIENIC VIEW.

THE truths of science are not often expressed in verse, and this fact serves to emphasize the few instances where time has been employed to convey fact. The following parody on "The Old Oaken Bucket," which is not only amusing, but contains some valuable points in sanitation, is by Dr. J. C. Bayles, formerly president of the New York City health board, and was read by him at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine. We quote it from the columns of Engineering Years, which says that the sanitary science conveyed in the verses may seem elementary indeed to our readers, yet it needs but the slightest knowledge of conditions about the average farmhouse and country village to realize that millions of people are living amid just such unhealthful surroundings in entire ignorance that they have anything to do with causing disease and death." The parody is as follows:

With what anguish of finial I immember my childhood. Recalled in the light of a knowledge since gained. The malarious farm, the west fangue-grows wildwood, The child stem contracted that since have remained: The commonwered since yound, the page size (since by it, The child stem of the commonwered size is possible to the page size of the page size of the size of t

Just think of it! Moss on the vessel that lifted. The water I drank in the days called to mind; Fer I knew what professors and scientiste gifted. In the waters of welle by analysis find; The rotting wood fiber, the rott of from, The algo, the frog of unosmal size. The water, impure as the verses of Broon,

Are things I remember with tears in my eves.
And to set the and trust—but a builder to think of it—
I considered that water uncommonly dear,
And often at noon, when I went theret drink it,
I enjoyed it as much as I now enjoy beer.
Now ardent I seised it with hands that were grimy,
And quick to the much covered bottom it fell.
The work of the seised it with hands that were grimy,
And quick to the much covered bottom it fell.
With matter or examine I to see from the well-alloy
With matter or examine I to see from the well-alloy

Oh, had I but reatized in time to avoid them—
The dangers that lurked in that pestilent draft—
I'd have tested for organic germs and destroyed them—
With potassic permanganate ere I had quaffed.
Or perchance I'd have boffed it, and afterward strained it
Through filters of charcoal and gravel combined;
Or, after distilling, condensed, and regained it

How little I knew of the enterir fever Which lurked in the water I ventured to druk, But since I've become a devoted believer In the teachings of science, I shudder to think. And now, far removed from the scenes I'm describing, The story of warning to others I teil, As memory reverts to my vonthful imbiling And I gog at the thought of that horrible well,

In potable form, with its fith left behind.

And the old oaken bucket, the fungus-grown bucket— In fact, the slop bucket—that hing in the well.

THE late Affect Nobel, the inventure of dynamite, provided a fund out of which should be upd priested to pressess who are adjudged most eminent in various branches of science or in the cause of posce. The Pence prie 6f cope, value roose Noteme, was divided equally between J. Heard Dunant, our control of the properties of the properties of the value of posce Noteme respectively were rewarded to Dr. Rmil Behring of Inlafe for medicine, on account of his work at regard diphtheris; to Pred. Jackobu vant'lloft, of Herin, for chemistry, well Received on the Noteme Company of the Noteme Not

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# RELIGIOUS TENDENCIES DURING THE PAST YEAR.

I T has been said that prosperity is bad for religion, and the experience of the past year would seem to indicate that the saying is a true one. "With money making by the millions," observes the Boston Evening Transcript (December 28). "and given away by its makers by the millions, religion has suffered acutely, when compared either with some previous years or with interests without the churches." All of the three larger Baptist benevolest societies report a decline in financial income, and are compelled to look even more carefully than ever to new responsibilities. The Congregationalists can make no better report. The Episcopal missionary board faces a deficit of \$80,000, and the Lutheran have ladd to contract their work. The Presbyterian outlook, on the other hand, is more encouraging, and the Roman Catholics have lived up to their previous annual record of religious extension. Of Methodist activity The Transcript says:

"The singular exception to the rule that religious progress seems hardest in financially prosperous years are Methodists North and South. The raising of \$15,000,000 by the former and \$1,500,000 by the latter, a total of \$16,500,000, is the most gigantic thing of its kind any religious body, Protestant or Catholic, ever achieved. It is true that the raising of it has injured some other Methodist interests, notably the income of the Missionary Society, but allowing for the falling-off in that direction, and allowing also for some loss in other Methodist benevolences, it remains that Methodists have defied conditions, and, out of a body of communicants far less well-to-do than any others, have distauced all records at money raising. And to their credit, it would be nnjnst not to add, they have employed methods that are, in the main, unexceptionable, and they have raised the large sum in such manner as leaves Methodism in better mood for inrther giving than it ever was in before. Furthermore, the spiritual advantage to the denomination is already considerable in membership accessions, and indications point to even larger

The following table is given, showing the income during 1901 of the six principal Protestant bodies. "The figures show," says *The Transcrift*, "either that there has been a falling off of income or that barely old figures have been maintained":

Baptist	٠.																			,	\$12,575	,000
Congregat	lo	na	a l	١,,													 		d		7,350	,000
Episcopal.				٠.																	14,856	,000
Lutheran.	٠.			٠.																	8,100	
Methodist.		٠.			 ٠,	ĺ,	Ì,	Ì,	i,								 				18,951	,000
Presbyteri	aı	2										ı									16. 228	nnn.

The lack of more generous contributions for religious work does not seem to have been accompanied by a decline in church attendance. On the contrary, such attendance is reported quite up to the average and the proportion of men steadily increases. Evangelistic work, however, has made an unsatisfactory showing. The Transcript declares:

"The year 1901 being the opening of a new century, several interdenominational efforts were put forth for large accessions to the churches. Professional evangellsts, who have been going through a period of hard times during the last half-dozen years, swarmed out in vast numbers. Great spiritual revivals were planned, some of them with very ambitious names. The simultaneous missions of London and the English provinces were studied and patterned after. Enthusiasts spent thousands of dollars in literature. But the revival refused to come. In not one principal city was there anything like a spiritual awakening such as has often come in the same cities in previous years. Even Philadelphia was not aroused as it had been. The evangelists found nothing to do, and they are at present as employmentless as walking delegates since the recent appointment of the industrial department of the National Civic Federation. Accessions to church-membership averaged well during the year, but spiritual awakening of the sort sought there was none. And there are now few signs of any this winter. Evangelists have recently held a meeting, and have, for the sixth or seventh annual time, voted it necessary to find other employment pending further devolopments."

One of the most striking features in the religious work of 1901 was the advance of Protestant missionary effort in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines. There have also been some interesting ecclesiastical tendencies, of which The Transcript says:

"Among all religious bodies there is marked effort to give greater dignity to public worship. So well defined is this that Episcopalians, Lutherans, Moravians, and others with liturgies are fast losing their distinctiveness. Vested choirs have increased rapidly in number among Methodists and Lutherans. Churches built new have been far more ecclesiastical in architecture without and within than formerly. The week of prayer in January is giving way to observance of Holy Week, observed everywhere, and many churches keep Lent that never kept it before. Daily noon-hour services in husiness quarters, sometimes in halls, but oftener in down-town churches, are increasing in all cities. At the same time the advanced people have received during the year a distinct setback. This was shown most emphatically in the Episcopal convention in San Francisco in October. There the so-called 'Catholic' party cut practically no figure at all, and in many dioceses once strong, Catholics' are now either weak or have almost disappeared."

#### IS SOCIALISM ANTICHRISTIAN?

THE Pope's encyclical on Socialism last year, taken in conjunction with the increasing importance of the Social Democratic Party as a political factor in Germany and the prominent part played by the Socialists in the anticlerical legislation of France, gives constant interest to the whole question involved in the relation of Socialism to Christianity. In spite of the comparative weakness of the Socialist movement in this country, there are signs that this subject is deemed not unimportant even in the United States. Archbishop Corrigan's recent sermons against Socialism, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, have been widely quoted and approved in the Roman Catholic press, The Archbishop took the ground that Socialism is fundamentally antichristian, and that its progress is fraught with danger to the Roman Catholic Church, "There is not a single leader among the Socialists who is a Christian," he said: "they are either agnostics or antichristian. Their maxim is not Christian. It simply tends to the development of material prosperity. Religion is left out of the Socialistic creed altogether." Against these sweeping statements a protest has been entered by Father McGrady, a Socialist priest of Bellevne, Ky., who, in the course of a "reply" to the Archbishop's attack, printed in the St. Louis Post-Disbatch, declares:

"The Archbishtop says that Socialism is antichristian in its spirit, and that the great leaders of Socialism are antichristian. To this it can be replied that the great leaders of science to-day are antichristian, but that does not make science antichristian. St. John Chrysostom, St. Ambrose, St. Basil, St. Gregory the Great, first Pope of the name: in fact, all the early fathers, together with Baron von Ketteler, Archbishop of Mamerce, denounced the right of private capital, and I presume that His Grace of New York would not call these heroes of the church antichristian.

"Under Socialism religion will conquer the globe, education will expand, and science will dazzle the world with its glittering sheen."

The Rev. R, Heber Newton writes a lengthy letter to the New York Times, (December 29) to sustain the same conclusion, contending that Socialism, in its broad lines, "aspires to a higher ethical order, a more truly spiritual order, a more essentially religious order," He continues:

"As for the leaders of Socialism being nearly all rationalists

and atheists, let it be confessed sadly that too many of them are such. But it may be much pondered by ecclesiastics whether the attitude of the Christian Church, as exemplified in the sermon of Archbishop Corrigan, is not largely responsible for the infidelity of Socialistic leaders. Surely, however, hosts of Socialistic are not infidels or atheists. Does the Archbishop know nothing of Christian Socialism, even within the bosom of the Catholic Church's

"If certain whispers which have come to my ears be correct, this sermon of the Archbishop is the sign of a preconcerted movement within the Catholic Church in our country against Socialism. For one, I trust devoutly that this is not the case. A stanch Protestant myself, I should grieve deeply to see the great Church of Rome arraying itself in a hostile attitude toward a movement having such moral ideals. In this case there will most likely be a great increase of 'rationalists and athesists.'

"For one, I am certain of the ultimate victory of the Socialistic ideal, it some nobler form of our industrial order—which may be very far from the Socialists' dream of the future state—just be very far from the Socialists' dream of the future state—just be cause I believe that the moral law is the heart of the nuiverse. that the power back of evolution is a power making for righteous-ness, that when God's will is done upon the earth it will do away with needless poverty and its sufferings and temptations. Therefore, for one, I grieve when an eminent prelate seems to not considered the seems of t

An interesting side-light is thrown on these views by a series of three articles on "Paganism and Christianity," from the pens of representative Socialists, that have recently appeared in the pages of The International Socialist Review (Chicago). "Julian." the first of the three writers, frankly confesses his belief that Socialism will sweep out of existence the "theological cobwebs" of Christianity. "Christianity," he says, has served its purpose as a social factor, Its precepts were designed for a society of masters and slaves, of rich and poor, and they contemplate the perpetuity of such a system. True Christianity would be impossible in a social system where none of the virtues of patience and submission on one side, and generosity and mercy on the other, could be practised." Under Socialism, adds Robert Rives La Monte, in a succeeding issue of The Review, equality of opportunity and the dominant sense of human solidarity would make brotherhood and fellowship the keynote of religion; and he thinks it by no means impossible that Christianity itself may come to be interpreted in these terms. "Is it a mere fanciful dream," he asks, "to look forward to the day when the most solemn rite of Christianity, the Holy Communion, shall be transformed into a banquet of brothers, ringing the globe in its embrace, joyously marking their sense of human oneness by this catholic feast of fellowship in honor of the Christ who first taught and lived the life of fellowship?" The Rev. J. Stitt Wilson, dissenting from the views of both of the writers quoted, thinks that Socialism makes a great mistake in "loading itself up with the unnecessary proposition that it is materialistic, atheistic, and antichristian." "Socialism," he says, "and all it will mean, is but a part of a greater whole; it is but part, in our time an allimportant part, of that complete meaning to human life which I either read out of, or read into, the life and teaching of lesus."

George D. Herron makes a contribution to the discussion in an article published in the London Social Democrat and Wilshire's Magazine (Toronto). He says:

"Jesus was not a Socialist, and he eame long before any scientific approach to society was possible; but he has left to the world a communistic spirit of matchless strength and masterly sweetness. The Socialist movement will receive this spirit and welcome this strength and power, while rejecting the traditions and authority of Christianity. Indeed, Socialism will have to be realized before the ideals of Jesus can be clearly discerned and considered.

"Socialism will have its religion, or rather it will become a religion. But it will be a religion of the manifest facts and forces of life. Out of the selected experiences of the race and the individual will the cooperative commonwealth appropriate what is best as its philosophy and practice of life. For, after all, religion is simply the interpretation of life; and we shall have a pure and undefilled religion when we have our common human life interpreted so that we may each cooperate with the best that is in it. It is out of the common labor and struggle of the world that the soul's integrity and freedom have really come, and not out of its religious systems. Life has always been that revival; and when we learn to freely look at life and trust it, we shall walk in that vision for which the prophets have sought.

#### RELIGIOUS LIFE AMONG THE NEGROES.

E RNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT, who recently undertook at the request of the New York Outlook an investigation into some unusual phases of religious life in America, has been studying religious tendencies among the negroes, with the purpose of discovering (1) in what direction the best in the negroes religious life is developing, and (2) what relation the Southern white people assume toward negro religion. In this quest, Mr. Abbott visited many Southern cities and churches, and talked with religious leaders of both races. He says:

"In the cities of the South the great mass of negroes flock together in huge churches which often number two or three thousand members each. The chief service on Sunday is held in the evening, when the colored people are free from their work, which is largely menial. Oue Sunday evening in Charleston, S. C., I attended service at one of these churches. The church was Methodist. The building was crowded. The congregation was singing a hymn as I entered. Beneath the quavering appoggiaturas that rose and fell at the pleasure of individuals in all parts of the congregation, like the suray from waves dashing over shoals, I recognized with difficulty an old familiar psalm tune. An aged 'mammy' in a pew ahead of me was swaying back and forth, with her eyes half closed. Here and there throughout the congregation others were swaying in the same rhythmic fashion. The hymn was ended; the excitement was only begun. On the platform were half a dozen negro ministers. One came forward and offered prayer. More and more fervent he became; more and more he pounded the pulpit. Inarticulate cries and shrieks rose from the pews. The prayer ended, then came the first of the collections; there were three before the end of the service. Another minister preached the sermon. He began colloquially, referring a great deal to himself. Then he urged certain moral precepts. Before long he was as wronght up as his audience; and finally, with hoarse and screaming voice, he described in imagination his progress across fordan, up the golden streets, straight to where in the center on one throne sat the Father, to his right on another sat the Son, and to the left on still another sat the Holy Ghost, whereupon, with a shout, 'I'm here at last,' he cast himself upon the very throne itself-not merely in imagination, for, amid the frenzy of the audience, he flung himself into one of the pulpit chairs with his legs crossed wildly in the air."

Against this picture, however, must be set another, in which Mr. Abbott portrays religious conditions in Tougaloo, Miss., the seat of a negro university. He declares:

"In that country community, where nill negroes ask of their Northern teachers assurance that the earth is not round in order to keep their faith in the Bible that speaks of the 'corners' of the earth,' where still many negroes, young and old, are strongly confirmed in their belief that before getting religion a person must feel the devil depart from some one or other definite part of his anatomy, where still a young negro man recently did not know it was wrong for his pastor to have two wives. I attended services in two colored churches, both Baptist. In each the service was perfectly orderly and devoid. The preacher in one church, with rich negro dialect, made a very thoughtful and applications of the services of the control of the services of the service

You with our daughters and our wives The colored to love one another, especially because they have no labels.

Labers, of close. The 'elder' was indicating from the experience of the man of Us that Christians were not free from the attacks of the "Attan."

The real Problem in negro religious development, observes the writer, her in the conversion of mere religious emotion, in many cases utterly unrelated to conduct, into serious religious feeling. and the most hopeful factor in working out this change is found in the younger negro element. "Almost all the negro churches." he says, "give evidence of two factors: one, the old-style darkey whose religion is of the hallelujah order; the other, the younger generation who are ashamed of these emotional outbreaks. The younger element is, of course, finally going to control." An attempt has been made by High Church Episcopalians and Roman Catholics to guide the religious emotions of the negro into worthier channels by means of elaborate services, with incense, lights, and music directed to moral ends; but Mr. Abbott thinks that these methods have attracted, in the main, the more ignorant negroes, and that a serious religious appeal exerts the most permanent and beneficial effect on negro character.

The attitude of Southern Christians toward the negro has already been fully treated in our pages feee The Literary Distr., November 30, and the testimony presented by Mr. Abbott is in harmony with the views quoted in that article. The relation is probably summed up in the statement of a lady who told him: "Moral brotherhood is recognized, but not equality; the relation of helper to helped, but not the relation of reciprocity." Except in the Catholic churches of the South, negroes very rarely worship in the same churches with the whites, tho in some cases the ante-bellum custom of reserving one gallery for colored people is maintained. Mr. Abbott comments:

"Whatever intimacy there has been in the past, between the races has been that growing out of the relation of servary are master. Wherever that relation has ceased the intimacy has a disappeared. As a consequence the significant improvements the religious life of the negroes is coming, like the rest of the kinglom of heaven, not with observation."

#### A SPIRITUALIST VIEW OF PRAYER.

A PROPOSAL to open Spiritualist conventions with prayer has aroused an interesting discussion on this subject in the Spiritualist Journals. One correspondent (writing to The Progressive Thinker, Chicago) strongly opposes the suggestion contending that prayer is utterly inconsistent with the philosophy of Spiritualism. Another writer to the same paper gives it as his opinion that "the omission of this spiritual and moral exercise has been one of the chief causes of weakness and inharmony in our gatherings, because prayer, rightly understood and practised, is the greatest source of moral and spiritual growth and strength—except it be the doing of good deeds. This conflict of opinion draws from Light (London) a statement as to what it considers should be the true attitude of Spiritualists toward prayer. It savs:

"Inovecation, rationally understood, is simply appeal, and a good Spiritualist should be the last to hesitate because the uppeal is to an unesen presence. The 'orthodox' Protestant Christian, or, for the matter of that, the orthodox Mohammedan, is conventionally bound by a supernatural view of prayer. God is regarded as the sole object of it, and, by multitudes, prayer, addressed to any other being, is a kind of blasphemy. But the well-instructed Spiritualist ought to be far beyond that artificial and bindering idea. Said Tempson:

Speak to him then for he hears, and spirit with spirit can meet— Closer is he than breathing, and nearer than hands and feet. . . , we think of 'God': but it ought not to be difficult if we think of teachers and friends who have received their great promotionand, indeed, we have often thought that othing would be more
appropriate at public gatherings of Spiritualists than trustful and
affectionate appeals to unseen helpers. It may be that we also
are too fast held by old notions of the limitation of the object of
prayer. But If, instead of thinking of God, we think of trusted
and beloved ones on the spirit-plane, every word of Tennyson's
lines would apply: and to 'speak to him' right be the most natlines would apply: and to 'speak to him' right be the most nat-

ural and the most blessel thing in the world.

"And yet, even so, it might be a thoroughly bad thing to ask for interpositions or interferences, and it is very doubtful whether it is right to ask for anything outside of mental, emotional, and spiritual blessings: the, as to this, judgment may rightly be suspended. But there surely can be no question that it can only be a good thing to ask for helpful spiritual influences, for a blending of sympathies, for an unfolding of graceous purposes and kindly thoughts, and we should have imagined that such an asking as that might have been highly appropriate and pontiable at the opening of a national convention of Spiritualists—or anywhere else."

#### WHAT IS BABISM?

I T is probably not generally known that the Bab religion has quite a number of disciples in this country, among whom must be included men and women of more than ordinary culture. The best known of the American Babists is Miss Sarah J. Farmer, of Greenare, Me., whose summer conferences for the study of comparative religion and economics have attracted representatives of many schools of thought. Mr. A. P. Dodge the founder of The New England Magazine, is also a Babist, and has recently published an exposition of his faith in book-form. He is the chairman of the Babist Society in New York, and is associated in this religious propaganda with Mr. W. Hooper Harris, the author of a newly issued book cutitled "Lessons on the Babia Revelation."

Babism can be best described as a reformed Mohammedanism, and its prophets include Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, Christ, Mohammed, and Behā'u'lláh. From an article by Mr. Kenneth R. Forbes in Mind (January) we condense the following account of the genesis of Babism:

"In the year 1844, one Ali Mohammad made his appearance in Persia as an independent religious and philosophic teacher. His exposition of the teachings of Mohammed was to the orthodox Mohammedan at least most novel and startling. He claimed to teach nothing new, but simply to restore to its original purity the teachings of the 'Prophet.' He called himself the 'Bab,' or 'Gate,' a forerunner of one greater than he-a prototype of John the Baptist, as it were. Six years after his death one of his foremost disciples. Behá'u'lláh, the 'Blessed Perfection,' declared himself to be 'him whom God should manifest," and was so recognized by the majority of the 'Babis.' For forty years he lived as the master and teacher of the 'Babis,' and was an object of the deepest veneration on the part of his disciples. In 1892 he died, and, according to a long existing understanding, his mantle of authority and leadership descended upon his son, Abbas Efendi, who is to-day living in Acre, Syria, the acknowledged 'Master' of all 'Babis,' whose numbers in Persia alone are now more than a million."

The leading tenets of the Babist faith are thus outlined .

"The Babist would have none forswear his own religion, but through the clearer revelations of the 'Blessed Perfection' understand the purity and inner meaning of that very religion, and eventually perceive the underlying unity of all religions. For this reason, the disciple of Behå "ullahl does not are to be called a Babist, a Behåtte, or a supporter of any 'ism,' but rather a 'believer' in the 'Persian Revelation.'

"Much in the utterances of Behá'u'lláh is in clear, unmistakable accord with New-Thought teachings. The idea of the indwelling and immanent God is plainly expressed in nearly all we have seen of his words. That the 'kingdom of heaven' is something to be attained here and now—that it is, in fact,

<sup>&</sup>quot;'Speak to Him,' says Tennyson: and it may be difficult if

'within'-is likewise evidently a fundamental principle among

"That God has 'made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth,' Behá'u'lláh has expressed very beautifully in his own words:

We desire but the good of the world and the happiness of nations; that all nations should become one in faith and all men as brothers; that the bonds of affection and noity between the sons of men should be strength-ened; that diversity of religion should cease, and differences of race be annuled. . . Let no man glory in this, that be loves his country; let him rather glory table, that he is one of the strength of the strength

It should be added that the "Babis" enjoy an enviable reputation for truth and honesty,—qualities which, according to the writer, are "conspicuously lacking in the man of the street in Persia."

#### "UNWRITTEN SAYINGS" OF CHRIST.

THE Gospels of the New Testament present but a scant account of the life of Jesus, and the Evangelists themselves
recognise this after. Luke begins the third Gospe with the statement that "many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declearation of those things which are most surely believed among
us"; and John's closing words declare that if an attempt were
made to chronicle all the doings of Christ, "even the world itself
could not contain the books that should be written." Writing on
this subject in The Independent, Prof. George II. Schodde, of
Columbus, O., asys:

"The accounts of what Jesus did and and were first orally and traditionally spread among the early Christians. Our written Gospels are comparatively late portions of the New-Testament literature, and on the whole are antedated by the Epistles, or many of them. 'I this for this reason that the New-Testament letrer, altho a commentary and interpretation of the facts not contained in the canonical Gospels, practically contain no direct these facts by the brieflest, from which has been given to these facts by the Evangelist.

It is only natural to believe that of the many sayings of Christ that were current in the early church, and were not used by the four Evangelists, not a few should have found their way into the writings of the church fathers. Indeed, it would be surprising if such remnants of the living traditions of the church could not be discovered in patristic literature. The existence of such non-canonical sayings of the Lord is all the more certain because one of them at least is found in the Scriptures themselves-namely, in Acts xx. 35, where these words are expressly ascribed to Christ, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' and yet these are nowhere found in the written gospel records. It is supposed by many scholars that there are quite a number of such 'agrapha,' or unwritten sayings of the Lord, scattered throughout the Acts and the Epistles, as these writers would naturally, if possible, give Christ's teachings in Christ's own words, only that the fact that these are direct quotations is not given, and these sayings can not accordingly be recognized.

"There are found, however, scattered throughout the earliest literature of the church a goodly number of sayings expression statishated to Christ, but not recorded by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John, and modern scholars, notably Hilgenfeld, Zalan, Netan and Resch, have devoted close researches to their investigations."

From the work of the latest specialist in this line, Dr. Edwin Preusshen, the following "sayings" are selected, as being among those which are most likely to be authentic:

- I. "Therefore says the Lord: 'Whosoever is near to me is near to fire; whosoever is far from me is far from the Kingdom of God." (Found In Greek in Didymns on Ps. Ixxxviii. 8, and in a Latin translation in Orizen. Homily on Ier. xx. 3.)
- 2. "On the same day he saw a man working on the Sabbath day, and he said to him: 'O, man! if thou knowest what thou art doing, thou art blessed. But if thou dost not know this, thou art accursed and a transgressor of the law." (Codex Bezze to Luke vi. 4.
- 3. "Listen unto the Lord who says; 'Be concerned for faith

and hope, by which that love is born which is well disposed toward God and man, and which gives eternal life," (Marcarius, Hom. 37, 1.)

4. "He montions as an example: 'Ask for that which is great, for then that which is small will be given unto you, and ask for heavenly things, and you will receive also the earthly." (Origen, 'De Orat.,' ii. 2; xiv. 1. Cf. Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 1. 24, 158, and often.)

5. "Quite correctly the Scriptures desire as to use dialectics in this way, and therefore they demand this of us." Become experienced money changers, who are able to reject the false coins and keep only the genuine." (Clemens Alex. "Stormata."), a § 177. Cf. I Thess. Iv. 21; Origen on Matth. xvii. 31, and frequently.) This is probably the most popular of the "agrapha."

6. "Jesus therefore said: For the sake of the weak I became weak, and for the sake of the hungry I suffered hunger, and for the sake of the thirsty I experienced thirst." (Origen on Matt. viii 2.)

7. "If thou hast seen thy brother,' he said, 'thou hast seen thy God.'" (Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 1, 19, 94, and 2, 15, 70.)

8. "Again says the Lord: 'He who is wedded should not cast off his wife, and he who is not wedded should not marry."

(Clemens Alex. "Stromata," 3, 15, 19.)

9. "But our Lord replied to the Apostles, when they asked him what was to be thought of the Jewish prophets, who had formerly made predictions concerning him, and now were thought still to believe in his coming: "Ve have rejected the living relative, who was before you, find now you speak fables concerning the dead." (CI. Augustine, "Contra Adversarium," Ac., 2, 4, 12.

Among the best known of the "Logia" of Jesus are the following, found in the Oxyrhynchus Papyri by Grenfell and Hunt:

r. "And see carefully that thou remove the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

2. "Jesus said: 'If ye do not fast in reference to the world, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of God; and if ye do not rest on the Sabbath day ye shall not see the Father.'

 "Jesus said: I stood in the midst of the world, and appeared to them in the flesh and found them all drunken, and found none among them who were thirsty. And my soul is perplexed concerning the children of men, because they are blind in their

hearts, and [do not look at their poverty].

4. "Jesus said: 'Wherever there are people . . . there I am with him. Lift up the stone, you will find me there; split the wood, and I am there.'

 "Jesus said: 'No prophet is welcome in his own country, and no physician tries to effect cures among bis own acquaintances."

6. "Jesus said: 'A city that is built on a high hill and is fortified can neither fall nor be hidden,"

In view of the many literary finds that are being made in Egypt from the New Testament and the apostolic era, concludes Professor Schodde, it is not at all impossible that additional "agrapha" may yet be discovered in goodly numbers.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

In Association Men (January) is chronicled the work that has been done during the peat year by the Y. M. C. A. in cities, at railroad centers, in the United States army and navy, in colleges, and among the Indiana and negroes. Fifteen railroad and twenty-three city Association Buildings were declicated in rost, and over \$\$\frac{1}{2}\sigma\_{0,0,0,0,0}\$ was appen in Association Work.

THE London Tablet announces that the Pope has appointed a special postulical commission to consider all questions connected with Biblical studies. Cardinal Percecki, dean of the Sacred College, is president of the commission, and Cardinal Segua and Cardinal Versu and Cardinal Segua Segua and Cardinal Segua Segua

This successive election of Dr. George F. Moore, formerly of Andower Theological Seminary, and his brother, Edward C. Moore, a Congregational minister at Providence, R. I., both of them well-known orthodox works of the Congregation of the Congreg

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### IS THE BRITISH WORKMAN A BOTCHER?

THE laziness, incompetence, and dishonesty of the British workman are ruining not only himself but the industry of his country, according to the London Times. This newspaper has caused actimonious debate throughout England by its series of editorials and special articles on what it terms a "crisis in British industry." We are told:

"A man who wants to do honest work is subjected to bullying and persecution; sometimes a foreman is compelled to dismiss a good workman because he is good, under penalty of seeing four of five hundred men refuse to work at all. Any man more capable or more willing than his fellows is a "seab" or a "blackleg" or something equally agreeable, and, if he persists in spite of or something equally agreeable, and, if he persists in spite of the fines, he is ejected from the union, and all the money he has paid in as a provision for old age or sickness is confiscated. It is a perfectly monstrous state of the law that permits this, if, indeed, the law does permit it."

The state of affairs in the bricklaying trade is instanced as follows, being deemed representative of prevailing conditions in all lines:

"Thirty years ago, our correspondent states, and we believe accurately, a bricklaper would lay 1,000 to 1,000 brieks in a bricklaper would lay 1,000 to 1,000 brieks in 64, ln America, we are given to understand, the figure is even higher. Now, by an unwritten but mercilessly enforced trade-union law, a man must not lay more than 9,00, and, if he works for the London County Council—that is to say, for the ratepayers—he must not lay more than 9,0. Our correspondent quotes a case of a building put up for the school board, in which the average output of the bricklayers was 70 bricks a day. Yet these are men receiving the highest current rate of wages, a rate very greatly in excess of what was paid when 1,000 bricks were laid per day."

English papers have taken the subject in hand very thoroughly. Here is the view of The Standard (London).

"There is no doubt of the extraordinary success with which the American Iron and steel nanufacturers are pushing us, not merely in neutral markets, but in those that may be called our own. In meahinery, in tools of all kinds, in locomotives, rail-way bridges, and constructional work, the competition is constantly growing more formidable. Nor are the reasons for this Transatlantic success a mystery. Any number of competent observers have recently examined the fact, and drawn the obvious moral. The American workman is better paid than our own, but he is worth the money. He works with greater steadiness and superior latelligence, and his trade-unions have not yet put. On the contrary, everybody is in the United States labors with an earnestness that seems almost ferocious to the stranger from more leisured lands."

"In the case of the boiler-makers there is seen the old familiar resentment of new tools and machines such as are now universal in the United States," declares The Outlook (London), while The Daily Mail (London) quotes from a union man's eard an order reading: "You are strictly cautioned not to outstep or rules by doing double the work you are required, and causing others to do the same, in order to gain a smile from your master." To which The Daily News (London) retorts:

"This is a foolish and a wicked rule, and reveals a policy as dangerous to the best interests of the country as it is shortsighted from the point of view of the men. It has been published by the correspondent as an operative rule of a union still in existence. But our special correspondent gives us the assurance that it haves been dug out from a code of rules of a local builders' laborate union in Yorkshire which has been defunct for more than thirty years. Assuming this to be the case, and that the rule belongs to the days when, regarded by the law as 'criminal conspiracies, 'unions moved in secrecy, the public will know how to estimate at its true value an attack dependent in any degree upon such evidence."

Nor is this paper alone in defending the character of the British workman. *The Spectator* (London) thus concludes a friendly criticism:

"The way to bring the workmen to a better understanding of their own class interest is to convince them of the economical fallacy which underlies their present policy. Tho that process may be long, we believe that in the end it will do its work. What is most certain to stand in the way is the refusal to see that the error of the trade-unions is economical, not moral, Their desire to limit the amount of work done in a day is not the offspring of a love of idleness for idleness' sake. They want to keep as many as possible of their members employed, and they think that the way to do this will be to spread the work that has to be done over the largest number of workers. The means they take to secure their end are not the right ones; they will only prevent, so far as they have any influence, the natural development of the industry which is unfortunate enough to be subject to them. But the end itself is not an ignoble oue, and we must frankly recognize this fact if we hope to get a hearing on the economical aspect of the question."

#### LORD ROSEBERY'S "GREAT" SPEECH.

A LL England awaited with unusual interest the long heralded Chesterfield speech of Lord Rosebery. The newspapers were much inconvenienced in reporting it owing to a storm while blew down the wires all over England. Lord Rosebery touched at length upon every important phase of the preent political situation in Great Britain, his words being thus summarized by The Standard (London):

"In a speech which occupied two hours, he said his policy at home was to restore efficiency to Parliament, Administration, and the people. Abroad, he would seek to dispel the atmosphere of suspicion and hatred which had grown up under the present Government, and to restore things to the footing on which they were when the Liberal Government left office in 1895. He believed in the stern, efficient, vigorous prosecution of the war to its natural end, and he believed that its natural end was a regular peace and a regular settlement. Therefore, he should not be deaf to any overtures of peace that came from any responsible authority. If the Government that was now in Europethat scattered and dejected ministry-could make any overtures of peace, directly or indirectly, to his Majesty's Government, if he were minister, he should not turn a deaf ear to them. He would grant just and most liberal terms, always excepting the closed and sealed question of jucorporation. The Boers must know as well as any one that their independence was gone forever. If by any chance they deceived themselves upon this mateter, and built on the foundation-the very crazy foundation-of a handful of men in this country who might hold out hopes that independence would be restored, they were a much less shrewd people than he took them for. The views he had expressed represented the best advice he could give, and what he could do to further it he would do. His services were, as they had always been, at the disposal of the country. He was aware his policy did not run on party lines, but it was not to party that he appealed. He appealed to the tribunal of public opinion and common sense

Every imaginable criticism has been voiced in the English press, but opinion seems agreed that the value of the speech was academic rather than practical. Says the London Times:

"While we do not by any means agree in everything which Lord Rosebery has said, either in criticism of the present administration or in forecasting the future of domestic politics, or indeed in all the details of his policy for ending the war, his advices to the party he led a few years ago comes, we must acknowledge, as a wholesome breath of fresh air. It is in striking contrast to the commonplaces of ministerial apologists and of oppositionist trimmers, even leaving out of account he' handful, as Lord Rosebery calls them, of pro-Boers who still hold out the hope of independence to the obleptics of their disastrous partonages.

The Liberal party has to regain its unity and, what is more, to regain the confidence of the country before it can again become an effective force in national politics. The advice which Lord Rosebery offered his former colleagues and followers a few mouths ago has been emphasized, as we pointed out yesterday, by recent events. He looks with hope to the fact that the Liberals are now freed altogether from the Irish alliance and its consequences, for the excellent reason that the Nationalists have repudiated insultingly any association with Liberalism and have openly ranged themselves with our enemies in the field. . . . The new Liberalism must be adapted to the ideas and the conditions of the present day and not to those of ten years ago, and, above all, those who propose to restore the party to its former influence must, Lord Rosebery emphatically urged, bear in mind President Roosevelt's warning, and, while they keep their eyes fixed on the stars, must remember that their feet are on the ground."

The tone of praise in these comments is echoed in the editorial columns of The Pairly Mail (London) and The Morning Leader (London), the latter a Liberal paper, and the former more or less independent. The Conservative Morning Pail (London) and the Liberal Dairly Chronicle (London) are also a unit in praise of the speech, altho neutral as to its declarations of policy. But the Conservative Standard (London) says: "Lord Rosebery had better go back to his lonely furrow or his cabbage garden. There is no place for him in serious politics." The provincial papers throughout England are more partiasan, the Liberal sheets praising the speech and the Conservative ones condemning it. Thus the Conservative Yest-khire Pail:

"Lord Rosebery remains, in the words of The Spectator, merely' a brilliant man who comments." It is not by men of this kind that the work of the world is done, and notil Lord Rosebery proves his capacity as a man of action and submits himself to analysis and the test of events as a practical leader and administrator harmessed to definite responsibilities, he may enjoy the admiration of the crowd for his brilliancy as a wit, but he will never acquire the confidence of that portion of the nation



THE CHESTERFIELD DANLEY.

LORD R-S-B-RY (in leading rôle):

"The 'Party's' out of joint: O, cursed spite, That ever I was 'asked' to set it right!" with whom statesmanship means the capacity to manage the solid interests of the country."

On the continent of Europe the speech has elicited sparing comment. The Neurst Nairchiene (Berlin) says the effect of Rosebery's words must be left to time. The National Zeitung (Berlin) says the Englishman might as well have undertaken to square the circle. The Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin) pariases the utterance highly, noting that it condemns Chamberlain. The Vessitake Zeitung (Berlin) calls Rosebery England's coming man. The Neue Freie Presse notes that the English ex-Premier severs all connection with Irish home rule. The Journal des Dibats (Paris) sees nothing very practical in the speech, and the Temps (Paris) deems it "intangible,"—Translations made for The Luteraky Dibats.

#### CHILE'S DISPUTE WITH ARGENTINA.

The strained relations between Chile and Argentina have of this country, possibly because Great Britain will arbitrate the difficulty. The Argentine commissioner in London thus sums up the trouble in the London Times:

"Argentina and Chile have a boundary dispute as to the fromtier at the sammit of the main claus of the Covilliera. Differences have arisen between the Chilean commissioners and myself, and the question is now under arbitration of his Britannic Majesty since 1858, both countries having agreed, in that year, and again in 1900, to maintain the strates year till the arbitrator gives his award. Chile has, however, several times broken this engagement, and has lately made roads along the bank of the rivers flowing from the east of the Cordillera of the Andes, cutting it, toward the Pacific, constructed tunnels, large bridges, and built houses for the purpose of trade and settlements, among others; and all this at the east of the snowy summit claimed as the houndary line by Argentina, and approaching the Argentine settlements which Chile claims now as its territory."

This has drawn from the Chilean boundary commissioner in London a protest to The Times, in which he says:

"It is an incorrect statement of the question to say that 'Argentina and Chile have a boundary dispute as to the frontier at the



APPARENTLY CASUAL.

JOE: "Why dang me if it bain't Mr. Kruger—who d'a' thought it? I'd a' nawed ee anywhere!"

KRUGER: "To be sure now! if it bain't Joe! Yew bain't changed a bit!"

JOE: "Only to fancy us meetin' casaal like and in the same public-'ouse

Too!"

KRUGER "It's a Hact o' Providence, it is and in ine same public ouse too!"

KRUGER "It's a Hact o' Providence, it is an' nuthin' else!"

["Some of the greatest peaces, the greatest settlements in the world's history, have begun in an apparently cassal meeting in a neutral ion."

- LOND ROSEBERY, at Chesterfield, December 16, 1901.] - Westminster Gazette.

CARTOON VIEWS OF LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

summin of the main chain of the Cordillera, 'as Dr. Moreno puts it. He hides out of view the fact that the fronter line is defining in two boundary treaties by the principle of demarcation of the water-divide, in virtuo of which Chub has persistently, and claim to the whole of the valleys draining into the Pacific."

The newspapers of the Argentine republic have for some weeks been denouncing Chile's attitude. The Nation (Ruenos Ayres), the organ of the partost and publicis General Mitre, says the situation is "serious" for the reason that Chile will not modify her demands in accordance with the proposals of the Argentine Government. The Tribura, a newspaper in Buenos Ayres which is said to reflect the personal views of President Roca, declarers:

"In view of the claims and conferences that have formed part of the proceedings almost up to this present hour, and of the allegations and suspicions that Argentina contemplated an invasion of the disputed territory, it is not to be tolerated that the Chieans exercise rights of sovereight by constructing dams and fortifications in the disputed territory, and that, too, by sealth, The thing is unparalleled. This country hopes that Chie's usurpation will not delay a full and fair solution of the trouble."

To this the Lei (Santiago) replies that the Argentine insistence upon Chile's "duplicity" aggravates the situation. Says the Chilean orgau.

"The enemies of Chile actively prosecute this work of making her out a nation of conquest and vaisigbory. It is preclaimed in Europe and Amorica that we refuse to dwell in peace with our good and innocent neighbors. Agnestina, Peru, and Bolivia. . . . It is said we have stolen into the disputed territory and made roads, dams, and bridges there. . . But our purpose and our point of view are misrepresented. We should have in London, where the dispute is to be arbitrated, in New York, Paris, Belliu, and Rome, capable and trustworthy ngents to outwit the proposandists of Peru and Argentina."

There are certain interests which seek to minimize the dispute, The Chilean Times (Valparaiso) saying:



HARD TO BRING THEM ALL UNDER ONE HAT.

-Kladdersida(sch (Berlin),

"The three months' talkee-talkee in secret has not affected, for better of for worse, the relations between the Chilean and he Argentine governments. The cordial nature of these relationshes not been daysuted in the least. Nor have the arbitronian proceedings been affected in any way. They have neither been accelerated nor retarded by the three-month's ponderous discussion with closed doors. They are following their natural course, and it may be taken for granted that they will continue to follow this course to the end of the chapter, undisturbed by any discussions that may be started for political ends in the Congress or in the press of either of the two countries which are parties to the treaty of arbitration."

The trouble is complicated by the Mouroe Doctrine, according

to the Temps (Paris), while the Liberte (Paris) asserts that the United States has much to gain by fomenting a war, —Translations made for The Literary Digest,

#### THE WOLF SCANDAL IN AUSTRIA.

"HERR WOLF, the noisiest of the Pan-Germans, has resigned his sear in the Reichstraft and the Lower Austrian Landtag, and modertakon not to reenter political hie. His downfall resembles that of Parnell, only its circumstances are said to be a good deal worse." In these terms the London Pilat refers to the thunderbolt of scandial that has been discharged into the Austrian political turnoil. "The circumstances which have led to Herr Wolf's retirement, according to The Duilty News (London), "itsed not be dwelt on." It proceeds:

"It is enough to say that they involved him in a duel—a bloodless one—three days ago, with Herr Seidel, a professor at an agricultural college in the provinces, and that Herr Seidel's wife is the daughter of Herr Techan, one of Herr Wolf's most faithful supporters. Herr Wolf is bimself married. His foremost position in the Reichsrath, as well as his attitude on certain questions, made it imperative that he should resign. His departure will not greatly perturb the Government, for whom ho had use been a sharp thorn in the flesh. He will be succeeded in the leadership of the party by Herr Sebönerer."

The purely spectacular features of the case make a powerful appeal to the editorial sensibilities of the Frankfurter Zeitung, which permits itself to say:

"Timo was barely afforded to consider the purely political side of this affair. Eager curiosity had first to gratify itself upon the entiting personal circumstances. From the fatal love-affair which constituted the groundwork of this sensation, to that last dramatic scene in which George Schönerer, guardian of Pan-German club morals, thrust the sinner out of Paradisc, everything was set off in variegated colors."

Herr Wolf's own organ, the Ostdewtsche Rundschau, which the fallen political leader now edits himself, merely announces his resignation, no comment whatever being added. The Transenance Tecturg, a Pan-German organ, is warmly on the side of Herr Wolf, remarking:

"Where honor is involved. Representative Woff is more sensitive than other people. Indeed, it might be said that he is too sensitive. He resigned his seat, a thing that in similar circumstances would not have been done by any member of the other political groups. The step will not meet with the approval of his constituents. If Woff really cred, in that he involved himself in forbidden, gallant relations with the wife of another, he at least gave the satisfaction that was demanded of him. He was ready to atome for the injury he did his friend. It is possible, conjured up that which had no existence. But it is an extraordinary notion that the matter has not been finally settled simply because the duel was a bloodless one."

That the Pan-German organization will remain true to Wolf seems to be the opinion of the New Frete Presse (Vienna), The Krewz Zeitung (Berlin) is impressed by the aggravating effect of the seandal upon the confusion already rampant in Austria's parliamentary crisis.—Frantlations made for The LIFERARY DIGEST.

Sienklewicz and the Pollah School Children.—
The illustrious author of "(no Vadis," as a Ineady noted in these columns, recently addressed to a newspaper of Cracow an impassionel letter in which be denounced in no measured terms the interdiction of religious instruction in the Polish language in the schools of German Poland. A translation of this letter has been published by the Echair (Paris). Stenklewicz cites this judge of the Color of the Polish and policy has been published by the Color of the Polished Schools of German Poland. A translation of policy has been published by the Polished Color of the Polished Schools of the Polished Polished Schools of the Polished S

hypocrisy!" Sienkiewics adds: "This opinion is not that of foreigners alone; it is equally that of independent German historians. There is therefore nothing astonishing that such a condition of things should have brought about a perverting of the mental faculties and a degeneracy in the feelings of justice and truth; in short, the total disappearance of all moral sense, and that, in the general debasement, the school should become a place of torture, and the courts of justice, in their cowardice, blind instruments of ferocious instincts and brutal power, Sienkiewicz, according to the Figure, asks that a public subscription be opened for the benefit of all those who have been sentenced to imprisonment, and thus reduced to abject poverty, and especially of the children, who, deprived of their parents, are left with no means of support. "If to have compassion for children," concludes the celebrated writer, "is enjoined upon all by the divine law, the Christian law, what is then our duty with regard to children in the condition of these? I herewith send the sum of two hundred crowns with which to buy food for the victims."- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### EUROPE ON THE SCHLEY CASE.

GENERAL interest in the Schley case has been aroused in Europe, according to the Fremdenblatt (Vienna), which terms the affair "an intrigue on the part of Sampson's many hangers-on, he himself not being well disposed toward Schley either. The weaker party had to suffer in his reputation, his very seamanship being impugned in the conspiracy to sacrifice him to another." And the Franklutet Zeilung says:

"In a talk with Sampson, Schley said there was glory enough for all, and, modifying his own first report, he prepared a sead report in which he made it appear that his commanding officer's ship had been within hailing distance of the fight and in position to influence the action of the opposed ships. This report went to the Navy Department and figured in the proceedings. Made Schley acted less nobly toward his opponent and had he held to his original report, he would not have been the object of the spicious and calumnies that for two years past have made life a burden to hin."

The finding of the court of inquiry probably settled nothing of importance and may only embitter the controversy, in the opinion of *The Standard* (London), which concludes thus:

"A new inquiry by Congress is talked of, but we trust it will be avoided. Even the advantage to be gained by uncovering the bureau intrigue that is supposed to have cansed all the bitterness would not compensate for the waste of time and exacerbation of temper sure to be caused by proceedings in Congress. Our own history supplies an example of what it would mean in the parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of Admiral Mathews in the battle of Toulou in 1744. It is not a precedent to be followed. Silence or trial before a competent tribunal are the alternatives between which choice ought to be made. As the engagement at Santiago was fully successful, the former might very well be preferred. It is certainly a pity, both for the United States navy and the good name of the American people, that the credit gained in the battle has been dimmed by this angry squabble, and the revelation which it has made of the personal rivalries that form the seamy side of the war."

#### NAPLES, NEW YORK, AND CHICAGO.

WHILE the municipal corruption of Naples pales into insignificance in comparison with that of New York, according to a recent article in the Tribuna (Rome), the city of New York is as white as snow when viewed beside Chicago. The accounts in the New York papers of the Sardor report, and the municipal elections resulting in the overthrow of the Camora, "the Tammany of Naples" (see Tus Litzaxy Dioxx, December 28), has inspired in the same paper a vigorous defense of the Oueno of the Mediterranean.

"In this beautiful city exists no colossal trust, such as remains unpunished in avowed and shameless corruption, squandering economic resources in a great metropolis of three millions and a half of inhabitants for the benefit of a band of robbers, numbering thousands of wretched electors whose only object in belonging to it is to pocket a few dollars in return for casting their votes for Tammany's candidate. No, a hundred times, no! The worst men in Naples—and this embraces only a few daring individuals who succeed in imposing, under the protection of the government, upon the too credulous masses—the worst men in Naples, I repeat, are honest in comparison with the thieves of North America."

But the writer does not find Tammany Hall to be the only evil existing in New York : the condition of the police and the administration of justice are such that if he were to report the details of their corruption he would not be believed. He therefore refers the reader to William Stead, and lest the latter, too, be open to the charge of exaggeration and prejudice, to The North American Review. The administration of Chicago, he relates, is known to Europe through the celebrated publication of Stead : "If Christ came to Chicago." The worst scaudals known in Italy would only provoke a smile in this city of wickedness and corruption; and, more than this, New York and Chicago are by no means exceptions in the United States. This the Italian writer attributes to the vesting of power and anthority in the mayor rather than in the council. In short, he finds Naples infinitely better than New York, Chicago, or any other large city of North America. He notes, however, one good point :

"But the great republic remains a long way superior to us in one respect of capital importance: in the perfect liberty of speech and the press. . . Dana, Durand, Stead, Frank Moss, and a thousand others are able to denounce the general baseness, actual or threatened, without running the risk of spending a year in prison. In the United States, private individuals make and publish the official investigations; in Italy, the truth may be published with impurity only when princed in an authorized resulting to nucle as a comma of the official word!"—Tr antifation made for TRs. LITERAY DIGEST.

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

THE POPE EMBARMAND.—The political and social agitation styling its self "Christian Democracy," and now spreading in resolutental Europe, has recently been deprecated by the Valican organ Oiseraster Roman (Rome). The earl of these democrats, asys the pean in everpaper, leads them too far. Bits the fault is not their, according to the Journal der Defets (Paris), which asserts that the Valcant Intell give the movement impetus. "Now if prepared to bold the reins, whereas the youthful steeds cause confusion in the Catholic camps."

THE ROSES AND LINCOLS—The earlier period of our Civil War and the present continuin in Regliels counties regarding the Boars are said, it has deen organs of the opposition, to afford a striking pistallet. The assertion is made that Lincoln interfered in first with the Using operation and caused in the control interfered in first with the Using operation and caused the Register of the Commanders. The Speciator (London) denies the fact and secont the interest. The Twares (London) grantedly alliandes to "the points of re-semblance between a certain stage of the American (Vil War and an analogous one in that which is now being slowly forced toward a termination of the control of the Commanders of the Commande

SECEITANY HAY AND ORD DIPLOMACY.—The speech made by Mr. Hay at the New York Chamber of Commerce banques is a guaranty of peach, according to the London Timer, althor there is a somewhat contemptuous Acastian enveragement. The London Nondeard may Mr. Hay's words, "will find a responsive secho here." The Dairly News (London) sakes "what could find a responsive secho here." The Dairly News (London) sakes "what could find a responsive secho here." The Dairly News (London) sakes "what could food a responsive secho here." The Dairly Nondeard section as a tentered of Mr. Conwell's Contrage policy of the Contrage of the Co

PRINSIA'S PAUPER NOBILITY.—The aristocracy of the leading kingdom of Germany can with difficulty keep the wolf from the door, according to the Trays (Tarib). This well-informed journal sees here as explanation of the Trays (Tarib). This well-informed journal sees here as explanation of the Trays (Tarib). The well-informed journal sees here as explanation of the Trays (Tarib) and the Saire's domain. "As the great development of wealth in Germany dates only from a generation back, this solution," which shares the convergence of the sair of th

## NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### A BOOK OF CONTRADICTIONS.

THE DIRATAMLE LAND. By Arthur Colton. Cloth, 12mo, 312 pp. Price, \$1.50. Harper & Brothers

R. ARTHUR COLTON'S work has two qualities which should give him an appeal to two very different audiences. There is the charm of a rare style that should insure him nutice from the few, and there is a certain human quality that should make his work interesting to the many. Altho he had published only one book



ARTHUR COLTON

before this fall, and that a book of short stories, he had already gained a little mche for himself, apart from the ordinary ruck of the younger generation of writers. He seemed to have all the qualities that go to make books of the highest class : a point of view of his own, a whimsical sense of humor that struck very deep, and last (what one so seldom finds in the books of the day that one forgets to look for it), style-a use of the English tongue that is melodious and unusual. When it was announced that Mr.

Colton would contribute to the twelve American novels series, published by Harner's, readers of his former work wondered if this writer of attractive short stories would be able to carry on through a novel the qualities of his other work.

"The Debatable Land" is a bewildering book. One seems to see in it an author in the making. A thousand different qualities and ten-dencies struggle with each other and quarrel and shrick through every page. The book opens with a few pages that are so full of melody, such a graceful bit of writing, that one exclaims to oneself: "Here at last is a great book." Then comes a discord, and throughout to the end of this very debatable story the strife between good and bad continues: artificial machine-made dialogs; descriptions that verge on perfection; sudden glimpses into the souls of the little personages of the story whom a moment before one had dismissed as marionettes: agracefully turned aphorism followed by an Immature cynicism; an a picture of a battle that is like a gloot battle, a picture as liuseis; as a symbolist's painting, a battle seen as by a man whose mind is beary with fever, and who still has a agift of language. Yet unreal as this battle seems, mechanical as are the other parts of the description of warrise dongs, the feeling of waterines thouse. The comparison of the compa a gracefully turned aphorism followed by an immature cynicism; and

#### IN HIS PROPER COUNTRY.

THE PIMEBRAND. By S. R. Crockett. Cloth, 51, x 74, in., 316 pp. Price \$1.50. McClare, Phillips & Co.

ROM the days when Lord Douglas, on his pilgimage to Jerusalem, where he was to deposit the heart of the Bruce, turned aside to take part in a little shindy with the Moors in Spain, that land of romance and adventure has possessed peculiar fascination for men of the roving Scottish blood. It is little wonder, therefore, to find the



S. R. CROCKETT.

ground for their display. The author has well chosen for the time of his action the period of the first Carlist rebellion in Spain, tho. unfortunately, it is not until late in the story that the historical setting is rendered clear to the mind of the reader. It is on page 245 that we are told for the first time of the reason

"new Scott," as Mr. S. R. Crockett

has been called in his latest capacity

as historical novelist, turning up with

all the stock characters and acces-

sories of his trade in the country

which forms the most fitting back-

for the civil conflict. Two great Carlist leaders, Tomas Zumalacarregui and Ramon Cabrera, operating in their native mountains, had inflicted defeat on every Cristino

general sent against them. It is here that Crockett brings his own particular puppets upon the stage of action. First we have an outlaw "El Sarria," who has been led to think that his

wife has deceived him. He has, he supposes, assassinated her supposed lover, and slain, he also supposes, his own supposed friend, whom he had suspected of betraying him. One would imagine that there is opportunity enough in the resolving of all these unsettled points to satisfy any ordinary writer; but Crockett has the standard set by the great Sir Walter before his mind, as well as that of the treator of Othello. So he introduces the titular hero, "Rollo Blair of Blair Castle in the shire of Fife," known as " The Firebrand," who has come with his good sword "Killiecrankie" to carve his way to fame and fortune in wardistracted Spain. With two companions, John Mortimer, a broad cari-cature in the French manner of the English merchant, and M. Etienne de Saint Pierre, one of those impossible Frenchinen who are never found outside of British novels, "The Firebrand" joins the outlaw, El

found outside of British novels. "The Friebrand" joins the outlaw, its Survia, in an expedition to istuding the Queen Region and her daughter, Survia, in an expedition to istuding the Queen Region of the Region o

The author of "The Raiders," if nut of "The Stickit Minister," is at in his ain countree

#### THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. He lames K. Houmer Ph.11., Ll., D., Member of the Minnesota Historical Society, Author of Biographies of Young Sir Henry Vane, Samuel Adams, and Thomas Hutchinson. Cloth, 5 x 2 1/2 in., 230 pp., illustrated, Price, \$1.20 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DROFESSOR HOSMER, whose studies in American history have won a conspicuous place in the national literature, brings to his present task a notable fitness and equipment. He has spent most of his life in or on the border of the region he describes, and his memory is charged with the events that mark its development, from the administration of Van Buren to that of Roose-



TAMES K. HOSMER

velt. He has traversed the great basin from the mouth of the river to northern Minnesota, and has had informing experience of the aboriginal peoples, as well as of the races which have displaced them. The book is timely. The centenary of the Louisiana purchase is at hand, and the Mississippi Valley is about to become politically complete, the last unorganized fragment of its area being about to receive (it is supposed) a formal constitution Starting from the prehistoric val-

ley, the author considers briefly the antiquity of man in that vast basin. the primitive aboriginal life, the "long house," and the clan, sachems

and chiefs and councils, communal customs, totems and wampums-and

the Mound-builders. Then come the Spaniards-Pineda and Narvaez and Esteraneco ("Little Steve"), the first negro to find a foothold in a region where the two races were to dwell together in a conjunction so fateful to both; and Coronado, sagacious and intrepid pioneer; and finally the disaster of De Soto, and the exhaustion of the colonizing energy of Spain.

Mr. Hosmer's relation of the advance of the French from the north is marked by conditions and incidents eminently picturesque and dramatic. It is the romance of Jean Nicolet, and Marquette, and La Salle, of the discovery of the Ohio and the naming of Louisiana, and the founding, by Iberville, of New Orleans

And then the inevitable-the advance of the Anglo-Saxon from the east, Walker at Cumberland Gap, the defeat of Braddock, the seigure of the Ohio Valley, the cession by France to Spain of western Louisiana and New Orleans; and, later on, the Revolution in the Mississippi Valley, the evolution of Daniel Boone and George Rogers Clarke, the partent of the school and the camp-meeting.

It is then not long to 1803, when the First Consul, grasping at imperial It is then not long to look, when the #1944-OHMM, grasping at impersal supremay, resolved to sell. Louisiant to the Americans, in order to strengthen the hands of a power sinced vocumisationed to challed area of the United States. Such an accession had never been contem-plated, and was even regarded with embarrassment and alarm. With unexampled rapidity all that teering region has been occupied

and held by a robust and resolute race, alert and vigorous. "It is reasonable to say," says Mr. Hosmer, "that the great West, the America sonable to say," says Mr. Hosmer, "that the great West, the America beyond the Mississipph, is the creature of the locomotive." What ships did for old Greece, railroads have done for the later state; and in the management of their complex machinery, the control of their intricate affairs, a higher type of man has been demanded, and developed—a man more judicious, vigitant, latert, circumspect, resourceful, punctual, man more judicious, vigila

#### IN BOHEMIA'S HAUNTS.

UNDER THE SKYLIGHTS. By Henry B. Puller. Cloth, eV x eV m., 182 pp. Price, \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co

HERE is a gust of Western ozone in this work by an author who established his reputation by "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani" and "The Cliff Dwellers." In this book he gives a vigorous picture of art and the Bohemian atmosphere in which its devotees

exist "Under the Skylights" of studios in an unnamed Western elty. There are two long stories and one short one, of which " Little O'Grady

Dr. The Grindstone " is very much the best. In the first story, "The Downfall





MENNY B. PHILIPS.

mor and conscious poise suggest Henry James, slightly occidentalized. This crude, worthy Abner Joyce drifts into the city with a raw antagonism to "Society," clubs, liquid stimulants, and the "Unearned Increment," and soon gets in touch with a Bobemian set who practise art. His downfall under the blighting amenities of "Society" and love are conscientiously portrayed. His marriage to Medora Giles, sister of one of the Bohemian artists, finishes him quite as a rectifier of world evils.

Little O'Grady, in the second story, is delicious. He works in plastine and bubbles over with fierce enthusiasm for his betters' work. He tian, and bubbles over with ferce enthusiasm for his betters' work. He saistes all the time with the most human Celtie emotionality. The saistes all the time with the most human Celtie emotionality. The ties for the decorative artist. How the hopes of the "Bunnies" are stirred; how they are miserably blasted by Phillistime consideration; a directors and delivers a huge piece of his incalescent mind to them, the saister of the saister of

The last story is on the lower plane of extravagant satire on Art. A country bumpkin reads something about painting by a clerical dilettante, Dr. Gowdy, and forthwith devotes himself to making portraits of the squash! from which he derives much fame and coin.

Fuller's humor is quite his own. Like Henry James's, it "smells a lamp," but his causticity is more robust. He knows human naof the lamp," but his causticity is more robust. He is ture, and his character drawing has free but just lines.

#### HOW THE OTHER HALF ENDURES.

A GENTLEWOMAN OF THE SLUMS. By Annie Wakeman Being the Autobiography of an Old Woman as Chronicled by Annie Wakeman. Cloth, 12010, 201 pp. Price, \$1.50. L. C. Page & Co.

"HIS book with its tawdry binding and its unfortunate name is a remarkable book. It is not literature, it is a piece of life. It represents the point of view of a certain class of people who live in the slums, in a way that almost no other book has done before this. Most books that deal with the somber lives of women of the lower classes, especially those women who have a certain refinement of nature, and through one reason or another have been brought to desperate want, have been written through the author's personality. Take "Esther Waters," for instance, a book very real and terrible, but terrible with malice aforethought. There is a voluntary bleakness in the manner in which Mr. Moore tells us of Esther's forlorn wanderings from place to place. The reader's soul is wrung with fear and pity, as the author intended it should be ; and so in almost all similar tales, brutality is piled on brutality and suffering on suffering. "Go to," says the author, "now I will show how awful is the life of the very In the "Gentlewoman of the Slums" there is no such attempt made to present a gloomy picture. The reader sees the life of the pour from the other side of the fence, that is to say, from the point of view from the other size of the fence, that is to say, from the point of view of the poor themservers. The story is quite mininged by the personality told the story of her life to the author, who had then made a little transcription of it. There is no attempt at a plot or a dramatic characteristic of it. There is no attempt at a plot or a dramatic characteristic of the story of the life to the author who had been also details, and the author even has the tenerity to let her indole; in the persons of her class, in the phrases that are true enough to life but

that border periously near the "goody-good" of the Sundayschold, book. Betty blobbs has suffered all and more than Estler Waters, but the utter absence of any spirit of revolt on the part of Betty is that marks this book as entirely different from all other dealing is that marks this book as entirely different from all other dealing is that marks this book as controlled to the property of the book. There is not enough shudder to it. The harrowing details "are told so simply that one hardly notices how harrowing they are.

#### LIFE IN THE GHETTO.

IDVLS OF THE GASS. By Martha Wolfenstein. Cloth, 7% x 5 in., 295 pp. Jewish Publication Society of America

"HE novelist nowadays is often a contributor to the budding science of sociology. Besides the interest of his plot he has often information to give as to modes of life and thought of outof-the-way communities. These "Idyls of the Gass" (the "Gass" is the Judensgasse or Jews' street) subserve this purpose. Besides their

intrinsic interest, they give a very full and attractive account of the life of the German Jews before culture and education broke down much of the older tradition. The mainstay of the ldyls is the character of Margam, the grandmother of the Ghetto; and an attractive study she makes, with her shrewdness and charity, and her pride in and love for her grandson Shimmelé. In such a book as this it is the atmosphere that counts, and Miss Wolfenstein has succeeded in giving the atmosphere of the old lewish life with remarkable success. Her pictures, the primarily intended for Jews, deserve to attract the Gentile world who have so much curiosity to enter into the inner feelings of the Chosen People.



MARTHA WOLFERSTEIN.

#### WILD ANIMALS HE HAS KNOWN.

YOUNG BARBARIANS. By fan Maclaren. Cloth, 31/4 x 71/2 in., 318 pp. Price, \$1.35 net. Dodd, Mead & Co.

HIS breezy chronicle of boy Scots at Muirstown Seminary will beget a kindler glow of feeling for the Rev. John Watson in its readers, and make not a few of them smilingly wish they could hear that worthy divine preach a sermon! The note struck by

Thomas Hughes in "School Days at Rugby," where Tom Brown has his immortal fight with "Slugger" Williams, is the keynote of the book.



IAN MACLAREN.

The "Young Barbarians" whom Byron speaks of as playing about the rugged consort of the Dying Gladiator could not have had more genial boy " cussedness" in them than the brood of Muirstown Seminary. The author, as if constrained to mild defense of such straight-from-the-shoulder dealing with his beloved theme, remarks: "It may be disappointing, but it remains a fact, that the human history of the ages is repeated in the individual, and the natural boy is a savage, with the aboriginal love of sport, hardy indifference to circumstances, stoical concealment of feelings, irrepressible passion for fighting, unfeigned admiration for strength, and slavish respect for the

strong man. By and by he will be civilized and Christianized, and settle down, will become considerate, merciful, peaceable-will be concerned about his own boys having wet feet, and will preside at meetings for the prevention of cruelty to animals; but he has to go through his process of barbarism. During this Red Indian stage a philanthropist is not the ideal of the boy."

not the ideal of the boy."

Every boy in Murratown Seminary is of the Red Indian sort. They fight, play truant, cit up tricks in recitation hours, own Muistown, and are rigorously burched by a wonderful born schoolmaster, Duncan MacKinson, whom they only knew—and love—as "Bull Dog."

The character drawing is wonderfully fresh and true; the humor

abundant and racy; the sentiment almost Spartan in its eschewal of sentimentality. You learn about the community of the "Fair City" by sentimentality. You learn about the community of the "Fair City" or to form the property of the "Fair City" or to for sparrows, Issues, Dank Robertson, the admit Dowliggine—serected little marks:—Bull Dog, Money, Inaly-like Mr. Byles, Spenig's father, the horse-seller, the pempions little mark —Bull Dog, Money, Inaly-like Mr. Byles, Spenig's father, the horse-seller, the pempions little mark—rou know them all, and you feel young laured to his literary crown by this extremely modern, thorough sympathetic synthesis of the endeaning trasts of "Young Barbarians-spenishess of the endeaning trasts of "Young Barbarians-spenishess of the endeaning trasts of "Young Barbarians-spenishess".

# BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books t

"Greek Art."-T. W. Heermance. (A. W. Elson & Co.)

"Esoteric Christianity,"-Annie Besant. (John Lane )

"Esther Hills, Housemaid."-Caroline Parsons. (The Abbey Press.)

"How to Control Circumstances."-Ursula N. Gestefeld. (Gestefeld Publishing Company, \$1.)

"The Diamond Necklace."-Frants Funck-Brentano. (f. B. Lippincott Company.) "The Four Epochs of Woman's Life."-Anna M.

Galbraith. (W. B. Saunders & Co) "The Methodist Year Book."-Edited by Stephen

V. R. Ford. (Eaton & Mains, \$0,10.)

(Eaton & Mains, \$1.) "The True Thomas Jefferson."- Willian Eleroy Carrie Cl. B. Liupincott Company, \$2.1

"Sunlight and Shadows "-C. C. Dail. (Hudson, Kimberly Publishing Company.) "Love's ltimerary "-J. C. Smath. (D. Appleton

& Co., paper, \$0,50 i

# CURRENT POETRY.

# The War Spirit.

By ARTHUR STRINGER. He est behind his roses and did wake With careless hands those passions grim That naught but War and Blood and Tears can slake.

And naught but years can dim

So o'er their wine did Great Ones sit and nod, Ordaining War-as it befell: Men, drunk with drum and trumpet, talked of

And reeled down blood-washed roads to Heil. -In December Bookman.

# The Prison

BY ARTHUR SYMONS I an the prisoner of my love of you.

I pace my sonl, as prisoned culprits do, You stand like any jailer at the gate, And I am fevered, chill, and desolate, Weary with walking the damp dungeon-floor, Cursing your name, and loving you the morn Por crying curses. If I could but keep Your thought away but just enough to sleep One calm night through, I might enjoy the atars But now I see beyond my prison-bars, Night and day, nothing; only iron rust, And windows blackened over with wet dust

While I was simmbering, half awake, I heard A voice that spoke a little poisonous word, Subtly against my ear; it said that all These barred inventions are fantastical These four unfriendly walls I touch and see A wilful dream and no reality. And that I need but waken to be free. A conning but a foolish voice! I know Your walls are solid, stablished long ago, Not for one only : here's name after name, Carved on the stones: I'll add my name to them Ontside, I bear, sometimes, far off yet land, A sound as of the voices of a crowd, And hands that best against a gate; I hear Cries of revolt, and only these I fear.

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Mr. I. Logan Jones, Vice-Pres, and Secy. of Jones "Moses and the Prophets."-Milton S. Terry. Dry Goods Co., of Kansas City, Mo., after years of gradual but certain decline physically and mentally, had a complete collapse. It was impossible for him to sleep without medicine and he went without natural sleep for the period of about ten months. He tried the best physicians to be had, traveled almost constantly, being unable to remain long in one place; took hunting trips in Colorado and a seacoast trip to Northern Maine, with no appreciable results. He had been constipated for sixteen or seventeen years and had to take physic constantly, never having a natural action. The following is an extract from a recent letter to me: " A little over ten months ago I took my first exercise from you, and under the circumstances consider the transformation a positive miracle. Will say that I am getting to be quite a giant. I weigh more than I have ever weighed in my life, and my muscular development is something wonderful. I sleep soundly, my digestion is good, constipation a matter of ancient history, and do more work than I ever did in my life and enjoy it all the time." What could be more convincing, and do you wonder that he is enthusiastic? I could name hundreds of others who have received similar results but it would not make the system any better. But if you will follow my instructions for a few weeks I promise you such a superb muscular development and such a degree of vigorous health as to forever convince you that intelligent direction of muscular effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort. No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin nor assist nature with a dose of physic. I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it: a digestive system that will fill your veins with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy. I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labor making your daily work a pleasure. You will start the day as a mental worker must who would get the best of which his brain is capable. I can promise you all of this because it is common sense, rational and just as logical as that study improves

> the intellect. I have no book, no chart, no apparatus whatever. My system is for each individual; my instructions for you would be just as personal as if you were my only pupil. It is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring, and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. I shall be pleased to send you

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Tis you they strike at : what have I to do With freedom, if 'tis liberty from you? I am content with this uphappiness : Why should the world, that has no soul to guess The for and miracle of my distress. re to break in, and ravish me from pain, That, being lost, I should seek out again

O. I was friends once with the world. I went The world's way, and was sunnily content Only to be a pligitm, and to roam The gray dust and the flying footed foam My heart knew not of bondage, I was full Of young desire, the earth was beautiful. And women's faces were a light that showed The way of every turning of the road. And I had never looked as deep as tears Into a woman's heart.

Unthinkable years. I loitered through with scarce returning feet, And dreamed that only freedom could be sweet! How, in my prison, I stand pitying That gipsy leisure for an idle thing, A memory not worth remembering am alone now, miserable, bound With chains that crawl behind me on the ground Sleepless with hate and with the ache of thought, My pride of triumph broken down and brought Into a sullen quelled captivity:

# -In London Saturday Reports.

Resurgam. By THOMAS HAILEY ALDRICH.

Alas, I only fear to be set free!

All ailently, and soft as sleep The snow fell, flake on flake

Slomber, spent Earth! and dream of flowers Till spring-time bid you wake.

Again the deadened bough shall bend With blooms of sweetest breath. Oh miracles of miracles

This life that follows death! -In December Harper's Magazine.

# The Storm.

By CHARLES ELMER IFNNEY. Hark to the sullen roar of the unbarred thunder: le there martyrs' blowl to-night on th' arena's

sand? Black, black is the robe that the lightning rendr

Like the reddened dagger's gleam in a florgia'r Past, ab how fast the rain-drops come a-plash-

in or. -Tears that a thousand broken hearts lent flight ! The wrath Achilles roused the waves are lashing ;

The wo of Babylon sobs in the wind to-night. -In December Lappancel's.

## PERSONALS.

The Only Colored Mayor in the United States - Issuah T. Montgomery, the wealthiest man in Mound Bayon, Miss., has the distinction of being the only colored mayor in the United States. In Leslie's Weekly (December s) is a abort description of his career :

"Mr. Montgomery came into prominence several months ago at the convention of colored men held in Chicago, where his views upon the negro ques-

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KLIPS H. H. Ballard, 357 Pittsfield, Mass

tion elected much admiration. His career has been one of unusual interest, as he was born a slave on the plantation of Jefferson Davis in Mississippi. Noticing the boy's brightness the late President of the Confederacy made of him a sort of body servant, and he was taught to read and With this start he practically educated himself, and when the slaves on the Davis plantation were liberated. Montgomery started north to earn his living. He accumulated a few thousand dollars and returned to Musawainni concerned the idea of founding a town for the industrious menibers of his own race who could obtain work from the whites, and who were unsuccessful in working for themselves. He leased plots of ground which he had purchased at a low rental, with the result that negro families flocked to this portion of Mississippi from all portions of the field States. Today the town has a population of nearly a concontains several important industries, as well us chorches and schools, It is what might be calle a one-man town, for the mayor has planned and carried out about everything of importance in it. It is the market for a section of the country fifty to seventy-five miles around it, and one of the most important railway stations on the lilinois

Oungressman Littlefield's Love of Borses. When Charles E. Littlefield was a young lawyer, his first extravagence was the purchase of two borses which he drove in a span. He declares that if he ever fails he will fall like ancient Troy, rained by a borse. Says The Saturdey Evening Paid (Philiadelphia):

"The spectacle of a young lawyer roding in a nearrow-seath bugy drawn by two robust bersee impressed them in the same way as would the sight of an old lawyer smoking two cugars at one time. The Congressman still dashes over Konc Country behind his two horses. When 1g on cut to ride, 'says be, 'I don't want to fool with bills. I want to keep going all the time.' This same trait applies to other activities of the blaine Congressman, as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman, as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his Washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as his washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as the washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as the washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as the washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as the washington associates can be a superior of the congressman as the washington as the washington as the washington as the washington as the wa

naw testify. "Not long ago a local verse writer penned a poem in which the stalwart Congressman from the second Maine dustrict was compared with a trotting-horse. He was held forth as 'going without billnders, nut fariad of the cars' and the poeten thusiastically declared that he didn't need a cheek-rein or bior curb, and that where you life him there would you find him, far he would stand without hitching.

"This is said to be Congressman Littlefield's favorite bit of verse."

Calife's Chaicea.—When Madame Cale was a child she wandered through the rugged country of Averron, in Southern France, and selected the châiceau that she dreamed might one day be here. In the fulless of time her dream was realized, and to-day she is the possessor of the historic Châicean of Cabrières. Willing of this beautiful country home in The Stranday Enesing Plut (Philadelphia), Mr. William Armatrong says:

"The château has been restored as she pictured it in her girlhood, and the, perhaps, it is not furnished with the gilded splendor that early young generally selects for its palaces, it is at any rate more appropriate.

"The place has an air of rostance abust it, in keeping with its medieval architecture, which recalls the dave when troubadours sang their way through the country about Acyron. It is perched like an eagle's nest, overlooking the beautiful gorge of Tarles. The architecture is Roman and the massive stone walls, that have outlived generations, are pleturesquely battlements.

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PESSIMIST: "Not a deuced thing?"
OPTIMIST: "Well, such an habitual kicker ## you ought to be thankful for that."-Pwct.

A Cinch, Casey: "When did ye get th' face?" DOOLEY : "Lasht nnight!"

CASEY: "And pwhere?" DOOLEY: "Sure, that's a sacrit, Casey; ut's a

cinch and too manny wad shpoil ut."-Puck.

Without Advertising, Too .- "Ah, good morning!" said the early bird to the worm. "!.ooking for a job?" "That's what. Anything I can do for you?"

"Yes, you'll about fill the bill, I think."- Harlem Lite

Misery Loves Company,-"I'm sorry to see your crops so blighted, Wurzel," said the sympathining friend to a farmer. "Aye, it be a pity," replied old Wurzel "But

there's one comfort-neighbor Giles's are a bit worse ! "- Tit-Bits. Woman's Way .- When a man asks a woman to

marry him she says : "Don't be ridiculous!" v. "Yes."

That is, she gives him good advice and straightway deprives hint of the opportunity to follow it. -In December Smart Set.

A Tale of Wo .- MRS, MCVICARS: "Ave. my lennie's wee Johnny went wi' the Sabbath-skill's picnic, and he got awa doon by the wather-side and fell in, and they havens found his body vet." MRS PATERSON: "Ob, lost me! And he'd have

his best class on, tae."- Moonshine.

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A PHONOGRAPHIC

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Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son

They are from John Graham, an old Chicago pork packer, to his son Pierrepont, who has just left Harvard College, and is beginning work in earnest as an eight-dollar clerk in the old man's packing-house.

This series, recently published in THE SATURDAY EVENING FOST, has been put into a little booklet, and a copy will be sent free of charge to any one sending one dollar for a year's subscription to THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, More of these letters are to appear in early numbers of THE POST.

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Work offered agents in every works to some to accord subsequents town to accord subsequents. The secretaries we see the secretaries and the secretaries of the secretaries will work thoroughty and with book will work thoroughty and with work thoroughty and with work thoroughty and some illustrated little broadless and offset advertising sunstream of the short plant of the secretaries which we will be seen to be seen the secretaries when the secretaries were seen to be seen the secretaries when the secretaries were seen to be seen the secretaries when the secretaries were seen to be seen t have succeeded is told in a litt booklet we would like to send you - portraits of some of our best agents, with the story of how they made it pay.









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BORROUGHS: "But he doesn't know me very well."

MARKLEY: "That's why I suggested him."-Philadelphia Press.

The Moral Didn't Work .- PAPA: "See that spider, my boy, spinning his web. Is it not wonderful? Do you reflect that, try as he may, no

man could sain that web? lousny: "What of it? See me spin this top! Do you reflect that, try as he may, no spider could spin this top?"-Tu-Hats.

Self-Concentration.-"King Lear is a great character," remarked the friend. "Yes," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes: "I

suppose you remember my performance last season ?"

"No: I must confess I have never seen you in the part." "Indeed!" was the rejoinder in a time of gentle

surprise. "Then how on earth did you know it was a great character?"-The Washington Star,



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# Current Events.

# Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA

December 30.—Germany assures the United States Government that in enforcing her claim upon Veoroela she will scrippliousive respect the Monroe Doctrine; the German crusser Gazelle 18 priceed to Venezuelan waters.

January s. - General Matos, with three hundred revolutionists, sail from Port de France on the war-ship Labertader, to attack Venesuela and overthrow President Castro.

and overtarow resident Castro.

January 3.—It has been reported that the Gerroan charge d'affaires at Caracas has hadded
President Castro a note, in which the German claims against Venezuela are clearly
defined, and in which a limit of time has been
set for Castro's answer. The sending if the
note is not, it is said, to be considered as an

January 4. Several Venezueian vessela bave put out to try and capture the war-ship Libertador.

December 30. - The full cannity list shows that the British lost 6s killed, 54 wounded, and 245 made prisoners at the Zeefontein fight; the latter being all received.

General Kitchener reports that since Decem-ber at the Boer losses have been, 35 killed, 5 wounded, and any taken prisoners; these do not include De Wet's losses in his recent

January 3 - Six men of Scots Gravs are killed and thirteen wounded by the Boers in am-bush about forty miles east of Pretorla.

# OTHER FORFIGN NEWS.

January 1.—Emperor William requests Ambas-sador Andrew D. White to ask the President to permit his daughter, Misa Alice Roosevelt, to name the Kaiser's yacht being built in this

Exports to the United States from the Berlin district during 1901 reach 30,723,008 marks, the highest on record.

January 2. A despatch from Vienna gives an unconfirmed report of the liberation of Miss Stone. William Walderf Aster gives King Edward a gift of Leco,one for a sanatorium for con-aumptivez.

The eleventh congress of Russian naturalists opens at St. Petersburg with 3,000 persons in attendance.

January 1.—The Board of Directors of the Pan-ama Canal Company in Paris decides to offer the canal property and franchises to the

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The strike situation at Barcelona is so alarming that large enforcements of troops have been concentrated in and about the city; the strikers number about 20,000.

January 4.—The Empress-Dowager of China issues an edict commanding that friendly relation with fureign ministers be at once re-

## Domestic.

## DOMESTIC NEWS.

December 30. - A new movement is made in the Northern Pacific matter by securing an in-junction to prevent retirement of pieferred stock.

The Navy Department decides to establish wireless telegraphy plants at Washington navy yard and at Annapolis.

December 11.—The Cabinet selects the Interna-tional Banking Corporation as fiscal agent of the United States in China.

January s - President Rossevelt's New Year's reception is the most largely attended affair of the kind in many years, 8,000 people pass-ing through the White House and shaking the President's hand.

The new city, county and borough officers of the city of New York assume office.

January 2.—Governor Crane of Massachusetts takes the oath of office.

he transport Crook, carrying troops to the Philippines, arrives at Port Said.

January 4.—The Panama Canal Company's offer to sell its property and franchises for \$40.-omo,omo is submitted to the President. Heirs of Absalom Case are preparing to sue the city of Cleveland for an estate said to be worth about \$50,000,000.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIOS

January 1.—Cuka: General Estrada Palma and all the Nationalist candidates in Cuba are elected. General Palma is elected by a unan-smous vote of the Electoral College.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed : "Chess Rdstor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

(As Good as It's Old.) Problem 627. Rlack-Eight Pieces



White-Eight Pieces \$ ; 1 p S 3; 1 P b 3; 2 1 q 1 2 3; 3; P p k p P 2 Q;

1 S 1 R 4; 2 K 5. White mates in two moves.

# Problem 628.

Composed for THE LITTERARY DIGEST By A. R. HANN, Denton, Tex

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Problem 620.

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Karapipi akararakilar Ppi al'pi Si

Solution of Problems.

No fue

In addition to those reported, O. C. B. got 616, 617, and 618; L. R., 614, 615, 616, 617, and 648; "Bunami," La., 605, 617, 614, 614, 614, 617, 117, H. S., and B. Colle, New York City, 616, In Problem 6s6, the black King is on K to

We over an passes in our others, not so much the control of the co

# Kolisch and Anderssen.

nean Chees curcles some thirty years ago concerning the relative strength of Kolsech and Anderssen is being revived once more, with still less probabil-Ity of arriving at a definite conclusion, since both of these great masters are now dead. Anderssen's reputation rests upon his marvelous record of

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The lamp with | Dearly half a century of triumphs and the fact of his having defeated Kolisch in their match of 1860-61 by the score of 9 to 8. Nevertheless, Kolisch was not in the senith of his strength until six years later, when he won the Emperor's prize in Paris, et which time the depth and brilliancy of his play seemed to indicate that he was the greatest master of that period. As a specimen of the skill of these rival gients we select the following fice game from the match referred to, as possessing features charecteristic of their different styles of play:

A BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

Evans (	Gambit.
BARON KOLISCH, W4/re, 2 P- K, 4 Kt-K B 3 3 B-H 4 4 P-O B; 4 P-O B; 5 P-O 4 7 Castlen 8 O-Kt; 5 P-K 6	FEOF. ANDERSSEN.  Black. P-K 4  Kt-Q B 3  H-B 4  H x P  B-R 4  P s P  Q-B 3  O-K 1
to Kt s P	F-Q Kt 4

Subsequent to the time when this mater was played, the continuation was so... K Kt-K z; is B-R 3, Cestles; ss Q R-Q sq. P-Kt 4, etc., which is preferable to the counter ettack at once.

11 Kt a P 11 Q – K 3 11 Q – K 1	R-Q Kt sq K Kt-K :
Threatening to win the Q b	
14 B-R 3 There is no time for this.	B-Kis

able, altho, even the White would now have the better game. The continuetion might have been 15 Kt x R P, etc. OR PP Sq Kt-B4

A good combination, which must have been thoroughly worked out before resorting to the sacrifice of a Rook, as the first involves further sacrifice.

16	KsR
17 P-K 6 ch !	K-B eq
18 P × P	B-R eq
19 Kt x P ch !	Kt a Kt
20 Q-K 6 ch	K-Q sq
as R-Q sq ch	Kt-D3
as Q a P ch	
14 B-K 6 ch	K-R sq K-Kt s
25 B-O cch	
3 11-43 CH	Q s B

It will be found upon examination that any

maye left white
K-Kt s Kt-B a
K-R 3 K-R 3
R-Kt 3
Ba Kt Resigns.

Comments by Dr. Shapiro in The Ballin

# The "Bird Defense."

From La Strategie's Fourteenth Corresponde Tourney.

White, Black,	White. Black
P-K 4 P-K 4	It P . Kt BxP
Kt-KB3Kt-QB1	12 Kt-O 2   B-Kt 3
B-QKt 5 Kt-Qs	12 Kt-B4 0-0 Kt
B-B + B-B +	14 P-Q Kt 1 P-Q 1
Kt # P Q-Kt 4	P-QR Q-Q
B & P ch K-K 2	16 P-Ks! PsP
Castles! Q s Kt	17 Q-R 5 Q-B 4
Bakt RaB	18 Fl-Kt 5 ch K-B aq
P-QBj Kt-Bj	19 KI x P B-Q z
P-OA Kt x P	20 O R-O so Resigns.

LASKER end Janowski recently pleyed two exhibition games in the Manchester (Eng.) Chesclob. The first game, an Evan, was won by
Lasker, The second, a Bishop's Gambli, was
furner.

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trouble, catarrh of the stomach. Catarrh is a systemic poison, inherent in the bloc and local washes, douches, salves, lohalers and sprays can have no effect on the real cause of the disc An internal remedy which acts upon the blood is the only rational treatment and Stuart's Catarrh Tabletain the safest of all internal remedies, as well as the most convenient and satisfactory from a medical standpoint.

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me, and besides, wic and I both like the food.

She says nothing has helped her nervous system like
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# TOPICS OF THE DAY."

# WHO IS TO BLAME FOR THE NEW YORK TUNNEL DISASTER?

A S all the people of New Eagland who come to New York City by rail, and a large fraction of those who come here from other parts of the country and from Canada, enter through the Park Avenue tunnel, the wreck last week by which seveateea persons lost their lives and two score were injured is a matter of widespread interest. The New York newspapers are especially concerned over the accident, and they do not hesitate to locate the blame for it. The engineer who ran his locomotive into the ill-fated train pleads that he did not see the signal lights on account of the thick smoke. The newspapers accept this plea, and remind the New York Central directors that their attention has beca called to the smoke auisance, and the adoption of electric traction in the tunnel has been urged for years, and they hold the officers and directors of the road responsible for the result of their failure to act. One of the most outspoken papers in New York is The Journal; one of the most conservative is The Evening Post. The Journal says:

"The owners of the New York Central Railroad are respoasible for the deaths which occurred in the tunnel yesterday,

"Those deaths, or rather those murders, occurred because the owners of the New York Central would not spend the money necessary to make their road safe.

"They preferred present profits to the safety of the public, and they therefore took a cash coasideration for the lives sacrificed in a needless disaster."

Says The Evening Post:

"Wherever the technical responsibility for yesterday's catastrophe in the tunnel maintained and operated by the New York Central may rest, there can be no doubt that the moral responsibility is borne wholly by the officials of the railroad to whom the continuance of this public nuisaace is due."

About all the other papers in the city agree that if the road had been using electric traction in the tunnel the wreck victims would probably be alive to-day. Some of the papers that express this opinion are The Tribune, The World, The Mail and Express, The Herald, and The Press, The Times, a very conservative paper, says:

"The directors of the New York Central and Hudson River

Railroad . . . have done the best they could, and they have sedulously refrained from saying or doing anything which would lead the public to beheve that they were honestly trying to do the best that could be done. The conditions existing in the tunnel have long and justly been the cause of public complaint, and a recent grand jury made them the subject of presentation. What have these gentlemen done or authorized others to do to warrant the belief that they cared what the public thought or the grand jury said?

"An accident similar to that of Wednesday last occurred in the tunnel between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets on the 20th of February, 1891. A 'wild-cat' shop-train, going from Forty-second Street to the Mott Haven yards, was stopped for some reason in the tunuel, and while thus stalled was run into and telescoped by the New Haven local train which followed it, Seven persons were killed and many injured. The inquest which followed was the most thorough technical inquiry of which there is record. It was a painstaking and extremely intelligeat investigation, lasting many days, and resulted in a verdict that the engineer of the New Haven train failed to see the danger signals which should have caused him to stop his train because of the smoke and steam which filled the tunnel. 'The jury called for better ventilation of the tunnel, but no attempt at better ventilation has been made.

"The same thing has happened again from precisely the same cause. Should the jury in this instance make a similar recommendation as to tunnel ventilation, the disposition of the maaagement would probably be to receive it in silence and ignore it as impracticable. This is not likely to be permitted. The directors of the road maintaining the tunnel nuisance have shown that they can not be trusted to do what jatelligent self-interest should have prompted them to do long ago. Any further toleration of their indifference to the public comfort and the public safety will be readered impossible by the fact that every officer of the new administration having jurisdiction in the matter will exhaust his powers to compel the immediato reform of the tunnel conditions. If they fail, the legislature will find itself under the necessity of effective action. The corporation is very powerful, but scarcely powerful enough to compel the people of New York to tolerate the continuance of the present tunnel coadi-

Radical Press on Anti-Anarchist Laws. - The radical papers deprecate strongly any legislation almed at the Anarchists. Free Society, an Anarchist paper published in Chicago, declares that President Roosevelt's words on Anarchism in his message are "a pitiable exhibition of stupidity and ignorance," and the editor, who writes in a personal veia, goes on to say: "Instead of showing the least knowledge or discernment, it is simply a reliash of recent newspaper ravings during a time of paaic. I had credited Roosevelt with some indepeudeace and intelligence; but I must admit that I was a victim of 'dope,' and committed the folly of giving credence to some current reports." The Missouri Socialist (St. Louis) thinks that any law against Anarchy may easily become a "most elaborate secret political spy system, which would be used against any political agitators who oppose the Administration"; and the Chicago Public (single-tax) says similarly:

"Coafiding creatures alone imagine that federal laws against 'Anarchy' would be enforced only against men with knives, torches, pistols, and bombs. It is impossible to draft a law such as President Roosevelt proposes which could not be enforced against labor-union speakers and papers by a federal administration in sympathy with employers; against Democratic speakershand papers by a Republican Administration; or against Republican apeakers and papers by a Democratic Administration. The dangers of centralization from Mr. Rowsevelt's recommendations for the punishment of "Anarchists," a recommendations for the punishment of "Anarchists," a recommendation as vague as it it were for the analysis of "bad men," as a vague as it it were for the administration of "bad men," as a vague as it it were for the administration of the punishment of bad men, as a vague as it it were for the administration of the punishment of the punis

# THE PRESIDENT TO REVIEW THE SCHLEY

THE newspaper interest in the latest phase of the Schley controversy is noticeably languid. The report that the President will permit Rear-Admiral Schley to appeal to him from the decision of the court of inquiry is treated at some length in the news columns, but editorial comment on it is in many cases perfunctory, or lacking entirely. "It is difficult to understand," says the Boston Herald, "why the President should volunted should.



DANGEROUS NAVIGATION.

Ite must pass between Scylla and Charybdis.

The Brooklyn Facile.

reopen the case, or what Admiral Schley should expect to gain by his so doing, unless the further agitation of the subject shall be regarded as a gain by him." Some of the Schley papers, however, are glad that the matter is to be taken up again, and are advising the President as to what his verdict should be. The Jacksonville Times-Union says: "If the President should decide in favor of Admiral Schley, the Sampson-Schley controversy would be ended. Public sentiment is almost unanimous in the belief that persistent and gross injustice has been done. The controversy will never be ended by a decision that outrages the almost unanimous verdict of public opinion." The Baltimore Sum observes similarly:

"If Mr. Roosevelt really desires to 'end the Schley controvery'—and to end it in a way which will satisfy the wast majority of the American people—he has only to disapprove the verdict which most of his fellow citzens have condemned. Justice for Admiral Schley is the demand of the people of all parties and of all sections. The President has a great opportunity to promote the interests of the navy, to serve the cause of justice, and to respect the wishes of the people. It is an opportunity which he should welcome."

On the other side the New York Sun says:

"When the appeal is made to the President in behalf of Rear-Admiral Schley to reopen and rehear and, of course, reverse the findings of the court of inquiry, two gentlemen must in justice be considered, namely, Rear-Admiral Ramsay and Rear-Admiral Beuham. Admiral Dewey we may leave out of the case.

"Ramsay and Benham have been assailed for their conclusions by the Schley partizans as tho they had been guilty of corruption. The accusation against the Navy Department of 'trumping up' evidence against Schley having been blown into air by the investigation, Schleyism turns for another target of abuse to the officer whose duty it has been under their oath and understandling of the testimony offered to make it known that all criticisms of Schley made by the Navy Department, and more, were true. There is no man, no reputation, no principle of hone that Schleyism would not destroy to satisfy its prejudices. It now demands for its victum Ramasy and Beaham, who, for the diguity of the navy, if for nothing else, are not to be surreadered except upon the most convincing proof of the justice of the demand. Of such proof the objections to the fluidings of the court already field by Schley's counted to not afford a trace."

# EARNINGS OF \$85,000,000 IN NINE MONTHS FOR THE STEEL TRUST.

THE announcement at the quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation last week that the earnings for the first nine months of its existence amount to \$81,779,299 arouses considerable remark. The New York World, for instance, wonders if these "piethoric profess might not move the steel combine" to be as generous to American as to British buyers of its products." It says:

"It is now selling steel rails, for example, in England at \$22.50 per ton, after paying the railroad and ocean freights. The ocean freight alone is \$5.11 per ton. So that American steel rails are really being sold in England at \$1.7 per ton net,

"The American price is \$88 per ton—\$1 thigher than the English price. As 200,000 tons of steel rails are consumed in this country every year, the steel trust is collecting at least \$22,000 as year from its American customers in excess of what it would eagerly accept from its foreign customers for the same quantity of rails.

"In view of those \$55,000,000 net earnings in nine months would it not be reasonable to take off the Dingley duty of \$7.84 per ton on steel rails? That would bring the American price down to \$20 per ton, which would still be \$3 a ton more than the trust is selling them for in England."

The New York Tribune thinks these profits are "not phenomenal." It observes:

"The report of the United States Steel Company showing the carnings for the first nine months of that itianic copporation's existence makes the head reel with the size of the figures. That is a total of use tearnings of nearly \$\$8,000,000 should be piled upon the months by any company, no matter what its size, would have seemed to our forebears like the widest dreams of an Arabian romancer. This gigantic industrial consolidation, with a capital that approximates our national debt and an income greater than that enjoyed by any civilized nation in the eight eventh century, may well give pause for consolidation, they wast and complex a piece of industrial and financial machinery that the mind can not grasp; it em masse, and must therefore content itself with an examination in detail. But are the company's earnings as stupendous as they seem to be?

"The capital of the company in bonds and preferred and common stock is well over \$1,300,000,000, and on this capital the yearly earnings bid fair to reach a total of \$110,000,000. Large as this sum is, it amounts to less than 81/2 per cent, on the entire capitalization; and this, for au industrial company, is not supendous. In this department of business greater returns are looked for than in others. The general rule is that a feast or a famine always prevails, and that the good years must care for the bad. This is peculiarly so in steel. Mr. Carnegie was once quoted as saying that a steel manufacturer was either a prince or a papper, due, of course, to the alternation of good and bad years in the trade. Were the proportion of earnings to eapital the same in a million-dollar corporation that they are in the United States Steel Company, they would come to some \$85,000 annually. After deducting interest on the bonds and setting aside proportionate amounts for sinking funds, depreciation, reserve, etc., the surplus for the year carried over would approximate something like \$18,000, which, while it would encourage, would not wildly exhilarate the owners of the million-dollar corporation.

"The report of the great steel corporation affords pleasant

reading for the shareholders, and reflects great credit on the management of the company. At the same time it is not so phenom had as to create wild enthusiasm or to cause the values of steel securities to advance to unduly high figures."

## A POSTAL OFFICIAL UNDER FIRE.

DWIN C. MADDEN, third assistant postmaster general. has brought down a good deal of criticism upon himself from the smaller papers, especially the radical ones, for some of his recent rulings in regard to the admission of newspapers to the second-class rates. One radical paper, The Challenge, was excluded from the second-class list on the ground that it was devoted urincipally to advertising the editor and his ideas, and so came under the head of "publications designed primarily for advertising purposes." The editor hit upon the idea of transferring his magazine to Toronto, where it was immediately admitted to the Canadian newspaper postal rates (one-half lower than the rate in this country), and he is now publishing it there under the name of Wilshire's Magazine, and under the postal treaty between Canada and the United States our post-office department has to receive and circulate it. Mr. Wilshire finds that he is saving money by this arrangement, and says it is difficult for him to pose as a martyr, but he will do his best. Another radical paper. The Appeal to Reason, was threatened with exclusion because one-third of its mailing list was made up of names of people whose subscriptions had been paid by others, who took this way of spreading radical doctrines. Mr. Madden said, in a letter to the editor of The Appeal:

"There is no objection to a reasonable number of subscriptions by one person for another, when not for an ulterior purpose. But when such subscriptions amount to a considerable part of the claimed list of subscribers, and they are paid for by persons manifestly interested in the circulation of the publication because of the doctrines it advocates, or because of the goods with the claimed list advertises, they have uniformly been held to be not 'legitimate' a reasonable number paid for by others, not because of the doctrines at doctage and the subscribers required or the good advertised, the legitimate list of subscribers required by law must be made up of persons who pay for the publication with their own money.

This has raised a great outcry among the radical papers, who think that they see behind these rulings a desire to persecute



UP WE ARE OBLIGED TO USE STRAPS, WHY NOT ADOPT A BENEFICIAL AND AMUSING DEVICE LIKE THIS!

The Chicago Record-Herald.

and suppress the radical papers "because of the doctrines they advocate." Mr. Madden, in reply, points out that he recently admitted to the list Free Swiefy, the Chicago Amershist paper, and says that "if the department designed to discriminate against any class of publications, it surely would have thrown out an Amarchist sheet." The radical papers think Mr. Madden should resign, an opinion that he does not seem to share.

A more general criticism is made by the Chicago Public, a single-tax weekly, which thinks that the second-class privilege for newspapers, and the privilege of receiving mails, sometimes denied the persons guilty of fraud, are matters of commercial value and of personal right, and should be passed upon by the courts, not decided in an arbitrary way by a government official. It cites several other cuses similar to the ones described above, and says:

"It is this irresponsiblity of the postmaster-general over second-class matter that constitutes the real objection to that department of the postal service as now administered. He is given judicial power; he uses the power unjudicially. It is left to him to decide, for instance, what constitutes a legitimate list of subscribers. He does decide, but arbitrarily in each 'individual case.' And in virtue of his decision, without the aid of a jury, without public examination of witnesses, without any inquiry that can truly be called a hearing, but simply through ex parte investigations by bureau subordinates, valuable property rights are ruthlessly destroyed. For the good-will of a periodical is a property right; and it depends upon second-class mail privileges for existence. Yet the postmaster-general cuts it off from these privileges by his mere dictum. He even cuts it off, when he sees fit so to do, in advance of his decision and while he makes his investigation. .

"Nothing could be more prejudicial than conduct such as we have here traced to the second-class bureau of the postal department. The value of periodicals is as brittle as glass. It depends so much upon their regular delivery to subscribers that a voluntary suspension means abandonment. Enforced suspension therefore means suppression; and denial of mailing rights, tho only temporary, is equivalent to enforced suspension. No bureau of the Government should have that power. No bureau of the Government should have that power. No bureau of the Government should have that power. No bureau cret virieties of even the humblest publisher.

"And only a week or so ago the news despatches told of orders issued by the post-office authorities at Washington to stop the mail of thirteen investment companies doing business at Louisville, Ky., upon charges of carrying on business under false presents. Now it may be that all these people are swindlers and



UNCLE SAM: "Cuba is all right now? With the American game and American politics there's no need of any more insurrection for excitent."

—The Minneapolis pursul.

[January 18, 1902

ought to be denied the use of the mails. But that is not the question. The question is whether the prerogative of deciding that they are swindlers, and of denying them the use of a public service which has come to be a necessity of social and industrial life, shall be summarily and irresponsibly exercised by an administrative officer at Washington. Is 'due process of law' obsolete?"

## INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

THE advance of the cost of living in the United States has of late attracted much attention in many of the financial journals. Dun's Review, one of these journals, recently published a statement giving the prices of the different commodities on January 1. Compared with July 1, 1897, these prices show an advance of 40 per cent., while there is a decrease of 16 per cent. compared with the cost in 1860. The most notable advance has been in breadstuffs. The Review continues.

"Examination of the index number table shows that the farming population receives the greatest share of enhanced prices, the rise in breadstuffs falling little short of 90 per cent, while meats rose nearly 30 per cent, and dairy and garlen products 25 per cent. Much of the latter gain is due to the change in season, as eggs, milk, etc., are all more expensive in winter than in mid-summer, but this factor enters into the record and can not be ignored."

The New York Financier, in solving the cause of prevailing high prices, tell us that during this period of advanced prices



- The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

there has been a marked degree of prosperity. In this prosperity the amount of visible money in circulation and the per capita circulation count for little. "Part of the latter is permanently in banks, and the larger percentage is passing through these institutions from day to day." It continues:

"There has been a gradual rise in per capita circulation in the United States, it is true, over a series of four or five years, but the rise in values, it should be understood, has been general the world over—at least until very recently—and has taken place regardless of per capita circulation. Coincidently, wages have increased. Per capita circulation has nothing to do, as will no doubt be conceded even by most rabid advocates of the quantita-

tive theory, with shortages in crops, or other accidents of nature that establish the quantity of food or other necessities. If we have a shortage in one commodity it is only logical that prices should rise. On the other hand, the cycles of prosperity, which seem as recurrent as the tides, bring about a demand that for the time being absorbs more than the average volume of supply, and we have the spectacle of rising prices. But coincident with this advance there is usually a similar impetus in the distribution of profits to the wage-earner, and with it also a condition of wider buying power which aids in sustaining a higher level. These are the familiar phenomena of prosperity. The whole structure rests on confidence and credit, and theoretically, having established this basis, there should be an indefinite continuance. It need not be repeated, however, that such a condition is impossible. Some one makes a mistake, a local failure is magnified, and men become at once fearful of the future. The process of retrenchment disturbs the whole fabric of society, and prices begin to fall. Then the cost of living, measured in index figures, is lowered, but as a matter of fact the comfort of living is probably lowered in a similar degree to the majority, since their opportunity for work is curtailed. The whole question revolves around the principle of credit, and its corollary confidence. Visible money is only an unimportant factor. In support of this theory we have only to refer to the disaster attending the forced issue of silver dollars in this country from 1878 to 1893, to the panic of 1857, following a rise of \$483,000,000 in gold and paper money, and to other incidents of like nature which might be mentioned. Finally it may be stated that the bank circulation in England has been falling for fifty years, and in the face of this fact the standard of living has been steadily rising."

# LABOR PRESS ON THE ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

THE trade-union papers take a very different view of the new capital-labor arbitration commission from that expressed by the Socialist journals quoted in these columns two weeks ago. The labor papers think that the new commission (which was discussed fully in our issue for December 38) is of serious and promising importance. The National Labor Train on the property of the property of the property of the property must good, "and it believes that "it will usher in a better era for American labor." The same paper continues a

"It is certain that there will be no industrial disputes of any consequence in the country in which one or the other side will not appeal to the tribunal, and there is not a great corporation in America, any more than a labor-union, which could afford to ignore the challenge.

"If such a tribunal as this had existed a few months ago we do not believe the sted strike would ever have happened, and here is the annual convention of the miners of America approaching, with the inveitable wage question lowering along the horizon. It is reassuring to think that, if that convention should ratise any issue that the coal-operators should propose, the arbitration tribunal, composed of men of the highest character and intelligence representing conspicuously and authoritatively all interests and all classes, stands by ready to interpose its peaceful offices and decide all questions of controversy in a manner which will be equitable and will, without doubt, earry public opinion both capital and labor and a bleesing to the entire nation. In view of the coatliness of strikes, it is a wonder that we did not have something his tel bong ago.

The United Mine-Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) calls the conference and the resulting commission "the grandest achievement of organized labor during the past year," and says:

"It is not expected that it will banish all industrial strife; there are and will be selfish employers and stubborn employees. Between these there will be war. But for those imbred with a spirit of fairness and justice there will be misunderstandings, which arbitration will clear np. Organized labor alone, we think, will profit by the work. Individual grievances presented by individuals will not receive attention. With this, then, as

an object organized labor can face the future twelve months with the calmness born of coundence that its rewards for it will be manifold......

"It may seem optimistic, but it looks as if the shadow of the approaching millennium was projected upon the screen of industrial affairs when John Mitchell, Charles Schwab, Mark Hanna, Samuel Gompers, Bishop Potter, and Archibishop Ireland met, put their feet under the table, and discussed ways and means to prevent industrial wars. The man who would have predicted

this ten years ago would have been laughed to scorn and would have been deemed a visionary."

# The Labor World (Duluth)

"The days of big strikes will soon be numbered with the past, if the efforts being made by the industrial department of the National Civic Federation prove successful. While the sentiment in America is opposed to compulsory arbitration, yet no one stands opposed to arbitration entered into voluntarily by those concerned. Labor should never oppose arbitration when it has the right to choose one of the arbiters. Most men are usually just-and none but such men should be chosen on a board of arbitration-and when a case is presented to them, all can rest assured that a fair deeision will be handed down. The success of the present undertaking by the National Civic Federation will depend entirely

upon the sincerity of those interested. The most prominent employers in America, the leading labor advocates, and some of the most noted citizens of the country have given the project their hearty commendation.

"It is gratifying to know that all sides are endeavoring to bring about industrial peace. When it is understood that controversies between capital and labor are to be voluntarily submitted to arbitration, both sides will endeavor to have the case as near right as possible, to the end that it may be adjudicated upon its merits."

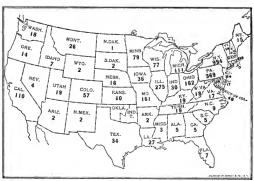
## Savs The Coast Seamen's Journal (San Francisco) :

"It is still too early to pass any opinion as to the practical results that may be looked for in this matter. Everything will depend upon the spirit that really animates the representatives of the different interests on the committee. Granting a mutual spirit of consideration for the interests of all concerned, a better uuderstanding of and more cordial relations between these interests is bound to ensue. Contrary to the ipse dixit of many persons, the whole modern tendeucy of the industrial world is toward the prevention of settlement of disputes by conference, conciliation, and concession. This condition, as it happens, is most marked in the conduct of the organized workers. So far, however, this tendency has found expression only in cases of individual organizations, or at most of individual industries. The broadening, if only in a tentative way, of this tendency, so as to embrace the workers and the industries of the country at large, is a great moral victory for the position of organized labor that may well justify even the most sanguine hopes for the outcome.

"One thing is certain. The reputation of the men comprising the committee of thirty-six is a fairly good assurance that they will not go to their task hampered by any illusions, either as to their own or each other's position and powers. So far as the committee has gone it gives promise of being a practical body. This of itself augurs well for substantial results from its future deliberations."

# MILLIONAIRES GEOGRAPHICALLY CONSIDERED.

THE names of 3,546 men and women are published in the new issue of The World Almanac, classified by the States and cities they live in, under the eaption, "American Millionaires." The editor explains, in a prefatory paragraph, that "it is not assumed that the lists of these persons on this and the following pages are complete or in every instance accurate";



DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

but, he says, "a very careful, systematic effort has been made to secure both completeness and accuracy." All the lists have been submitted to expert opinion in the localities where the reported millionaires live or do business, but the editor "is aware that there must be errors both of omission and commission." We give herewith an outline map of the country, based on these lists, showing the relative density of millionaire population in the various States. North Dakota, for example, has one of them; New York, at the time of going to press, lacked six of having a thousand. The climatic or commercial conditions of the northeastern part of the country seem from the map to be most favorable to the growth of millionaires; the section bounded on the west and south by Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Virginia, and including those States, contains all but 406 of these interesting people. More than half of them inhabit the States touching the great lakes. Colorado and California, the gold States of the West, are the millionaire storm-centers of that part of the country, while Montana, with its cattle and copper, and Texas, with its many kinds of prosperity, are each comfortably supplied. Mississippi has but three, and Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Wyoming have only a pair of millionaires apiece.

# OBJECTIONS TO SENDING A REPRESENTA-TIVE TO THE CORONATION.

WHILE a considerable number of newspapers are taking up and approving the suggestion of the New York Press that ex-President Cleveland be sent to King Edward's comenation as the special representative of the United States, the New York Journal's loudly objecting to the sending of any special representative. "Examination of the records at Washington," it says, whose shat this country has never before deemed it fitting.

be represented by a special envoy at a coronation," and it asks: "Why, then, begin now?" The monarchical government of Europe, it recalls, "Great Britain among them, refused to recognize the Paris Exposition of 1850, because it was intended to commemorate the beginnings of the ever-glorious French Revolution, which with all its blunders and crimes was the grandest, the most beneficent event in lumnativ's political history. ... Why



. THE LION REMEMBERS GROVER'S TWISTS.

KIND EDWARD: "Well, what's the matter with you now?"
THE BRITISH LION: "I understand Grover Leveland is coming to the
coronalion, and I think my tail needs protection."

n."

The Minneapolis Iournal.

should the American republic feel more kindly toward monarchy than monarchy does toward republicanism?" It goes on to say:

"Why should this republic concern Itself about the coronation of any king? Are European monarchs given to despatching fleets and special envoys to our capital when we inaugurate our President?.

"Surely not. And they are quite right, too. Crowned heads have no reason to wish this republic well, for it needs only the spread of the American idea to make an end of crowned heads.

"The argument in support of our official participation in the coronation ceremonies is that the act will be a graceful manifestation of friendship for the English people.

"In reality, whatever the Intent, the United States will do the English people no service by assisting in giving seriousness to a ceremony of which a modern nation should be ashamed. The whole thing is absurd and anachronistic. It will illustrate the survival of conception with which the democratic spirit of this age is necessarily at war. And it will tend to strengthen political and social institutions which linder the progress of the English people. Caste is the child of monatchy, and caste is the curse of Great Britain. It accounts for her army in South Africa, officered by 'flameled tools at the wicket,' and 'muddled oafs at the goals'—a deerption of England's young hereditary arisconstructions of the control of the control of the control of the control beautiff.

"Were the British republic about to instal its first president it would be fitting for the United States to send a feet of honor, an envoy extraordinary, and otherwise to do all in its republican power to eclebrate the advance of elemorary. But it is not fitting that the Great American republic should say to the English masses that it takes seriously and approves and officially sympathizes with the medieval circus of which London is solemnly preparing to be the ring.

"It is proper that at all suitable times and in every suitable way the United States should express amishle sentiments toward friendly peoples, but it is not right that our republican government should take a hand in the pompous flummerry with which Edward of England proposes to signalize his accession to a throne. It will be a glorification of the hereditary principle in government, an assertion of the divine right of kings against

which the birth of our republic was a protest, and against which our republic will continue to be a protest so long as the American people govern themselves.

"Moreover, there is a consideration, subsidlary but not nnimportant, that must not be overlooked.

"Who is to pay the hundreds of thousands of dollars which it will cost to send Mr. Cleveland and affect to England? The American people, of course. The Government can not get a dollar except by taking it from the pocket of the citizen by taxation. Every citizen, the very porcess, will have to contribute to the fund which it is into the compander in taking part in the third which it is into the compander in taking part in the to himself for having done the British people the deathless service of being the son of his mother.

"The fournal hopes that Congress will have something to say on the subject—that Americans will rise in both House and Senate to protest against the Administration's contemplated waste of public money for a purpose so foolish, undemocratic, and pernicious."

The Baltimore News indorses the objection made by The Journal, and says it "is thoroughly well taken." The Philadelphia Ledger, however, says that such talk is "mere demagogy."

# PHENOMENAL FIGURES OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

R EPORTS recently issued by the Treasury Bareau of Statistics and the Interstate Commerce Commission show that two-fiths of the railtoad mileage of the world is in the United States, and that there are employed in the railtoad service more than a million men, a number larger than that of any standing army on the globe. Out of the 48a, 38a miles of railroad on the earth's surface, 109,378 miles are in our own country, enough to build 31 domble-track roads between New York and San Francisco, or enough to go around the world eight times, or roado many other improbable and useless things that seem to delight the minds of some statisticians. No other nation begins of paperach this country in the matter of railroad mileage, as may be seen from the following table:

The growth of our railroad traffic in the last few years is no less remarkable. The lncrease in mileage and in passenger and freight traffic, and the decrease in freight charges are related in the following paragraph from the report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

"The railway mileage of the United States was, in 1830, 23 miles; in 1840, 2.818; in 1850, 9,021; in 1860, 30,626; in 1870, 52,-922; in 1880, 93,262; in 1890, 166,654, and in 1900, 194,321; and the addition of the mileage construction for this year, estimated by The Railway Age at 5,057 miles, brings the grand total for 1901 to 199,378 miles. It is only in more recent years that statistics of operation are available. According to the Bureau of Statistics figures, the number of passengers carried was, in 1887, 423 millions; in 1890, 520 millions; in 1895, 529 millions; and in 1900, 584 millions. The growth in the freight business is shown by the figures which state the number of tons of freight carried one mile. These figures are: For 1883, 39 billions; for 1887, 61 billions; for 1890, 79 billions; for 1895, 88 billions; and for 1900, 141 hillion tons. . While the length of railways and amount of treight tonnage have been increasing, the cost of transportation has greatly decreased. The average cost of freight transportation as given by the Bureau of Statistics figures at 1.24 ceuts per ton per mile in 1882; 1.03 cents in 1887; 0.93 cent in 1890; 0.84 cent in 1895; o.8o cent in 1897, and .75 cent in 19."

The same report gives some interesting facts about government ownership, as follows:

"Of these half a million miles of railway in the world, it is

estimated that about one-third are owned by the governments of the countries in which they are located. About nine-tenths of the railways of Germany are owned by the national or state governments; about two-thirds of those of Rossia are owned by the Government, and nearly one-half of those of Austria-Hungary are also owned by the Government. A large proportion of the railways of France will become the property of the Government about the middle of the present century. In Italy nearly perivate companies which least the lines from the Government In Australasia nearly all of the railways are owned by the government. In Australasia nearly all of the railways are owned by the government of the various colonies, and in India a large proportion of the 35.015 miles in operation is owned or guaranteed by the Indian Government."

# GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPERS ON THE VENEZUELAN-GERMAN TIFF.

A GOOD deal of interest is added to the discussion of our feeling toward Germany, in the present-Venezuelan imbroglio, by the fact that Germany has a larger representation among our foreign-born population than that of any other country. It is reckoned that about 4,000,000 of our people are of German birth or parentage, not counting those of the second and third generations. In view of this, it is of interest and importance to know how the German-American newspapers feel about Germany, Venezuela, the United States, and the Monroe Doctrine.

"Germany's conduct toward Venezuela is perfectly justified."
With these words the Staats-Leitung (New York) begins an
elaborate editorial on the present Venezuelan situation, in the
course of which it says:

"There are intimations-nothing official on the subject is forthcoming-that the German and United States governments have arrived at an understanding as to the steps to be taken. But all danger is not thereby obviated. Germany may find that the steps which she contemplates, and which our Government has sanctioned, may not answer her purpose. The question will then arise whether any subsequent action can with equal facility be made the subject of agreement. We must not forget that the American people are easily excited, and that at their head is not a man who lets himself be led by calm consideration and who is cool-headed enough to stem public opinion in a period of extreme agitation, as Lincoln once did in the Trent affair. Congress is in session and contains Hotspurs enough to make the danger greater. Hence arises the possibility that, with American and German war-ships present in Venezuelan waters, too great precipitaucy on one side or the other may lead to unpleasantnesses,

The Monroe Doctrine has nothing to do with the case, proceeds this authority, because it relates only to territorial acquisitions on the American continent by a European Power. The paper concludes by arging coolness and self-control until Germany goes too far, when it will be time to warn her. Far lighter is the tone of the Morgean Journal (New York), which thinks it the tone of the United States to buy Germany's claim and then collect from Venezuela. A handsome compliment is paid the newspaper press of this country by the Cincinnative Velskbalt, which asserts that American newspapers have shown great self-restraint in dealing with the matter:

"The possibility of a war with Germany has been almost unanimostly pronounced unthinkable, and anything that mist tend to it has been energetically repudiated. This attitude is very gratifying. It shows that the American press has gain in character and insight. It would be fortunate if the German press initiated this good example."

President Castro, of Venezuela, has tried to provoke misunderstanding between the United States and Germany by offering the latter territory for colonial purposes, according to the Westliche Post (St. Louis). Germany's declination of the proposition is evidence of her good faith. In administration circles it is admitted that Germany has gone further than any other European Power in acceptance of the Monree Doctrine. She has too much on hand in Asia Minor and in Eastern Asia to attempt anything in the western hemisphere. The New-Yorker Volkszeilung, which is Socialistic, deprecates the idea of war, but thus contemplates its possibility as a result of German occupation of Venezuelan soil:

"There can be no doubt that during such a possession of Venezuelan territory things might easily buppen that would lead to a conflict with the United States, especially if the latter sought a present for coming to extremes with Germany. The Monroe Doctrine, whose intellectual progenitor was the English minister Canning, and which Bismarck, according to recent information, once-called a "piece of American impertinence"—forgetting that most of the successful foreign policy of all nations, Germany included, is based on such "impertinence"—this Monroe Doctrine is a true American invention. It resembles those American tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be made to serve a dozen different particular tools which can be particular to the dozen to serve a dozen different particular to the particular tools which can be particular to the particular tools which to the p

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THIS country has 199,370 miles of railway, or vice versa. - The Detroit News.

"LINGER longer, Long," may become popular as a refrain, but not otherwise — The Detroit Tribune.

DR. LOER'S perpetual-life treatment might be a good thing for some presidential booms - The Baltimore American.

THE man who presented Admiral Schley with a piano must have taken him for an English officer starting for South Africa.—The Memphis Commercial-Africa.

It is useless to tell the Chicago Democrats to "get together." They did so, and it required three platoons of the police to separate them. - The Allanta Constitution.

MRS. CARRIE. NATION'S assertion that she is not going to marry any man in lowa has been confirmed emphatically by every lowa man heard from.—

The Chicago Tribune.

WHEN a preacher falls from grace he falls far and hard. Rev. Charles M. Sheldon has just fallen into poetry.—Rev. Sam W. Small, who is writing

paragraphs for The Allanta Constitution.

THE theory of cause and effect is advanced by persons whose attention has been directed to the circumstance that General Alger's rally was almost simultaneous with the reorimand administered to General Miles by

WORKING THE SIDE DOOR. - There is a man in Canton, Ohio, who can smake through his left

ear, It is simply impossible to keep the Oblo man from getting to the front.— The Chicago Record-Herald.

the Secretary of War .- The Kausas City Star.

THE white trousers of the West Pointers are giving the authorities of the Military Academy a good deal of trouble. It is found that it will be necessary to make some special provision for the means to keep such garments in the best condition. It is proposed to spend, as soon as Congress will appropriate the money, about a thousand dollars in the purchase of Inondry machinary, including two ironers, one starch separator, and one starch numbling.machine The use of this ma chinery will save time and labor in the ironing of the two thousand pairs of white frousers which most be done and Naty Register.



"AND THEY THINK I OUGHT TO REST ONE DAY IN

- The New York Journal,

# LETTERS AND ART.

# MR. HOWELLS'S CRITICAL STANDARDS.

I T is not often that a great critic and a great artist are combined in the same man. Yet no criticism is so suggestive and interpretative as that of the artist himself. Such, at least, is the view taken by Prof. Brander Matthews. "Where is there any liquity into the principles of painting so penetrative and so subtle as Fromentie's." he asks, "unless perhaps it is Mr. John La Farge's? Where is there any discussion of the elusive art of acting so acute and so stimulating as Clibber's—unless it is Mr. John have failed in literature and art'; rather are they those who have succeeded; and when accomplished craftsmen are willing to talk freely about their calling, the read of us had best keep silent and profit by what we can pick up." He continues (in The Forum, January):

"Of all the American authors at the opening of the new century, Mr. Howells is easily the most multifarious. It is as a novelist that he has presented himself most frequently; but he has also attempted the stage, althou one of his original dramas had the good fortune to establish itself in the theater. He has revealed himself as a poet of somber imaginations, not may revealed or the stage of the stage and the stage of the control of the

The important part of Mr. Howells's critical work is contained in the following five volumes: "Modern Inlain Poets" (1887); "Criticism and Fiction" (1840); "My Literary Passions" (1869): "Criticism and Fiction" (1840); "My Literary Passions" (1869): "Literary Firends and Acquaintance" (1969); and "Heroids and Fiction" (1961). The most aggressive of these books is the second named, and in it Mr. Howells runs counter to most of the prevailing literary standards. Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, and Balzac, in particular, come under the ban of his criticism, in contradistinction to Jane Austen, George Eliut, and Authory Trolope. Professor Matthews admits that he finds some of this critical writing "too insistent in its tone, too intolerant of the dullards, too impatient with those who persist in liking the things they ought not to dislike." Nevertheless, he declares that Mr. Howells showly obtain for the highest artistic truth:

"However great Scott was, and Dickens, and Thackeray, they were none of them perfect artists; they were great in spite of gross derelictions from the highest standard. This is what Mr. Howells has tried to make plain even to careless readers; and it is for making this plain that carcless readers are not willing to forgive him. Nothing is more certain to arrest progress than a smug satisfaction with the past-unless it is a slavish copying of the inferior models bequeathed to us by our more primitive predecessors. Nothing is more helpful than a clear understanding of the merits and of the demerits of the early masters. The merits are obvious enough, but the demerits need to be discovered and declared before they can serve as warnings. It is not a paradox but a truism that the art of fiction is a finer art to-day than it was when Thackeray was writing-just as it was a finer art in Thackeray's time than it was when Cervantes was writing. As Mr. Howells puts it pithily, it was the misfortune of Balzac that he 'lived too soou to profit by Balzac'; and so Cervantes had lived too soon to profit by Cervantes. Those who refuse blindly to see any blemishes in the art of Balzac or of Cervantes, those who persist in upholding Scott and Dickens and Thackeray as impeccable artists, need to be reminded that ancestor-worship is no longer esteemed the highest form of religion."

The limitations of Mr. Howells's criticism, continues the writer, are not merely the limits of his likings. He is no drifting im-

pressions with never an anchor to windward. He has a solid body of doctrine, and a creed of his own to serve as a test. He demands that art, and more especially the art of fiction; shall deal with life simply, naturally, and honestly,—that it shall tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. "The object of a novel," according to the pertinent dictum which Mr. Howells translated from Sehor Valera, "should be to charm through a faithful representation of human actions and human passions, and to create by this fidelity to nature a beautiful work." Professor Matthews concludes:

"It may be said that Mr. Howells has sometimes seemed somewhat overstrenuous in dwelling upon the errors and the mistakes of the earlier masters; and this charge may be admitted without hesitation. He has had to combat accepted opinious, and the combative mood tempts us to an overstatement of our own case and an understatement of that of our opponents; and quite possibly Mr. Howells has yielded to this temptation oftener than needful. It has been urged also that Mr. Howells has shown himself careless of proportion, in that he has overpraised certain of his contemporaries while overdispraising certain of his predecessors; and it may be admitted that this charge has now and then some slight evidence in its favor. Just as he drew attention to the defects of certain novelists of the past, so also he drew attention to the beauty and the truth which he saw in the work of certain writers of the present, and which the duller senses of the public had not recognized adequately. But they are very careless readers indeed who have asserted that Mr. Howells really sets up Mr. J. W. De Forest as the rival of Thackeray and that he holds Mr. H. B. Fuller as an equal of Balzac. They are not only careless, but perhaps a little stopid also, and even a trifle malevolent. . . . . .

"Mr. Howella does not declare his theories merely to celebrate himself, as M. Zool has been accused of doing. He declares them rather because his character is forever foreing him to bear witness to the truth as he sees it. In criticism as in facton character counts for as much as talent—in fact, character is an element of talent. It matters little whether Mr. Howells is dealing with the art and mystery of novel-writing or whether he is himself applying the secrets of the craft in e.g. etc. have self-applying the secrets of the craft in e.g. etc. have sincerity, Illeral in his appreciations, loyal to his convictions, and little hampered by mere academic restrictions.

# AN AUSTRIAN APPRECIATION OF SWINBURNE.

A LGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE has been recently introduced to the Austrian literary public by Herr Otto Hauser, a novelist of some distinction, who maintains that the English peet has never had paid to him the appreciation due to his genius. The reasons for Swinburne's comparatively limited fame he finds partly in the fact that his best work "appeared at the wrong time," and partly in his unconventionality. "Besides," he adds (writing in the Nue Freice Presss, Vienna, "his publishers have put such a high price upon his books that many, on that account aloue, have been unable to buy them.

Herr Hauser propounds the theory that some of Swinburne's untamed strength is due to a Northera—probably a Scandinavian—descent. The name, he declares, is itself an argument in favor of this supposition, since "Swinburne "inds an equivalent in the old Norse word "Swinbign",—a combination of wild boar and bear. On the other hand, he ascribes the vivid coloring and sensous beauty of Swinburne's verse to the influence of Rossetti, whose influence over the English port, he says, was deep and permanent. To Rossetti is attributed that artist's institute which enabled Swinburne to clothe every thought and phrase in forms of purest beauty.

The writer analyzes Swinburne's various creeds and theories,
—his republicanism and alleged atheism. He says it is but natural that Swinburne's earlier poems and ballads should have appeared blasphemous to Puritanical English society. They were

"intoxicating"; they "literally choke under roses." Yet the time will come when the world will rise above narrow standards and prejudices, and will realize the masterly genins of Swinburge. He concludes:

"Swinburne is not only a lyrical poet. Since Shikeepeare, no English poet has written dramas such as his, and since Milton there has been no epic poetry such as his. But it is as a lyrical poet that he stands supreme. As a lyrical poet he takes his place in the immortal trimwrate of English literature with the creator of 'Hamlet' and the author of 'Paradise Lost.'"—Translation madel for Tile, LITERAKY DIGISST.

# "EUGENE FIELD: A STUDY IN HEREDITY AND CONTRADICTIONS."

Table above is the title which Mr. Slason Thompson has given to the two-colume biography of his friend, and the wishes this title to be taken literally. It is the purpose of Mr. Thompson to reproduce the man rather than the ambor,—Field as he appeared to those whe knew and loved him for what he was personally. In his daily work, we are told in the introduction, the dominant note was that of fun and convivability. "It was free from acrimony and controversy. He aboninated speech-makers and lampsomed political oracles. He was the unsparing satirist of contemporary pretence," "Neither a sinner nor a saut was the man who wort into an oil bookstory in Chengo and bevildered the matter-of-fact dealer in old cilitions with the inquiry," Have you an interpretated copy of Ilanual More's "Letters to a Village Maiden"? ""He scattered his patrimony gaily, and when



1 UGFNF F163.0.
Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons

cent was gone, turned with equal gaiety to carning not only enough to support himself, but the wife and family that, with the royal and reckless prodigality of genius, he provided himself the with at the very outset of his career."

chapters give an amusing account of Field's ancestry, showing that he came honestly by that spirit of mischief and flow of humor that never failed him during

The first three

the whole course of his life, and that was one of his most conspieuous traits. "I want all the lappiness out of the world that's possible," he is reported as saying: "and," adds his biographer, "he got it not intermittently and in chunks, but day by day and every lower of the day."

Eugene Field was bern in St. Louis in 1850, but his mother died in his childhood, and he and his brother Rosswell spent much of their boyhood in the East. Field's college and school days were unprofitable. He attended three colleges and partly because of ill-leadth, partly because of his love of "jest foolin", accomplished nothing in any of them. Field's literary education was characteristic of the man. The popular impression that he was scholarly from his youth up is entirely erroneous. Practically all his mental equipment, as far as it was obtained from books, was acquired after he went to Chicago in 1853. On leaving college he went to Europe, spending there, as he says, "six months and my patrimony." He married Miss Julia Comstock in 1853, and between that time and his going to Chicago he worked in many capacities no papers in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Denver. In each of these cities he left behind him stories of his colossal and mainstaking material isolance.



FIELD AT WORK.

(The Caricature from a Drawing by Scianders.)

Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

"In each of these cities be was the center of a set of newspaper men, actors, politicians; everywhere he was welcome, everywhere all license of speech, both spoken and printed, was permitted him." While his satire and wit gave him a wide newspaper reputation, he had accomplished little of any literary value up to the time when he began work on the Chicago Morning Acres. He had up to that time taken in what literary education he had "by the pores"; but shortly after his arrival in Chicago he was "inoculated with a ravenous taste for the English literature of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries," "For three years Mallory's' History of King Arthur and Knights of the Round Table ' was the delight of his poetic soul,-and its effect was traceable in almost every line of his newspaper work. He discovered a veritable mine of old British ballads, and he began sipping at the spring which in a few years was to exercise such an influence on his own work," He read, also, translations of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient English," Bell's "Ballads of the Peasantry of England," and a host of other books of like nature,

A little later Field made lie acquaintance of Dr. Frank W. Reilly, who was to exercise the most potent influence on his literary bent, for it was from Dr. Reilly that Field learned his love of Ilorace, the Noctes Imbrosium, the "Reliques of Father Prout," and the pooms of Béranger.

In August, 1883, Field started his column called "Sharps and Flats." He wrote nearly every line of this column, and practically everything that he wrote after 1883 appeared at one time or another in it. "No man ever made less of a grind in preparing copy for the printer. He seldom arrived at the office before eleven and never settled down to work before three o'clock. The interim was spent in puttering over exchanges, gossiping with visitors, quizzing every other member of the staff, meddling bere, chaffing there, and playing hob generally with the orderly sequence of events." When Field got ready to go to work, "peace seltled on the establishment for about three hours." He worked harder and longer at his play than at his work, but out of that play was born the best of all that he has left. "His daily colourn was a cystallization of the busy fancies that were running

through his head during all his hours of fooling and nights of light-hearted pleasure. He trod the footpath to popularity and fame with a buoyant and merry heart. "The two books that contain what to the last he considered his choicest work, 'A Little Book of Western Verse' and 'A Little Book of Profitable Tales,' were compiled from the writings that flowed from his pen when he worshiped most assidously at the shrine of the goddess of contedy and social intercourse."

The companionship of his fellows, says Mr. Thompson, was as necessary to Field as the air he breathed. He was exceedingly fond of the theater, and pregathered with all the famous actors and actresses that passed through Chicago, whom he advertised in every possible way, from inventing impossible biographies for them to crediting them with with wonderful children which never were. In the same way he reudered famous any restaurant where he and his friends had their midnight gatherings. The famous Boyle's was one such place, and later he played the same good turn to General A. C. McChurg's book-store, where the "Saints and Sinners' Corner," as a meeting-place for bibliomaniaes, becape famous throughout the country.

Field's health, never robust, succumbed to the two forms of dissipation he indulged in—pastry and reading in bed. In 1889 he and his family went to Europe. The subscription editions of

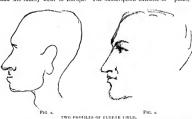


Figure 1, drawn in pencil by Field himself. Figure 2, drawn by Modjeska. Reproduced from a fly-leaf of Mr. Thompson's volume of autograph verse.

Coortes, of Charles Scriber's 'Sons.

the "Little Book of Western Verse" and "Little Book of Profitable Tales" were then in press. Previously to this he had published "Culture's Garlând" and "The Tribune Primer," the latter now exceedingly rare. The European trip benefited him but litle. The suddlen death of his son Melvin affected him deeply, and when he returned home it was to settle down in the "most and rust of bibliomania," as his friend Cowen called it, for it was as late as 1837 that. Field accurated his taste for trare books.

Field had a wide acquaintance among politicians. He frequented the capitals of Missouri, Colorado, and Illinois, and spent weeks in the lobby of the capitol. It was the comprehension of men and not of measures he was after. He wrote much concerning politics, a great deal of it being of a personal nature. Sometimes the entire column of "Sharps and Flats" would be devoted to paragraphs of this sort. Mr. Thompsou says of his politics: "Field was never in sympathy with the independent lines upon which The Morning, Vers was run; he was a thoroughgoing partisan Republican."

Of serious views on political, social, and economic questions, however, Field had none. His study was literature, and the domestic and social amenities of life; yet "for more than a decade, and until he became enamored of books and bibliomania, Field was the most widely quoted political paragrapher in America."

After his return from Europe, Field did more and more of his

work at home, and his daily grind in "Sharps and Flats" showed the effects of his reading and study. Technically his work increased in perfection, and it was in the succeeding years that "With Trumpet and Drum," "Second Book of Verse," "Echoes from a Sabine Farm," "Holy Cross and Other Tales," and "The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniae" were published. "I believe," he said,"that if I live I shall do my best literary work when I am a grandfather." The "if I live" was prophetic. Just when he was settled in the home he had so long dreamed about, at the height of his fame, and having completed the work that pleased him better than any he had done-"The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac "-he was taken ill. His illness was not at first deemed serious, but on the night of November 4, 1895, "death stole upon him while he slept." It was such a death as he had often said would be his choice,-"just a dropping to sleep here and awakening vonder."

## STATE CENSORSHIP OF THE DRAMA.

A BILL of a decidedly novel character has been drafted by Assemblyman John F. Ahearn, of Troy, N. Y., and was introduced by him in the New York state legislature. It proposes, in brief, that all new plays shall be passed upon, and

all actors and actresses heensed, by a state board consisting of five persons, who are to be appointed by the governor, and who must have lad at least ten years' experience in the dramatic profession. Supervision of the ballet is also provided for in a section giving the board of examiners the power to "determine the fitness of all public processions, theatrical presentations and productions." In an interview explaining the purpose of his bill, Mr. Abears asys:

"If the bill is adopted and becomes a law, we shall have not only a purer atmosphere about the stage, but the people will be protected against this buncoing by cheap actors and managers. The matter has long been on my mind, but it was brought forcibly to my notice recently by witnessing a succession of such things as Zuaa, "Sapho, etc. I became convinced that such plays ought to be stopped. We ought to have a law that will sumpress such plays."

The New York Dramatic Mirror, while admitting that "the stage suffers from plays that ought not to be permitted," thinks that legislation should be the last corrective resort for such evils. It says:

"The introduction of the theater and all that relates to it into the realm of politics never could be tolerated, if one is to look seriously upon Mr. Ahearn's proposition. If this bill should by any remote chance-become a law, the political gossip columns of the newspapers would at once 'mention' the names of many persons known to the public as actors as candidates for positions on a board whose powers would be limitless for almost any purpose foreign to the intention of the theorist who has formulated this measure, and the dominant political 'boss,' of course, would be potent in the selection of candidates for positions on the board. This is but one of many objections-most of which go to the merits of the Ahearn proposition-that would condemn any measure of this sort at its inception. Touching on the vital possibility of the scheme, it may be said at the beginning that of the few actors that would be competent to fill places on the board probably not one would serve, while all no doubt would ridicule the plan. It is useless to point out the other features of the bill that appeal only to a sense of humor.'

The Brooklyu Eagle, however, thinks that the subject can hardly be dismissed in such summary fashion. It says:

"Under the present system the highest-priced theaters in this country frequently alternate pure and healthful plays with vile concections of French indecency, designed not for patronage of young girls and boys, such as American theaters draw, but for audiences of selected expertuess in amusing depravity. This happens to be a decent season in the theaters, so no flagrant instances of this kind have called for general comment. But every reader will recall seasons when "The Girl from Maxinis," "The Turtle, "The Conqueron," Zata" and similar plays have bear tracted in the most reputable theaters of the country and have attracted auditors, the great majority of whom could take nothing but harm from them. Whether a censorship would improve this condition is an open question. But the fact that the so-called censorship of public opinion does not prevent it is patent to everybody. That being so, it is fairly open to any citizen or lawmaker to try to find a better way. If W. Alearnt thinks he has found it, his proposition is entitled to fair discussion on its merits, when the nature of the proposition is fully known," stilly known," stilly known," is fully known," it stilly known, it stilly known, its fully known, it stilly known, it still known,

## THE KAISER'S SPEECH ON ART.

THE speech of the German Emperor to the Berlin sculptors has been the subject of much and varied comment in the press. The two most important reviews that have so far reached us are those in the Post (Berlin) and the Kölnische Zeitunger. The Post would not have the Emperor's speech to the sculptors interpreted as an authoritative intimation of the path that they were to follow, or as a desire to influence them in favor of any particular school of art. The Emperor was not speaking as an artist to an artist, but as a monarch to his people. It further criticises the analogy of the art of classical times and of the Renaissance as applied to modern times.

The Kölnische Zeitung devotes a bong and earnest criticism to the Emperor's address, and, while admitting that is true to the traditions of his family and his education, deplores the fact that William II. should not have taken a place in history as the leader of the German art of the future. Some of the most striking passages of the review are here quoted:

"At the hanquet given to the artists of the Avenue of Victory, the Kaiser again delivered one of his characteristic speeches, in which he is wont to satisfy the necessity of his being to take part

in every sphere of modern life. This time it was art, which in the form of a toast was made the subject of a critical examination. William 11, in his love for art far exceeds the usual limit of princes in things artistic, and is a thorough connoisscur in the history of art. It is, therefore, readily understood that in the warmth of his heart, in view of the completion of his great enterprise, the image of the Renissance and of its art-loving princes should rise before his eyes. To proceed to find fault with critical officiousness and to detract from the imperial praise of the artists by means of comparisons would be to display a want of taste. An emperor who at the festive board thanks his artists is such a fine picture that its colors must not be injured. The monarch, however, in addition to his thanks, added some severe critical remarks upon modern art which sounded like a call to battle. These remarks will be seized upon by the outside world, and will here and there impede the laborious progress of the work of reconciling the public to modern art in so far as intellectual includence and doctringies obstinger will try to find convect for their views in the remarks of a young and gifted emperor.

"In all other spheres, the Emperor is a fine child of his age, who looks forward and not backward, and delights in innovation, If he dislikes modern art, he must have good reasons of his own for doing so, and these reasons have a more important significance than if they were held by an old man. The profound dislike of William 11, for modern art dates from the epoch of unturalism and its custom of painting poor people. That school was, indeed, little calculated to insure enthusiasm in those who had the usual views and tastes of sovereions, but it is no secret that the degree of His Majesty's dislike was determined by the fact that in the Emperor's entograge these portrayals of scenes taken from the proletariat were curtly characterized as 'Social Democratic,' and the artists of this school were suspected of entertaining Social Democratic views. Since then, William II, has paid no attention to modern art and its future development. . . . He, therefore, remains true to the viewpoint of his education, which, like that of all educated persons, was founded on the idealist and esthetic contemplation of the antique as the criterion of

"What the Emperor characterized as 'advertisement' is an nwakening of general artistic interest by the victorious campaign in behalf of new aims. . . . For this reason there would have



KIPLING'S NEW POEM IN CARTOON.

been great rejoicing if William II, had assumed a strenuous and resolute leadership in this sphere as he has done in others. A new splendor would have dawned on Germany. It was not to be; and it is well known who the idealists are who have come between the Emperor and the German art of the future. The history of art will judge them and will say that they prevented William II. from accomplishing a work to which for him, above all men, the age had led up. But the German artists will pursue the thorny path to the goal to which the spirit leads them for the very reason that they are true idealists."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# THE OUTLOOK FOR SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

MANY reasons have been given to account for the backward. ness of Southern literature, and it is generally assumed that the conditions bred by the Civil War are chiefly responsible for the literary barrenness of the South. A recent Southern writer, the Rev. J. M. Hawley, in analyzing the influences that have contributed to make Southern literature so "fragmentary and insufficient" that "it can not be said that a literary atmosphere has ever existed in the South," thinks that we must go even back of the war to get the viewpoint necessary to the consideration of this subject. Writing in Things and Thoughts (November-December), a new literary magazine, published in Winchester, Va., he says:

"In the ante-bellum period the snirit of contentment that pervaded Sonthern society was unfavorable to the production of a With libraries in almost every mansion, filled with the English classics, the owners felt little need of a literature of their own. Nor was there the stimulus, much less the necessity, that impels genius to put forth its best and strongest efforts. . . . Southern talent sought and found a more congenial and remunerative field. In the sphere of statescraft and jurisprudence it was at its best. The Southern mind craved excitement. Argumentative rather than speculative, prosaic rather than romantic, it preferred the contests of the forum to the quiet seclusion of the cloister. Oratory was its never-failing delight. And the South sent to the rostrum and to the halls of legislature orators of world-wide fame. We have only to mention her Henrys, her Haynes, her Clays, her Calhouns, and her Lamars. What jurist of America has surpassed in clearness of insight and keenness of logic John Marshall, of Virginia? And when we consider the political treatises of great Southern statesmen, we shall find nothing surpassing them, in vigor and versatility, this side of classic With attractions so great and rewards so ample as those offered by politics and jurlsprudence, it is not surprising that the master minds of the South had scant predilection for literary pursuits."

The presence of slavery, more than any other single cause, we are assured, retarded the growth of literature in the South. Southern civilization had grown up with its very foundations built upon slavery. The institution must be commended by orator or author, or not discussed at all, since anti-slavery sentiment was franght with peril to the whole social fabric. "In the ear of every poet and author who dared approach the forbidden theme." declares the writer, "a sleepless specter seemed to say, 'llands off." Under such conditions and limitations Southern literature could attain only a feeble and one-sided growth. This mental bondage was fatal to the full development of literary art. After slavery came the war, and with it "disappointment, poverty. physical suffering." Mr. Hawley continues:

"The South passed through a period of adversity and suffering scarcely paralleled in the history of man. Her social system was a complete wreck. A more unpropitious time for literary achievement can scarcely be imagined. Many a soul, pregnant wth celestial fire, could only wait and hope in the midst of universal disorder and disconragements. Many a harp hung silent upon the willows. Unmerciful disaster seemed to mark the poet and the author as her special prey. Who can think of William Gilmore Simms following, at short intervals, two wives and nine

children to the grave, the last of them two boys of especial promise, with home and library in ashes, without feeling the unutterable nathos of human life? Who can think of Paul Hamilton Hayne-'poet-laureate of the South'-losing home, library all in the bombardment of Charleston, and living for years in a rude cottage amid the pines of Georgia, with the bare necessities of life around him, without feeling that beartless destiny seeks a shining mark? And Timrod-poor Henry Tlmrod-who can think at all of his struggles and sufferings without tears? With shattered health, wrecked fortune, and pinching poverty, can we wonder that the harp fell from his nerveless hand? His own letter to Hayne, his life-long friend, a year after the war, shall tell the story of his blasted hopes: 'I have now backed on for four months, and as yet have failed to receive a single month's pay. I confess the truth, my dear P-, I not only feel that I can write no more verse, but I am perfectly indifferent to the fate of what I have already composed. I would consign every line of it to eternal oblivion, for-one hundred dollars in hand! And who can think of Sidney Lanier, with failing health and empty purse, but with a thousand songs singing in his heart, appealing to the head of a department in Washington for a common clerkship, only to be informed at the last moment that the vacancy had been filled by another applicant, without feeling the cruel irony of fate? Significant in meaning, as touching in pathos, are his words to Bayard Taylor: 'Perhaps you know that, with us of the younger generation in the South since the war, pretty much the whole of life has been merely not-dying. In view of these conditions and facts, we wonder, not that the Southern muse struck a feeble note, but that it found heart to sing at all."

But a brighter, happier, more auspicious day has dawned for Southern literature. The literary achievements of the last two decades-of such writers as Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, George W. Cable, Mary Johnston, and Madison Cawcin -in themselves mark something of a renaissance, and to Mr. Hawley they are prophetic of the future. Out of the "heroic i past" of the South, with its deeds of daring and devotion to duty, shall grow the coming literature. He concludes:

"The marvelous outburst of the martial spirit in '61; the Spartan-like courage of the combatants; the thrilling adventures; endurance unparalleled; greatness even in disaster; the building of a new life upon the ruins of the old; the growth of fraternity between the sections; the cementing of a vast population in an enduring unity; the beginning of a deeper, broader, mightier national life-these are the treasures of which an enduring literature will be made. That this work, at once fascinating and important, will be adequately and faithfully done, who can doubt? With it every true American heart beats in sympathy. When this task is accomplished, art will reflect in bright tights and brilliant colors all that is best and sweetest in human life, all that is noble and enduring in modern civilization."

## NOTES.

In the recent death of William Ellery Channing at his home in Concord, Mass., American literature loses one of its most distinctive personallies. Says The Dial: "As the husband of a sister of Margaret Puller, as the close associate of Emerson, Thorean, and Hawthorne, and as one of the best-known American poets of half a century ago, his life linked the twentieth century with a past that now seems remnte indeed, not so much for the years that separate us from it as for the changes that those years have brought in our national ideals. Altho he broke the silence as recently as s886 with a poem on John Brown, his work was mainly done nearer fifty than fifteen years ago, and many who took note of his death the other day must have learned at the same time with no little surprise that he had lived on into the new century."

amnsing literary blunder in a large-paper edition of Milton's ode "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," published in Chicago, is noted in The Record-Herald of that city. In the twenty-seventh stanza of Milton's famons poem occur the lines:

But see the Virgin bles!
Hath laid her Habe to real,
Hath laid her Habe to real,
Haw'n's voungest teemed star
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,
Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending;

In the Chicago version "handmaid" is converted into the very prosaic What is more, the error was repeated, without correction "hand-made or comment, in the Christmas number of The Critic.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# IS AMERICA BEHINDHAND IN SCIENCE?

THAT America's position in the scientific world is an inferior one is asserted by Carl Snyder in *The North American Review* (January). He does not deny that we have produced great men of science, one that we have produced great men of science, one one that we have many to-day who have done gennine and distinguished work. In the field of applied science, too, no nation has a prouder record, as the names of Fulton, Morse, Bell, and a hundred others show. And yet with all this we are lacking, Mr. Snyder tells us, in the true scientific spirit, and have not done our share in a single one of the great lines of investigation that are advancing modern civilization. We quote the first of his illustrations. He says:

"Pasteur's memorable discovery that the fermentation of beer was due solely to the presence of minute organisms (microbes) was made early in the sixties. That was forty years ago. Step by step the ideas of Pasteur grew and broadened. Applied to the disease of the vines, then to dving silkworms, then to sheep cholera, they are estimated, before his death, to have saved to Prance alone a sum greater than the cost of the Prussian war. with the colossal indemnity demanded by Bismarck thrown in. Pastenr's own researches culminated in the germ theory of contagions. A young English surgeon, now Lord Lister, applied his idea to the method of surgical operations; this step was enormous. To-day, operations are common that were unheard of thirty or forty years ago; nnknown diseases, such as appendicitis, have been discovered and a radical cure has been found for them. Germans like Behring and Koch, Japanese like Kitasato, a crowd of disciples and followers of the Master, as he is known in France, have extended Pasteur's ideas to the treatment of diphtheria, lockjaw, anthrax, and many other scourges. Thanks to him, hydrophobia has been robbed of its terrors. At last, medicine begins dimly to emerge from quackery and empiricism, and bids fair in time to become a true science. All this belongs to the present day, most of it to the last decade or so, yet in all this brilliant list of discoveries and applications no American name is to be found, even tho we have a larger number of medical schools, medical professors, and medical students than any other country in the world.

"In another field. To-day, ocean travelers, two hundred miles of from land, talk with friends by a telegraph that crosses spin hat crosses spin that crosses spin that crosses the calmination of a long train of patient researches on the proof of many workers in many lands. Clerk Maxwell, the English physiciat, had predicted the common nature of electricity of high spin or common that or of electricity this surmise, thetra, saided and advised by his patron, the cran won Helmholtz, made his epochal discoveries at Carlsruhe. All the world knew of it thirteen years ago.

"A host of experimenters were instantly in the field. The dicitate coherer which made wireless telegraphy possible was the independent discovery of Professor Branly, of the Catholic University of Paris, and Prof. Oliver Lodge, of Liverpool. Notable contributions have been made by the Italian Professor Righl, by the Germans Professor Slaby, Count Arco, Professor Brann, by Professor Prece, of England, and Professor Bose, of Calcuta in India, to name but a few. It is to be noted that Marconi, like Morse, was an untrained amateur. It was a free field; no American entered, Not with all the stimulating examples of Edison, Teal, Elihu Thompson was there one Yankee genus stirred to the task."

And so Mr. Snyder goes on to show that the we are the first steel-makers in the world, the last volume on metallurgy contains, among hundreds of Belgian. Datch, German, English, French, and Russian contributors to the science, the names of only two Americans, Professors Gibbs and Howe, neither familiar to the general public. The great series of investigations on the phenomena of electricity in gases, including the discovery of the so-called cathode phenomena, the Crookes tube, the radiometer, the Roentgen rays, leading up to Professor Thomson's epochmaking corpuscular theory, recalls the name of no American contributor. In chemistry, whose progress in recent years has been so vast that no one man can be an expert in more than one or two of its branches, the primacy has shifted from country to country, so that now a Sweele, now a Norwegian, now a Frenchman, or a German, has been the world's greatest chemist. Yet the history of the science might be written, according to Mr. Snyder, without noting the work of more than a single American, and this one, Prodessor Willard Gibbs, of Yale, is unknown here except to his fellow workers in science. The state of the work in this country is sufficiently indicated, the writter goes on to say, by the fact that Professor Gibbs's work was practically unknown nutil dug out of the Connecticut archives by a Dutch chemist twenty years after it had been done. There is not space to give all of the examples that are presented by Mr. Snyder. He says:

"It is pretty much the same story wherever we turn. What is the cause? Why is it that this people, now marching to the industrial conquest of the earth, has done so little, comparatively, in the realms of scence? I leave the answer to others who may love large generalizations more. My purpose was rather to indicate a condition than to propose a remety. It is certain we do not lack for colleges and institutions of 'higher culture.' The sums which our Cressues scatter with lavish hand are the won-derment of Europe. We are a clever people, undoubtedly; this we have no need to be told; our newspapers and orators do not miss an opportunity of telling us so. We have done big things; and it is, perhaps, just for that reason, just because of the rich prizes of business, that the Faradays and Claude Bernards are not to be found annong us."

We need in this country, Mr. Snyder tells us in conclusion, more great institutions for the encouragement of research; we need the independence and leisure of the German university system. We need some great scientific club, where scientifies nen may meet and keep abreast of scientific progress. More yay build laboratories and endow professorships, but it can not create true scientific enthusiasm. That this is coming there are already signs, and it can not come too soon.

# A NEW THEORY OF NERVE ACTION.

THEORY of nerve action advanced by Prof. Albert P. Mathews, of Chicago University, at the recent meeting of the American Society of Naturalists in that city, has attracted much attention, owing to the fact that it furnishes an explanation of so many different physiological phenomena and harmonizes so many of the recent conceptions of physics and biology. Professor Loeb, of the same institution, regards his colleague's theory as "the most nearly fundamental physiological generalization in fifty years." According to Professor Mathews, nervous phenomena are at once chemical and electrical, his theory reducing chemical and electrical stimulation to a common measure. His hypothesis makes clear the action of anesthetics, shows why heat diminishes nervous irritability, explains drunkenness, and, it may even be said, clears up many hitherto obscure vital phenomena. In The Sun (New York, December 31) a brief summary is given of Dr. Mathews's discoveries, which, stated in the simplest form, are as follows: The motor nerves consist of a colloidal or glue-like substance just on the point of jellying, something like partly cooled gelatin. The jellying of this nerve substance corresponds to the stimulation of the nerve, and is brought about by the action of atoms or atomic groups carrying negative electrical charges. The particles of the nerve in the unstimulated or glue-like state carry positive charges. Thus, says Professor Mathews:

"Whenever in any part of a nerve negative charges are in excess the nerve is stimulated, that is, the colloids pass from a solution to a jelly. . . . . .

tion of the colloids is rendered more permanent. It increases as the nerve approaches the gelation state.

"Heat diminishes the irritability of the nerve by rendering the solution more stable; cold increases it by rendering it less stable. At high temperatures gelation takes place and the nerve is stimulated."

The different kinds of stimulation corresponding to the various senses are also explained. In mechanical stimulation (touch) the colloidal particles are forced together:

"As they coalesse their surface becomes less. Less positive charges can reside on it, and part of the negative charges previously induced in the surrounding water are set free and immeitately precipitate the next group of colloids. These in interturn set free negatives which precipitate the next group, and so the nerve immales is carried."

Chemical stimulation is due, as has already been said, to the action of negative electrical charges, and the reverse action, the inhibition of stimulation, or poisoning, is due to atomic groups having positive charges. The degree of either depends on the number of charges, or "electrons," that are revolving as satellites about the atom. As these vibrating charges, according to the electromagnetic theory of light, give rise to luminous radiation, stimulation by light (sight) is explained. The theory explains anesthesia because all anesthetics dissolve fat, "They reduce the irritability of the nerve or protoplasm because the colloids in the nerve are largely fat compounds and more soluble in a mixture of ether and water than in water alone. All anesthetics render the colloidal solution more permanent and prevent gelation," In drunkenness, the alcohol dissolves the colloids in the highly sensitive brain-cells, making the solution more stable, reducing the power to send motor currents to the muscles. Snakepoison coagulates the nerve colloids, but alcohol dilutes this substance and is thus an autidote.

The Sun correspondent tells us that this interesting theory was formed as follows:

"W. B. Hardy, of Cambridge, England, showed some time age that the colloidal solutions carry on their particles negative or positive charges of electricity, and can be precipitated by the opposite charges. It has long been known that the nerve was made of proteids, and that whenever a nerve impulse was transmitted it was accompanied by a current of negative electricity. Recently Dr. Jaquess Lock, who showed a year ago that sodium elhoride solution would stimulate the heart to increased action, and who has since been working to determine how the sodium accomplished that end, . . . began investigation into the influence of ions fatomic groups] on muscle stimulus.

"Dr. Mathews, a colleague of his, took this up at once and began a series of experiments with the nerves of frogs and other animals, which quickly showed that not the positive, or sodium, but the negative ebloride ion was the determining factor. He was led by his experiments to form the hypothesis that the nerve stimulus was similar to the precipitation of collocial solutions by the same substances as described by Hardy, and at once found his hypothesis satisfying every condition. He found, in short, that what happens in the nerve when it is stimulated is nothing more than that it has a tendency to [ell."

"Finding then that the particles of colloidal solution in the merce had positive electric charges, he next discovered that they induced in the water which holds them in solution negative charges about themselves. When a mechanical jar causes two or more colloidal particles to coalesce as raindrops on a window do when it is struck by a blow, the surface of these, upon which the charges reside, is reduced, some of the negative charges are released and attract to themselves some of the positive charges are on the neighboring particles, causing these in turn to coalesce in order to reduce their surface, and thus, in turn, freeing other negative charges which affect the next layer. Thus is created that negative current or negative variation.

"Dr. Loeb, taking up these experiments, at once found them fitting in with his, and knowing that muscle is, like the nerve, colloidal in nature, had at once at hand an explanation of muscular contractility—one of the most difficult problems science has

had to contend with. For it at once became evident that the negative current, or motor impulse, entering the nerve, precipitated the colloids therein in the same way and thus contracted the nerve."

So far as can be learned from the daily press, which is at present our only source of information, the new theory is being kindly received by scientific men. The Times (New York) prints interviews with a few representative specialists. Dr. Edward C. Spitzka said to its reporter.

"This work seems to be based upon scientific principles. Very possibly he has approached the kernel of an important solution." Dr. George F. Strady said:

"This theory is rather a striking one, and apparently very plausible, in view of the fact that it is founded ou good scientified principles of induction. Of course the theory is in its tentative stage, and more experiments are required before it can be positively affirmed, but there seems enough in it to command the attention of scientific men. The explanations made by the distinguished professor are very ingenious, and are based on well-known physical laws. In some respects this is a new discovery in the matter of explaining the facts, altho many of the facts themselves are matters of long observation among experimenters, and he has also acquired some new facts in reference to the tent of the control of the control

"The position taken by Dr. Mathews is a very broad and comprehensive one, and it is impossible to say at this time what its ultimate outcome may be in the way of its application to practical therapeutics. At this stage it could hardly be consider important except in extablishing a general principle in outlining further work and experiment.

Dr. W. J. Gies, instructor in physiological chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, has known Dr. Mathews for a long time, and said that the generalizations of the latter were important and ingenious. He is quoted as follows:

"It will clear up mysteries connected with the functions of the nerves and should have not be whole question of the relation of the nerves to the rest of the body. This theory will go a long way to explain the changes that take place in the nerves who a man becomes intoxicated or the neural changes that account for the effects of anesthetics. It may be regarded as one of the nost important generalizations in biology made during recent

# SIZE AND MASS OF THE VISIBLE UNIVERSE.

H OW large is that part of our noterse that we can see? And how much does it weigh? These would seem to be hopeless problems and ones whose solution would lack profit. Yet astronomers and physicists have often tried to answer them, with varying success. A recent attempt made by Lord Kelvin is thus described in The Popular Science Monthly:

"The data for Kelvin's investigation are as follows: The part of the universe visible to us may be considered to lie within a phere having a radius equal to the distance of a star whose parallax is one thousandth of a second of arc. This distance is about thirty thousand million million kilometers; a distance so great that light would require about three thousand years to traverse it. The number of stars, luminous and non-luminous, within fluis appeare, Kelvin estimates to be something like one thousand million. This agrees well with the figures of Newthonian and the star of the star of

"Now, if these thousand nillion suns had been uniformly distributed within the sphere in question, and had started from rest twenty-five million years ago, they would have acquired under the law of gravitation about such velocities as the stars are now observed to possess; or, if thousands of millions of years ago they started from rest at mutual distances assunder, very great in comparison with the radius of the supposed sphere, and so distributed that they would now be temporarily equally spinced in that sphere, their mean velocities would be of the same order as that actually observed. A non-uniform initial distribution of the suns would give higher velocities for the stars than the observed values; and any great increase in the assumed number of suns would require far greater velocities than the observed values. Hence kelvin inters that the amount of mass in our two thousand million times on ratio is muse.

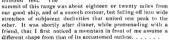
"That there would be plenty of room for a thousand million snas in the assumed sphere is shown by a striking calculation made by Kelvin. Thus, if the sams were placed severally at the centers of the thousand million cubes into which their enclosing sphere may be supposed to be divided, then each sun would be mealy tifty million million killion killion each and of its six nearest neighbors. This distance is a little greater than the distance of the nearest Keel stars from our solar system."

## WONDERFUL ARCTIC MIRAGES.

SOME remarkable phenomena of atmospheric refraction to be seen in the arctic regions are described by Dr. G. W. Harvey in Popular Neimer News (January). The ordinary music is stationary or dissolves slowly, but the appearances witnessed by Dr. Harvey were

constantly changing. He tells his story thus:

"We were anchored in Norton Sonnd, Alaska, and about twelve or fourteen miles from land. To the south and west of ns was a low range of mountains stretching back and up from the Sound to various altitudes, but in no case reaching a greater height than filter. The hundred feet. The



"I began to look about me. There were no clouds within wearly degrees of the horizon. There was no haze either; not even in the dim distance, and all the atmospheric conditions were seemingly most undavorable for mirage effects; yet every mountain in the range to the south and west of our ship seemed ying in this related particular of mature.

"One of the most striking reproductions of this mimicry was that of a revolving and disappearing double gun-turret and its ordnance. The round turret would come slowly up out of the summit of the mountain, and when a proper height was reached a gun would be thrust from its side and then as suddenly withdrawn. It might reappear in a moment or the gun on the opposite side be thrust out. Again they would be run out from both sides simultaneously, to be withdrawn in succession. After this realistic gun-play the turret would slowly settle back within the mountain-top to reappear in a few moments in another rôle. Perhaps upon its next appearance there would be but one gun used. This would be run out from the turret's side, and instead of being withdrawn as in the former play the turret would swing half around instantly with gun in position. One could hardly escape the idea that there was a mighty battle being fought with heavy artillery. The only thing lacking to make it decidedly real was some smoke and thunder.

"One other specter was that of a volcano, and what made it all the more vivid was the fact that in coming through the Alcutian Islands we have seen two smoking mountain cones. This spectral volcano came slowly up from the mountain-top and assure train volcano came slowly up from the mountain-top and assure a truncated form, then a red spot appeared in its center, which gradually developed into a lund glow and spread until one side of the cone was seemingly melted off and ran down the side, leaving the other intact."

Sometimes a tunnel would appear in the body of some mountain, and would slowly turn into an open cut or canal, which widened until part of the mountain became an island that finally seemed to vanish in the distance. Sometimes a number of tunnels would appear and evalesce, as if part of the mountain was being mincel away. At another time the mountain was being mincel away. At another time the mountain would rise into a lofty and rugged eminence, with a wide plateau on one side, which presently became clothed with trees, or a number of the mountains would rise into lofty heights separately, and then run together into one huge wall. A triangular opening would appear in this, base upward, and this opening would spread until the mountain separated into two cones, one of which rose and floated off while the other settled into the earth. To quote again:

"I have given you but a few of the multitude of these wonderful refractive transmutations, for intermixed with these most notable ones were all manner of images, such as huge mounted cannon, gigantic clubs raised by invisible hands, captive ba-

loons, cocks of hav. domes, towers, palisades, pyramids, and obelisks, giants in acrobatic contortion, immense stairways reaching upward to invisible mansions. anvils equal to the hammer of Cyclops. lakes and tarns of great beauty, tops, toad stools, tumblers and thousands of other forms so numerous and fantastic that one could easily imagine himself a beholder upon

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A A LAKE.

ARCTIC MIRAGE AFFECTS

the day of creation when all things of earth were plastic, and being modeled and given shapes and forms as best pleased Him whose power and wisdom fashioned the universe.

"The crowning effort of all this phantasmagorical display was the deadly swoop and rending struggle of a mighty bird of prey. The mountain in front of us reared itself into a slender pinnacle, which began to uarrow in at about its 'npper fourth until a complete separation took place. The upper piece assumed in the course of a few moments the outlines of an immense eagle or rec, which bovered threateningly over the rapidly settling pinnacle until the mountain had assumed ulmost its natural contour, which is swooped and seemingly struggled for a moment with its preparation had passed from the image back to reality or until the apparation had passed from the image back to reality.

"The accompanying diagrams are some changes noted in Brisbane Island, which lay some sixty miles to the north of us, on the evening following. These all occurred within an hour. I learned afterward in conversation with people who have spent anny summers in the Aretic that such marvelous displays as I had beheld were of commou occurrence in June, almost any where in the Bering Sea."

New Ceramic Substance.—A new artificial clav has been introduced in Germany, which, according to the Montteev de la Ceramique et de la Verereie, is attracting much attention in that country. The substance of which it is composed can be moded also into bricks, ties, etc. "This new substance is composed of sand," Meudon white: cement, liquid gibe, mily petroleum, mixed according to a special method. The result is a platewise the composed of the substance are notable for the substance are notable for this substance are notable for

their sharpness of edge and angie, for their resistance to atmospheric influences, and their incombustibility. They are also non-absorbent of moisture. The substance can also be used in the manufacture of artificial stone for building, in all colors, and capable of being molded into ornamental forms according to the architect's plants. . . This artificial clay has been tested at the Charlottenburg laboratory with most favorable results. As it is made so easily and without special machinery it is believed that the small builder can use it and that the price of building will be reduced thereby. In quoting this description, Cosmon (Paris, December 21) remarks that "if the process of manufacture has been patented, as its probable, the method can hardly benefit the least process of the control of the process of the control o

# CAUSE OF THE VARIATION OF LATITUDE.

THE most sensational astronomical discovery of recent years was that the carth's poles are not fixed, but more slowly over its surface, describing small curves. This was first suspected from the fact that the latitude of certain places, when measured with 'the greatest care, was found to vary slightly, and the phenomenon is hence generally known as "the variation of latitude." The the announcement that the poles are not fixed points was received with incredulity at first, it is now accepted by all astronomers; but they have not yet agreed on the explanation. One of the latest is thus discussed in the Kevne Ncientifique (December 14):

"Among the different causes that have been suggested to account for the phenomenon of variation of latitude is that proposed by Halm of the Edinburgh observatory, who ascribes it to the sun's magnetism. This scientist asserts that he has demonstrated that the eleven-year sun-spot period and the still longer period of 50 or 60 years that seems to exist for the spots and for the aurora borealis, appear in the movements of the terrestrial pole. He has noted the same periodicity in the secular variations of the obliquity of the ecliptic. His conclusions have been contested by Thackeray, of the Greenwich Observatory; but Halm returns to the subject in an extended article in Astronomische Nachrichten (No. 3649), in which he shows the curves that represent, on the oue hand, the frequency of auroras, of magnetic disturbances and of solar spots, and, on the other hand, of variations of latitude, of the obliquity of the ecliptic and of the sun's 'right ascensions,' The analogies presented by these curves, which show a double periodicity, are to be explained, according to Halm, by the action of the sun on the magnetic axis of the globe, which is at an angle of about 12° with the axis of rotation, and whose asymmetric position thus gives rise to perturbations of the earth's movement of rotation. It is remarked by Ciel et Terre that these facts are doubtless curious and worthy of careful investigation, but that the relations asserted by Halm are a little vague and that the observational data are not numerous enough nor homogeneous enough to support so minute an unalysis. We must not forget that we are dealing here with hundredths and thousandths of a second. These microscopic variations seem a rather fragile basis for so vast a theory."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Safety Steamship.—After the terrible catastrophe of which La Benegogne was the victim, the Tamily of one of the passengers on the til-fated ship established a prize for the best plan to avoid disasters of this kind. The jury to which the decision was left has decided that none of the plans hitherto presented solves the problem, but some of them are interesting. The Revue Technique publishes an analysis of the devices entered in competition for the prize, among them that of M. Goulaieff, naval constructor of the imperial Russian navy, who proposes a hull of novel form and proportions with triple cellular sides. "In these conditions," says the writer, "a collision would result in the flooding of only one compartment, or two at the worst. In any case not a drop of water would penetrate to the interior of the vessei, ..., Ships built in this way would also have the ad-

vantage that they would not roll, as has been shown by actual experiment. . . . Finally, instead of being uncomfortable for passengers and diminishing the capacity of the vessel for freight, this arrangement would make it possible to increase largely the conflor of voyagers by enabling us to raise the cabins without danger. The inventor also claims that it is not impossible to make over our existing vessels so that they will answer these conditions."—Translation made for This LITERARY DIGEST.

The Psychology of the Llon.—An interesting experiment calculated to throw light on the degree of intelligence possessed by wild animals is described in the Annales de la Psychologic Loologique, a publication devoted to facts of experience or observation that bear on the mental faculties of animals rise experiment was tried by M. Hachet-Souplet in the Paris Museum of Natural History on May 19, 1901, and the following abstract of his account is taken from Cormos (December 2):

"The subject of the experiment was the fierce and shaggy king of beasts. The object was to ascertain whether the lion. whose psychology is almost unknown to us because of the difficulty of studying it in the African deserts and because it is probably altered in menageries, has enough ingenuity to open a box in which is placed some attractive morsel. The lion in the experiment, on being thrust into the cage where the box is placed, first showed a feeling of disquietude, which, it seems, could be clearly perceived in his attitude and 'on his face '; then he took courage, and, after some hesitation, he approached the box very gently, smiffed at it, and convinced himself of the nature of its contents, showing a lively desire to get at it. Nevertheless, he did not try to break the boards; he examined the box with close attention, and finally he took the edge of the cover gently in his teeth and raised it without violence. He was at this time in front of the box, on the side opposite the hinges; it was thus necessary that he should thrust his neck forward over the box, stili holding the cover, and that he should not let go of it until he had opened it far enough for it to fall over backward. This had to be done in spite of the temptation offered by the meat, from the moment when his mouth passed over the morsel. Now ail these movements were carried out by the lion, without baste, in comparatively precise fashion and, so to speak, "reasonably. The trial took three minutes. Here we have an exact fact with which we may clotic the framework of the leonine psychologya framework which has been occupied hitherto, Mr. Hachet-Somplet affirms, solely by the very romantic adventure of Androcles. We might add also the story of Daniel; but the lions that spared the prophet's life would doubtless have devoured him if their instinct had not been mastered and modified for the moment by an invisible force."- Translation made for The Lit-ERARY DIGEST.

The After-Dinner Nap,...Those who indulge in a nap after a meal argue "that it is a natural instinct," and point to animals to prove their point. A German physician now calls this belief in question, according to \*Health\* (January), which says:

"Dr. Schule is the daring savant who has hurled this bomb into the camp of the postgrandial sleepers. He does not indulge in unreasoning condemnation of the practise, but as the result of a number of experiments he announces that sleep after metals has the effect of decreasing the mobility of the stomach, and inducing a condition of hyperacidity. On the other hand, he admits that the recumbent position after a meal is favorable rather than otherwise, but the tendency to sleep should be resisted, for that way danger lies. The doctor bases his conclusions upon the analysis of the contents of several normal stomachs a few hours after eating. In some of the cases, the need had been followed blow at the after-dinner map, it need not be accepted as conclusive, as there may have been conditions present in the cases reported of which the analysis was not cognizant."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# THE DECLINE OF ATHEISM.

I T is worth noting that the first year of the twentieth century has not produced any "new religion," and this fact leads F. Marion Crawford, the well-known novelsat, to hope that for a time at least "humanity may be willing to believe, without inventing new creeds in which its belief may run riot for a while, degenerate into credulity, and explode in the disaster of disillusionment." Mr. Crawford sees another hopeful sign in what he believes to be the waning unfuence of the school of "Scientific Atheism," which "seemed to threaten the foundations of faith in all men, because it proposed to show suncthing new and demonstrably credible in the place of the belief in a supreme but mivistible and undemonstrable cause of things, on which all the religious of the world originally depend for their existence." He continues (in the New York Jearnat, December 29) as follows:

"There was something very heroic about the men of science of the nuneteenth century. As the Titans fought against Olympus, they arrayed themselves in battle against Jimpus, they arrayed themselves in battle against all religious beiler, armed with such weapons of argument as the human intellect had not seen since Socrates and Plato reasoned on the other side to prove the immortality of the soil. Their aim was high or they sought truth, their scientific conviction was sincere, their warfare against the Great Undenonstrated was open and elsaless. They had much intellectual vanity, and small blame to them, but they were splenduly unselfish inen; they had their limitations, but they admitted these frankly; their very prejudice was imposing by its simplicity and breadth.

"They failed to change, or destroy, the religious of the world, but they accomplished much. They were not mere pioneers and forerunners of discovery, they were discoverers themselves; yet, to the men of science of the opening twentieth century, they were what the medieval alchemists were to Priestly and Lavoisier, what Cornelius Agrippa was to Galvani and Ampere, who in their turn were little more than empiries compared with Helmholtz or Huxley. As Ptolemy the astrologer was to Tycho Brahe, the astrologer on whom truth was dawning, as Brahe was to Galileo the astronomer, as Galileo to Herschel, each depending directly on him who went before him, so our modern seekers after learning are themselves in debt to the 'Scientific Atheists' of the nineteenth century-those patient students who piled facts upon facts with untiring labor, till they boasted that they could prove heaven a fable and make religion bankrupt for all time to come."

"Scientific Atheism," declares the writer, was impotent because its attitude was simply a negative one, denying the old, but establishing nothing new. "It failed to convince us that we should not believe in something altogether beyoud it," he says, "for It did not keep its chief promise, and when it told us all knew, it was still as far as ever from the discovery of a demonstrable prime cause." Mr. Crawford concludes:

"As we grow older, we find out what it means to fight for a principle, without hope of present advantage, and we learn to respect the dead Titans who gave their lives for an impossibility, and whose failures to destroy the indestructible were marked by the steps they add to the Giant's Causeway of learning. For tho they could not tear down what was beyond their reach, they planned and built the broad military roads of modern science, monuments of their patience and skill, along which the mot total down have—the welfare and security of man, have—the welfare and security of man.

"If there is one condition of thought which is characteristic of the new century, and of the last years of the old, it is the truce between religion and science, the mutual understanding that neither will disturb the other.

"Darwin, the greatest thinker, the greatest logician, the greatest discoverer of the last generation, was already beyond the limitations of 'Scientific Atheism' when he wrote his 'Earthworms'

"So was Helmholtz in his later days. A man who is now a leader in scientific discovery, and who was once his assistant,

told me many years ago of something he said that showed the bent of his thoughts.

"He was much given to explaining a vast number of phenomena by the theory of the 'vortex."

"But,' the assistant asked one day, 'what made the vortex?'
"The man of genius looked at his young companion for a mo-

ent.
"'God made the vortex.' he answered gravely."

# CAN A MAN BE A CHRISTIAN ON FIVE

T III's question has been asked of J. Keir Hardie, editor of The Labeur Leader (Glasgow) and a member of the Brit-lab Parliament, and he answers it in a recent issue of his paper. He confesses at the outset that he finds himself in something of a quandary in uttempting to reply to the query, on account of the varying definitions of "Christiantiy." If a Christian is one "who takes no thought for the morrow, and who does not lay up for himself treasure upon earth," then it is very obvious that "not only can a man be a Christian on five dollars a week, but he could not possibly be anything else." "He might not be much of a theologian," adds Mr. Hardie, "and could not well be a churchgoer, but a Christian he must be." The writer continues:

"In the early days of Christianity, asceticism was held to be a logical outcome of Christian belief. Dives was sent to Hades for apparently no other reason than that he was rich. Lazarus went straight to Abraham's bosom because of his earthly poverty. James, the Epistolean, called upon the rich to 'weep and howl' for the miseries ahead of them. Christ sent out his disciples with empty purses, and himself had not where to lay his head. The Sermon on the Mount is a consistent and powerful argument against property in every form. The Great Teacher understood clearly the difference between life and a mere struggle for existence. If men desired life they might have it in abundance, but only on condition that they abandoned the worship of Mammon. God, the Father, had so ordained that in response to labor the earth would yield enough and to spare for the supply of every human need, and if men were only to follow the example of the owners of the field and the birds of the air and hold all nature's gifts in common, drawing from the great storehouse only what each required for the needs of the day, then life would become free, joyous, and beautiful.

"It wall be seen, therefore, that the man who is most simple in his tastes, whose life is lived in closest communion with nature, and is farthest removed from the pomps and vanities of worltly display, approximates most nearly to the Christian ideal. Not for him the glare and glitter of the saloon or the hausts of vice, not for him the expensive adornment of gay appared. His leauty must be that beauty of holiness which comes from closely following the laws which govern life..., The acquisition of property he will regard as an impediment to the development of the soul, which is alone immortal and worth caring for. With the soul, which there was no wealth save life, and materiat things were of life.

The fatal flaw in this argument as applied to the subject under consideration, says Mr. Hardie, is simply this: that we do not worship Christ at all, but Mammon. In chard life, in literature, in politics, Mammon sits euthroned. The original question resolves itself, therefore, not into a problem of whether a man can be a Christian on five dollars a week, that is, live a life in accordance with the will of God under Christian surroundings, but whether be can do so under present conditions, which, in the opinion of the writer, are the reverse of Christian. To the query in this amended form Mr. Hardie does not hesitate to reply with an emphatic negative. He says.

"The neighborhood in which the man will be compelled to live, whether in London or in some other big industrial center, will be one in which a healthy life is impossible. He will see his children and his wife suffer from sickness due in part to a lack of decent food and in part to unsanitary surroundings. However meek and mild he may be, the human spirit within him will be forever in revolt against such conditions, and this of itself is fatal to the Christian life. He will see his wife and children poorly ciad, insufficiently fed; his employment nine times out of ten will be precarious and intermittent, and each day's ioss of work will be so much necessary food kept from his loved ones. At his work he will be treated with less consideration by those in authority than the machinery, which it may be he tends. There will be no human relationship between him and his employer; a man with \$5 a week is simply a hireling of no account, of whom there are thousands willing to take his place, should be show the slightest sign of revolt. Not for him the fellowship of the Christian church. That sacred place is reserved for people who can wear good clothes, pay seat rents, and subscribe to the minister's salary. There are mission-halls for \$5-a-week people, where soup, blankets, and coal are to be had in winter on condition that a man foregoes his manhood. For the funds wherewith to build the hall, and provide the soup and blankets and coal, will be largely subscribed by the employer and landlord who grow rich out of his misery.

'Under such circumstances it is not difficult to forecast the end. The man feels himself enveloped in the meshes of a net from which there is no escape. A sense of injustice never leaves him. The present has no joy, the future no hope. And so, bit by bit, his self-respect departs, the careworn face of his wife and the poor clothing of his children irritate him; he loses heart, loses faith in man, faith in God. With growing years he finds it ever more difficult to get work. By and by some period of unemployment more prolonged than those through which he has gone overtakes him, and he ceases to struggle, and becomes, in the language of the fashionable slummer, a lapsed man or a lost

soul \*

## DR. DIXON'S INDICTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

N the columns of The Seminary Magazine, the organ of the students and alumni of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary-which contains "nothing known to be contrary to the wishes of the faculty "-has appeared an interesting discussion of Christian Science. In the issue for November the subject was opened by Rev. J. R. Moseley, Ph.D., who presented an article upon the "Fundamental Ideas of Christian Science." In the December number he followed with "The Relation of Christian Science to Orthodox Christianity." Dr. Moseley's views are characterized by Dr. T. T. Eaton in The Western Recorder (Louisville) as being "far more favorable to that fad than the facts warrant." In the same issue with the second of Dr. Moseley's essays appears a severe arraignment of the teachings of Christian Science from the pen of Rev. A. C. Dixon, D.D., of

Dr. Dixon begins by declaring that Christian Science, while professing reverence for the Bible, is "a system of infidelity which contradicts the Scriptures, or wrests their meaning to suit its purpose," Secondly, he maintains that it "comes dangerously near the sin against the Holy Ghost, which is never forgiven, when it claims itself to be the Holy Ghost; because that makes the Holy Spirit responsible for all the follies and sins which are cloaked under the plea that there is no such thing as error, sin, or guilt." He says further:

"Christian Science is well adapted to the making of hypocrites. Hypocrisy is simply acting a part, and no man or woman can write with a material pen, 'There is no such thing as matter'; or can, while pain racks the body, assert, ' There is no such thing as pain'; or, while a corpse lies before him, declare, 'There is no such thing as death,' without acting a part. On p. 296 [of Mrs. Eddy's 'Science and Health '] we read: 'If delusion says, "I have lost my memory," you must contradict it. No faculty is lost, Here are directions for denying what you know to be the fact. 'If a child says, "I am hurt," tho the bleeding gash may be there,

the mother must reply, "Oh, nonsense! you are not hurt: you only think you are" (p. 336). 'Sight, hearing, and all the senses of man are eternal, they can not be lost ' (p. 418), which means that a blind man must declare that he is not blind, a deaf man must assert that he is not deaf.

"'Man can not depart from holiness' (p. 541), and when he sins he must assert that there is no such thing as sin,' Now I submit that there never was made a better formula for manufacturing hypocrites. Let one continue to declare what he knows to be false, and act his part accordingly for a few years, and be will have formed a habit of hypocrisy which has become a second nature "

Dr. Dixon asserts that marriage is not now encouraged in the "inner circle " of Christian Scientists; that Mrs. Eddy has taught that women to-day can bear children of the Holy Spirit as the Virgin Mary did; and that "there are women in Massachusetts who have declared that they have borne such children,"

Christian Science would have us return to the medieval conception that "dirt and devotion" go together, continues the writer, since Mrs. Eddy has decreed that "bathing and rubbing to alter the secretions or remove unhealthy exhalations from the cuticle" are unnecessary, and that "the daily ablutions of the infant are no more natural or necessary than it would be to take a fish out of water once a day and cover it with dirt." In the light of these and similar teachings, Dr. Dixon indicts Christian Science as the "champion humbing of the age," and proceeds to make the following specifications under this indictment.

- (1) It ciains to be Christian, while in fact it is pagan. He quotes Pundita Ramabai as saying that she recognized it at once as the same philosophy that has been taught among her people of India for four thousand years.
- (2) It claims to be the religion of Jesus Christ, while asserting that it was discovered and revealed for the first time by a woman about thirty-five years ago.
- (3) It claims to be scientific, while it denies the first principles of science.
- (4) It claims to be progressive, while it sets a premium upon ignorance, "Science and Health" asserts that "anatomy, physiology, treatises on health, sustained by what is termed material law, are the husbandmen of sickness and disease.
- (5) It professes superior wisdom while it makes assertions bordering on insanity.
- (6) It professes to heal the body by asserting that all diseases are illusions of mortal mind, while it really heals by simple and well-known mental processes,
- (7) It professes to relieve the suffering of lumanity, while adherence to its vagaries would increase that suffering a hundredfold
- Dr. Dixon declares that there is but one grain of truth in Christian Science, namely, that "people may be healed of some diseases by mental processes," and that this grain of truth is "counterfeited in a hundred ways by passing it off for more than it is worth "
- Is Bible-Translating Becoming a Fad?-In some quarters the multiplication of new translations of the Bible has been regarded as a gratifying sign of renewed interest in Biblical study. The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Chicago, Methodist), however, thinks that the production of new versions has already gone too far and is tending to destroy the reverence in which the Bible is held. It says:

"There are already at least half a dozen of these so-called modern English Bibles, written in what the authors or editorsclaim to be the language of the people, each of which in many vital respects differs from the others, and none of which equals in sublimity and power the language of the old version which has been the channel through which God has spoken to the hearts of men for centuries, and which has been simple enough to enable all to grasp its meaning.

"These so-called modern Bibles are helpful as commentaries to the average reader, but as substitutes for the version which the people are wont to accept as the holy Scriptures, no one of them has yet justified such a place. It is almost inconceivable that men should expect some of these to be considered seriously as the Bible. If such renderings are continued to be presented to the Bible-reading and Bible-loving world, every man who has ability to write and may be unsatisfied with the Bible or with the versions which have already appeared may produce a Bible in his own language and present as good claim for its acceptance as those which preceded it.

"The Bible is not a book to be put in the language of the coumon people and to be so presented as the word of God. It is a unique book in origin, purpose, and spirit, and should be as unique in diction. It should be interpreted into the language of the people so that they may understand it; but if it is to be rewritten to conform to the ever-changing language of the people, for many it must needs be filled with slang, which is more nearly than any other the language of vast unnibers.

"To impress the world as a divine book, the dignity of the language of the Bible must be maintained, and, in this respect. no improvement can be made upon that of the King James version, which has been practically the making of the English language, except in the substitution of words which may be understood in the language of to-day for obsolete words, and the correction of such renderings as the revisions of the original texts may show to have been erroneously translated."

# THE CHRISTIAN AWAKENING OF JAPAN.

THE Christian revival planned and carried through during the past year in Japan seems to have marked an epoch in the religious history of that country, if one can judge from the enthusiastic accounts sent by mission workers in that field to the American religious press. Miss Jessie Ackerman, writing to Zion's Herald from Osaka, declares that Japan is experience ing "the greatest religious awakening that has ever come to the country since the Roman Catholics had their 'Day of Pentecost' nearly three hundred years ago"; and the Rev. James H. Pettee, of Okayama, says that "whatever may be said of Japan's attitude toward things religious during the last century, she swung into line with her sisters of the West most promptly on the morning of January 1, 1901, and gave a Christian salute to the twentieth century." From an article by Mr. Pettee in The Congregationalist and Christian World, we condense the following account of re-

cent Christian activity in Japan :

The new hopes and determinations of Christians with reference to a forward movement as soon as the twentieth century should open found their first public expression at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in Osaka in April, 1900. From that Japanese meeting the matter was brought before the foreign missionary conference during its session at Tokyo in October of the same vear. Japan has never be-

fore seen such a systematic use on a large scale of the well-approved methods and machinery of evangel-





(The originals six times this size and printed in colors.) Coursesy of The Congregationalist and Christ: an World.

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JAPANESE REVIVAL POSTERS.

istic campaigns. Beginning with the first series of meetings last April in Kyobashi district, Tokyo, the twentieth-century movement has spread all over the capital and thence to leading cities and towns throughout the land. Among the scores and hundreds who have been converted are many "hard cases," drunkards, gamblers, and society outcasts. Accurate statistics are not





RES. 1 D. DAVIS D.D. KYDTO President of last General Conference President United Society Christian of Protestant Missionaries in lapan

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Coursess of The Congregations just and Christian World.

yet available, but certainly five hundred persons have received baptism since May, and thousands more are in process of training for church-membership.

Interdenogunational and international have been written all over this forward movement. Christian Endeavor and similar organizations are much in evidence. Even the Russo-Greek Church, of which that remarkable missionary, Father Nicolai, one of the great religious heroes of the age, is the head and sole foreign clerical worker in this land, and the Roman Catholic as well, feel the thrill of the new Christian life that is surging through Japan. Foreigners vie with Japanese in sustaining and extending the movement. It is a unique opportunity for the wise use of larger means and more workers.

During the latter part of September, Mr. John R. Mott, secretary of the World's Christian Student Federation, acting in response to repeated invitations, visited Japan and made a fourweeks' tour of the country. The first city he visited was Sendoi, and the government college there, which never before had opened its halls for religious addresses, allowed him to speak

within its walls. A thousand students board his address on "The Influence of Christianity among the Students of the West," and one huudred and forty gave in their names as desiring to become Christians. In Tokvo. Mr. Mott was assisted by pastors and educators, by Christian teachers in government colleges, and by the Hon. K. Kataska, president of the House of Representatives in the Japanese Diet. For the first time the Imperial University opened its hall to a distinctively Christian address. and about four hun-



dred students gave in their names. In Kvoto, Okavama, Osaka, Kumamoto, and Nagasaki almost as encouraging results were achieved. "Mr. Mott has done more than merely to call attention to the Christian religion," remarks The Outlook: "he has created not a little confidence in Christianity among the educated classes in Japan."

The Japanese press manifests much interest in the evangelistic movement. One newspaper went so far as to insert short sermons as samples of the teaching given. The Buddhist papers urge the Buddhist priests to be similarly earnest. A Japanese Christian daily newspaper is already thought to be within the range of probabilities, and the Rev. Unkichi Kawai, of Tokyo, is now in this country in the interests of this project.

The subject of religion seems to be engressing the attention of the Japanese reviews, and from their comments it appears



Secretary of the World's Christian view, Japan is heartily congratu-Student Pederation.

petitions of the Mormons and refused to grant them the freedom of the city in the land of the Mikado. In the aversion manifested by the enlightened classes and by the Government and press of Japan for polygamy, the author sees proof of the great moral progress realized by modern Japan.

lated upon having resisted the

Taiyo is most pessimistic with regard to the result of the Christian congress, held at Tokyo in May and June, 1901. The glory of Christ was much preached and sung, it reasons, but the songs were old and well worn. What have they accomplished? Nothing. Was there at least any effort made to explain to intelligent Japanese the work of Christianism in its modern application? The work of the congress was confined to making a few hundred converts, a deceptive and meaningless figure, for those who are sincere will return to their former belief after having lost their illusions, and as for the others, they are of no account. The writer says: "A house has been built on the moving sand, It will fall in ruins and nothing will remain of it." As for our Japanese brother, its readers are assured, the Christian movement will end by a fiasco analogous to that of the Buddhist movement, inaugurated by Toa Bukkyokai. Elsewhere, the same review accuses Roman Catholicism of being the great instigator of the imperialistic ambitions which tend to fetter the American soul

An interesting study by Dr. Inoue Tetsujiro appears in the same review. As a philosopher and moralist, he tries to reconcile the principal religious doctrines, Buddhism, Christianism, and Confucianism, and he expounds with much profoundness the identity of their moral precepts. The author even goes to the length of telling us that the conception of the divinity, as conecived by Christians and accepted by Chinese-the Jotei, Tensei ei Ten-correspond to the Christian Trinity. Therefore why sow discord among men? Is it not well known that religious divergences are worse than the antagonisms of races? "The different religions," exclaims Inoue, "are erumbling and falling to

the ground, and one must build upon their ruins a religion than shall be both sublime and characterized by principles of humanity and love." Later, alluding to the famous speech of Emperor. William, recommending "that no quarter be given to the Chinese," and that his fellow beings be exterminated like so many wild beasts, the philosopher Inoue deplores the barbarity and bigotry so widespread in Europe .- Translations made for Tug LITERARY DIGEST

# A PROPOSAL TO CANONIZE JOHN HUSS.

THE petition addressed to the Holy Synod of the Greek Catholic Church by Czechs living in Russia, asking for the canonization of John Huss, is warmly seconded by the Narodni Listy (Prague), "Should the prayer be granted," says this petition, "it would mark the accomplishment of a wish long dear to the Czech people. John Huss, the Czech reformer, is called a saint in all our ancient national hymns." The matter has received serious consideration in the columns of the Navare Vrempa (St. Petersburg), which says, however, that "investigation into Huss's record " must be made by the Greek Orthodox Church before it can canonize him:

"But the matter is one to be considered from something besides a dogmatic and moral point of view. There are political results involved. Pan-Slavism and its propaganda will be affeeted. Huss, a man of candor and courage, could not perhaps have united himself with the Greek Orthodox Church, because he did not understand her well enough."

The Greek Church may make Huss a saint, says the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin), because Russia wants to bring all Slavs over to herself. This idea is more succinctly put by The Standard (London)

"Tho it would be strange to see the Orthodox Church canonizing a man whom the Roman Catholic Church first excommunicated and then burnt at the stake, such a step would be quite in consonance with the Orthodox propaganda amongst the Czechs, as well as with Russia's political design of making herself the central protector of all Slavs, including those still under the rule of other countries. Russia finds it easy to extend her sway over the Slavs who adopted the Orthodox faith; the Orthodoxy, in itself-as shown by the case of Rumanians and Greeks-does not suffice to secure submission to Russian influencc."

It is in the last degree improbable that the canonization of Huss by the Greek Catholic Church will ever take place, according to that well-informed Roman Catholic paper, The Weekly Register (London), which observes:

"In England, after the fires of Smithfield and the horrors of the Inquisition, there is no more vehement charge against the church than its burning of John Huss in 1415. It is a humorous circumstance for the historian and for the philosopher that Huss was condemned and burnt by the identical Council of Constance that would have reduced the Pope to a cipher."

# RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE new constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was adopted at the last general conference, held in May, 1900, and was referred to the various conferences throughout the country, has finally been approved by the three-quarters vote required. Its most striking provision is that which gives women the right to sit as delegates in the general conference. This innovation comes as the result of a contest that began about thirteen years ago.

THE coming of Dr. S. Shechter to New York as the president of the reorganized Jewish Theological Seminary is quite a notable event in the Jewish world Dr. Shechler is reader in rabbinics in the University of Cambridge, and professor in the University of London. He is famed for discoveries in Hebrew literature, and the Jewish papers express the belief that his coming will infuse new life into Jewish scholarship in this country. A liberal endowment (and has lately been provided for the Jewish Seminary by the generosity of Messrs. J. H. Schiff, Leonard Lewisohn, and Daniel Guggenheim.

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## HOW MUCH IS THE KING OF ENGLAND WORTH?

DURING his life as Prince of Wales, it was popularly supposed that the present monarch of England, whose coming coronation is exciting widespread interest, "had enough to do to make both ends meet." Mr. Arthur Mee, in a "life-history" of Edward VII., which has recently been published in London with the title of "King and Emperor," combats this general opinion. He says:

"It is not difficult to understand how the rumors of his poverty were set abroad. The special grant of £36,000 a year in 1889 had probably something to do with it, but we owe it chiefly, no doubt, to the Prince's well-known sympathy with the race of Israel. The King has always been on excellent terms with the lews, and it is an open truth that his sympathy has been misinterpreted. When he attended a Rothschild wedding in 1881, there were not wanting those who deliberately misunderstood his presence in the synagog, where no other prince had ever been since the first decade of the century. It was maliciously imagined, and openly suggested, that the Prince had particular reasons for being friendly with the race of moneylenders, and the talk of his being greatly in debt became so general that the Prince thought it worth while to contradict it. Sir Francis Knollys, the King's private secretary, declared that his master had no debts worth speaking of; that he could pay every farthing that he owed at any moment; that there was not a word of truth in the tales of a mortgage on Sandringham; and that the whole thing was a fabrication, on a par with similar tales representing the Prince as being assisted by financiers of more or less doubtful honesty.

"The truth is, that from the moment of his birth King Edward has been splendidly rich. He was born, as the Irishman would say, with £60,000 a year in his pocket, and from that day till he eeased to be Prince of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall yielded him that magnificent revenue. The King married at twenty-two, and Parliament gave him Marlborough House and a weddingpresent of £40,000 a year. That, too, has come to him regularly since 1863. In 1889, when the Prince's family ran away with his money, Parliament once more came to his aid, and nearly doubled the grant he had received since 1863. For eleven years the King has been relieved of the anxieties of a father for the financial welfare of his children by a special grant of £36,000 a year, bringing his annual public income to £136,000 [\$680,000]. is what it is worth to be Prince of Wales. But even that huge sum is much within the mark of the real income of King Edward before he came to the throne. It has been stated that the King has a private estate of £100,000 a year, which would have made his annual income before his accession something like a quarter of a million; but not having anthority for that statement, we may leave it out of our reckoning. Ail the world knows, however, that the King has at least two private sources of incomehis estates and the turf. As Prince of Wales he won £120 a week on the race-course. Six thousand pounds a year represents the winning of his horses during the last ten years. And Sandringham, which was purchased out of his early savings, has a rental of £7,000 a year, bringing his income as we know it to within £1,000 of £150,000 a year.

"That is the minimum, whatever may be the maximum, of the revenue King Edward enjoyed as heir to the throne. The man who would be poor on £150,000 a year would be poor on a million. The House of Commons, when the Prince was receiving £100,000 a year, increased his allowance by £15,000, but the grant was by no means nanaimous, a fact which shows that a considerable section in Parliament regarded the Prince as rich enough."

Mr. Mee also recounts the grants to the Prince of Wales for his Indian trip.

"The Prince was seventeen weeks in India, and the hill came to over \( \frac{1}{1},000 \) a day. The Admiralty spent \( \frac{1}{2} \) s.000 in taking him out and bringing him home. The Indian Government devoted \( \frac{1}{2} \) s,000 to his reception, and the House of Commons gave the Prince \( \frac{1}{2} \) o(0,000 as pocket-money. A few years before, the

Prince's visit to Caunda had cost nearly  $\angle p_0.000$ ,  $- \angle p_0.000$  of which had been granted by Parliament, and  $\angle p_0.000$  from the Canadian Treasury; but as there was nothing in this grant of a pirely personal nature, and as the greater part of it was made by Canada itself, we may dismiss it from our reckonling.

"We are now able to form some idea of the amount of money the Prince of Wales has had at his disposal during his lifetime. He was born with £60,000 a year, set up housekeeping with £10,000 a year, and from 1850 to 1901 had £19,0000 a year. Parliament gave the Princess of Wales £10,000 a year on her marriage in 1860, which totals up for the thirty-seven years to £10,000. So that we can now ask, and say with some approach to accuracy, how much money the Prince of Wales has had at his disposal. Totaling up all his Parliamentary grants, his revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall, his rental from Sandring-ham, and incomes from other sources, we find that he has had enough to make him a millionaire many times over if money, being round, had not a habit of running away. The account stands, in rough figures, something like this:

From the Ducky of Cornwall
Prom Parliament 1,926,000
From Sandringham Estate pho.onc
Ten years' winnings on the turi 60,000
Total
Payments to Princess of Wales
Grand total (6.506,000

"Six millions of money! Roughly, it is an income of f.00,000 a pear through the whole of his life. Every day the King before his accession had an income of £724 ss; every hour £11 8s. 3d.; every minute, a, 9d.6. Every time the clock has ticked since the light of Albert Edward dawned on the world, his wealth has gone by three forms and the state of the state gold, more than the minut makes in a year—is an income not to be despised, even in these money-devolsping day.

Since his accession to the throne, even these princely wages have been raised. As Edward VII, he receives £385,000 [\$1,925,000] a year, or a trifle more than £1,000 a day.

# GERMANY, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE Germans want the place in the sun which we possess, to the Grant any rate a very large share of it. It is no discredit to the Grant any rate a very large share of it. It is no discredit to the following the place of the state of the st

The paragraph above is from a recent editorial in the London Spectator, and seems fairly to reflect British opinion, notwithstanding the strong dissent of The Saturday Review (London). Germany's plan for the destruction of the British empire is thus hinted at by "Calchas" in The Fertingth Review (London).

"She is bound to aim at the victory in trade; she can not be content that her fleet should remain second, and will not easily abandon the dream that it may one day be first. The Germans, in short, are the one people who have an overwhelming interest in breaking down our sea-power. If that is ever done, it will be done by their saststance and could not be done without it. That is the essence of the question... The limitation of military budgets might be effected by arrangement, and the European content of the property of the property of the property of the view almost hopeless problem of the successful development of their fleets against the Anglo-Saxon. Now, if there he are attimate purpose behind that activity of Germany at all points of the compass which suggests simultaneous designat upon Christop of the compass which suggests simultaneous designate upon Christop and Asia Minor, South America, and upon sea-power generally, and as see well calculated to confines the judgment of other countries that master aim will not be disclosed until the work of creating the fleet is complete. It will be the second or third navy in the world. And if we are not insured by that time against possible dancer from Germany, it may be too late."

"The only hope that can be entertained of breaking down British sea-power," proceeds this authority, "lies in the possibility of a continental combination under Tentonic leadership." As for a food supply during her struggle with Great Britain, Germany will draw upon the grain-fields of Russia. All of which inspires the German press to declare that England is maintaining a literary bureau with the object of alarming the United States into an alliance with herself. On the subject of what it terms German "phobia" the Krenz-Zeitung (Berlin) said recently:

"It is well that the favorite occupation of the English press is at last being estimated in the United States at its true value. At the same time it must be pointed out that in this kind of goading there must always be two parties—the one who goads and the one who is goaded. And the Americans are not children to be caught with hoaxes. . . The coarse of the English press in sowing such dissension is positively Mephistophiclam."

An interesting account of a conversation with Emperor William in reference to the United States and the possible attitude which Germany may be forced to take toward this country, comes from the Revne de Paris (November). It appears that the writer, M. Gaston de Ségur, was traveling last July in Norway and in the little fjord at Odda he found the imperial yacht Inhonzoldern. He received an invitation from the Emperor to drue on board, and the article in the Revne is a narrative of this visit. "He talked with us." says M. de Ségur, "chiefly about America, for which he professed only moderate sympathy." The account proceeds as follows:

"He sees a future menace in these colossal trusts, so dear to the Yankee millionaire, which tends to place an industry or an international exchange in the hands of a single individual or a group of individuals. Suppose, said he, in substance, that a Morgan succeeds in combining under his flag several ocean lines. He occupies no official position in his country, outside of the influence derived from his wealth. It would therefore be impossible to treat with him if an international incident or a foreign Power were involved in the enterprise. It would likewise be impossible to obtain redress from the state, which, having nothing to do with the matter, would decline all responsibility. Then to whom could one have recourse? To guard against this danger, the Kaiser foresees the necessity of forming in the future a European 'Zollverein,' a 'customs leagne,' against the United States, similar to the blockade devised by Napoleon against England, for the purpose of safeguarding the interests and assnring the liberty of continental commerce at the expense of the development of America. And he declared to us, plainly, that in such an event. England would be called upon to choose between two diametrically opposite policies: either to give her adherence to the blockade and array herself on the side of Europe against the United States, or unite with the last named against the continental Powers."

Commenting on the German Emperor's views of the United States, The Saturday Review (London) remarks:

"Some months ago we indicated the very remarkable forecast he presented to the attention of our statesmen and soldiers when he was in England at the time of Queen Victoria's funeral. He then insisted on the necessity which lay upon Germany to construct a great fleet, not with a view to contesting the supremacy of England on the seas, but to meet the menace which the overweening ambition of the United States would some day offer to the development of Europan policy in South America. A most remarkable confirmation of the statement is to be found in the Kerune de Paris for November 1... In the light of these dis-

closures the recent assurance of the German ambassador at Washington that the pursuit of coaling-stations on the South American continent by Germany is a figment of the imagination may be received with respectful astonishment or admiration of such consummate diplomacy."—Translations made for The LITERAN Diego.

# TRUSTS AND THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

B'ACKWARD as Russia is industrially and commercially, the trust question has not only reached her but has assumed an enter phase. It presents itself, however, in a very different form from any known in the United States or in Western Burope. Russia has endeavored to build up manufacturing industries at the expense of ugriculture, and her present "crisis" (manifestgle in failures, falling values, the collapse of corporations and of banks, etc.) is attributed by the Liberal press to the artificial and excessive stimulation of certain industries. The organizers of syndiciates and trusts claim that the remedy is in consolidation, and they ask more than toleration and non-interference from the Government. They demand active assistance and support for the combinations, and assert that it is the duty of the Government to promote the formation of trust.

So general was the discussion of this remarkable attitude that the official organ of the ministry of finance, The Messenger of Finance and Industry, felt itself called upon to define the Goverapient's position on the subject of trust formation in Russia. The statement is long and elaborate. It begins with a defense of the protective system adopted by Russia, and points to the rapid growth of manufacturing industries. The present crisis is attributed to the fact that the reduced prices of commodities make it difficult for overcapitalized companies, or for companies which borrowed money improvidently, at high rates of interest, to meet their obligations. The Government can not regard low prices as au evil, continues the statement, and can do nothing to enable the manufacturers to reap higher profits. Economy, energy, cultivation, or new markets and efficiency are declared to be the only practical and permanent remedies for the present disorder. Finally, coming to the question of combination, the statement says:

"Our indestry has before it a gradual and independent adapnation to a more normal order of things. If our men of affairs, realizing the lack of such complete adaptation and the impericecharacter of their present organization, shall see fit to seek a way out of their difficulties by means of cooperative and combined effort, the ministry of finance will place no obstacles in that path. But this attitude of the ministry toward industrial combination can be counted on only in case combination in research to which either an avowed or secret intention to raise prices artificially. In any event, such industrial consolidation must be the business of the manufacturers themselves, and must not depend on the encouragement or the participation of the Government."

Commenting on this, Nevesti, an opponent of trusts, says that the Government means by industrial cooperation such legitimus methods as conferences, common efforts to cultivate new nunkets, the establishment of Russian agencies abroad, etc., but that the formation of syndicates for the suppression of compettion and the absorption of undependent factories is distinctly disapproved as contrary to the interests of Russian

Prince Mestcherasey, in his Grajdatini (Citizen), says that the ministry of finance should long ago have warned the traders and manufacturers that "the Government is not the guardian of our mills and banks and corporate enterprises, but first of all the master and the trustee of the national interest, bound to promote private industry only in so far as it may be necessary to the economic welfare of the whole."

The Moscow Rosskya Viedomosti, an advanced Liberal organ, edited by professors of the Moscow University, attacks the whole policy of artificial stimulation of maunfactures and insists on the necessity of fostering agriculture. It says

"Russia is in a position very different from that of Germany or France. She is not a creditor, but a debtor, of other countries, and she must try to secure a more favorable balance of trade. Our export trade is wholly agricultural, and to the increase of such exports our attention must be directed, rather than to feverish, premature transplantation of imbastries, with the aid of foreign capital, which have no foundation in our natural, social economic conditions."- Translation made for The LITERARY Dicker

## WHAT REDMOND'S TOUR DID FOR IRELAND.

OW that John Redmond has been welcomed back to Ireland in a most enthusiastic manner, the press of the United Kingdom is involved in dispute regarding the results of his tour. It affords the London Times satisfaction to allude to an editorial utterance of the New York Times in this fashion

Regarding the Clan-na-gael meeting, The Times says that the palmy days of the Irish agitators are long past. Irish servant-girls have other use for their wages than to give them to men who falsely pretend to buy dynamite with them. The business is as dead as travel by stage-coach, and naturally the bosoms of the agitators are filled with despair for the future of their beloved country.

The point regarding Mr. Redmond's your is whether, as The Daily Netes (London) puts it, he has "the Irish in America behind him." At any rate, according to the same authority, "he certainly has the Irish at home," It is not, however, "because they love Mr. Redmond that they have made him their parliamentary leader, but because they perceive that he knows how to play the parliamentary game," Moreover:

"Mr. Redmond is a sort of half-way house between Parnell and O'Connell. Like O'Connell and unlike Parnell, he is a Catholic and a Celt. Like Parnell and unlike O'Connell, he is essentially a Parliament man. O'Connell was at his best on the Hill of Tara. Powerful as he was in the House of Commons, and indeed everywhere, being a man of exuberant ability and real genius, he required his native air for the display of his highest faculties and gifts. There is no better speaker in the House of Commons at this moment than Mr. Redmond. Quiet and reserved in manner, studiously correct in conduct, he has besides natural eloquence the instinct for debate which Macaulay attributed to Mr. Stanley, afterward Lord Derby and Prime Minister

The Irish home-rule papers are of opinion that Mr. Redmond's tour belied Ireland by insuring American support. "A marvetous success," The Evening Herald styles the tour, and equally enthusiastic are The Freeman's fournal and The Independent. But The United Irishman, a Dublin weekly printed partly in the Irish language, says:

"The mission has been a ghastly failure. We make here two simple assertions, and let The Freeman's Journal and The Independent contradict them if they can: Firstly, that the three Irish organizations in America, the Clan-na-Gael, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Gaelic League all declined to recoguize Mr. Redmond and his colleagues as envoys from Ireland; and secondly, that every meeting held by these gentlemen, with the doubtful exception of the meeting at Chicago, was a financial failure. Misrepresentation of the grossest description was resorted to by the parliamentarian press in order to hoodwink the people at home, but even the simplest noticed that, while long cablegrams describing 'enthusiastic meetings' were published in those papers, none of them attempted to reproduce the actual accounts of the meetings appearing in the American press, We told Mr. Redmoud before he went he would fail. . . . As a last resort Mr. Redmoud appealed to a number of Irish-American millionaires who have not hitherto interested themselves about Ireland, and it is stated that he has been guaranteed a certain sum of money by these geutlemen on condition of their being allowed to nominate or control a section of the Irish members of Parliament. This is the maked truth about the American mission and its result."

The tour led to encouragement, according to Mr. Arthur Lynch, the "Boer colonel" member of Parliament. This gentleman has an elaborate article on "How I Was Elected" in the Revue Blene (Paris), in which he pays Mr. John Redmond a handsome compliment, and in which he explains to French readers as many of the anomalies of his position as the space of two pages will permit.

What the Spanish Bull-Fight Costs,-No less than 400 bull-fights were fought in Spain from March to November. according to the Staats-Zeitung (New York). That the number



I Bounded on the north by parliamentary exigencies, on the south by universal suffrage...

IL On the west by a grinding

tit. The pleasant land of Utopia is IV. Ever-glowing volcanoes rumble be-The form the west by a grinding tit. In a parametric man of chapta to the earface bor with whom we have an ac- of political passion, and supplied with lava everywhere, focus to settle—

forests of office-holders. the surface, sponting revolutionary



Throughout the land which heavenly nectar is im-

VI. Conspicuous, too, are monuments called syndlcales, to which liberty is

VII. The leading industries are politics and The number of persons made their fortunes by developing these commodities is great,

VIII, In spite of everything, it is and flourishing country and might become the first in the world. Very odd-seems to me, I live in that

country. Now you're talking !

THE LAND OF UTOPIA.-A STUDY OF THE CONDITION OF FRANCE. -From Mustration (Paris). was not greater, it says, is due not to any diminution in Spanish love for the sport, but to the fact that it is an expensive amusement:

"Some 3,000 bulls and more than 5,000 horses were killed in the ring tills year. The value of these animals (chiefly the bulls, for the horses were old nags) exceeded \$150,000. The Duke of Veragua, the only living descendant of Columbus, is the largest breeder of bulls for the ring. The chief bull-fighter, the espada or matador, receives about \$200 for each tourney or corrida. When the pay of the assistants and other expenses are added, when the pay of the assistants and other expenses are added, with the cost of the national amisement is seen to amount to twen million psectas, or nearly \$2,000,000, which just equals the total standards of the Spanish school-teachers! The star matador, also not not the spanish school-teachers! The star matador, \$40,000 annually—five times as much as a Cabinet minister."— Translation and for Tills Litzman Dieses?

# THE DELAY OVER THE DANISH WEST

"S of many false reports have been sent here from Copenhagen since the negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies began that the newspapers now refuse to credit statements emanating from the Danish capital, however explicit they may be." Thus the London Times correspondent in New York; yet exactly two weeks later the Copenhagen correspondent of the same newspaper sent it the following:

"Telegrams received here to day from New York state that the negotiations with reference to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States have reached a point which makes it almost certain that the sale of the islands is imminent."

Sheltered behind these contradictions and delays, in the opinion of the Hamburger Nachricken, is a clique of private interests, a fact which was evident under a previous Danish ministry. The negotiations for the sale of the islands have evolved into a sort of "political sea-serpent," thinks the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin), which thus comments:

"The matter has gone so far, at any rate, that a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Gardner, of New Jersey, has introduced a bill authorizing the Administration to make the purchase for a sum not exceeding \$4,000,000. It is fair to infer that Mr. Gardner would not have brought in such a measure unless he knew that the two governments had arrived at an understanding.

The Danish newspapers have begun to oppose the sale, and most of them bave resurrected a proclamation dating back to 1867, in which it is provided that the islands shall not be ceded without a vote of their inhabitants. Various Danish journals say that a referendum would prove unfavorable to the sale. Yet the Indtpendance Delge (Brussels) actually announces that "an American delegate has arrived in Copenhagen to make formal propositions." Who he is and whence his authority comes does not appear, but this well-informed sheet remarks:

"The little Danish nation, formerly master of three northern kingdoms, sees the last shreds of its empire vanish, and feels a natural sadness. This sentiment is particularly poignant in that part of Schleswig which has been incorporated with Prussia, There all Danes by birth and instinct have cherished a hope for the peaceful revision of the treaty of Prague, They dreamed of a return of Schleswig (Holstein remaining German) to Jutland, in consideration of a cession of the Antilles to Germany, which greatly needs colonies. If it appears that the United States are disposed to take by force what they offer to purchase, that they are absolutely bent upon having the port of St. Croix, the best in that Antillean sea, that they oppose the Monroe Doctrine to the possible installation of the Germans in those regions; and if, on the other hand. Denmark can not afford the expense of nnproductive or ill-governed colonies, then there is nothing for it but to learn the bitter lesson and yield to necessity."

In the islands themselves a protest against a sale has been

made by the Don, a club in St. Thomas. The protest has gone to the King and to the Rigidag. It says Germany is the commercial mainstay of the islands, and expresses the hope that that country "will, at the last moment, prevent the transaction," but fears otherwise "because the moment Denmark sells the islands against the wishes of the population, that moment will it recognize Germany's right to retain Schleswig."—Translations made for The Literash Duest.

Emancipation of Turkish Women.—The gradual emancipation of the Oriental woman, when they come into closer and constant contact with Western civilization, is gradually freeing them from the traditional limitations which have been their lot for area, according to the Montal Carlon, which proceeds.

"Whether this emancipation will result in permanent good is more than doubtful. It is easily possible that, if once her limitations have been removed, the Turkish woman will eventually on willing to associate only with the European. It is for this reason that the recent inside soft the Sulfain, which aim at stopping this distingurating processon apparent in Turkish social life, are to be having a Christian teacher in his house. These measures become necessary in order to prevent the Turkish woman from becoming a European. The change in this respect is apparent too from the fact that French, English, German, and other modern languages are taking the place of Arabian, Persian, and other Moslem tongues in the education of the higher classes and schools."—Transtation mode for This Literasta Dustr.

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

A VATICAN OFINION.—The Civillà Cattolica (Rome), in a sketch of "Christian Democracy," declares that the l'apacy has always been tha protector of the poor, and insists that theralism will continue to diminish as a force in continental politics, "while the struggle between Christian and Socialist democrace will ever increase in bitterness."

WEANNO ITALY FROM THE TRIFLE ALLIANCE.—France and Italy are now close friends, any the Franch nawapapers. But that fact will not hinder a renewal of the Triple Alliance, according to the Garman press. Exerci important newspaper in Europe is printing editorials on than subject. It is generally admitted that Germany, Austria, and Italy will renew this famous "combine."

FACTS AND PICIUSIS.—The International Statistical Institute held a meting at Rudapest in October. It as inn's to-collect statistical data and make its nefals. "The Technomist Français (Parisi commends this sin, and notes than already the inscritta has made or simulations of figures on the material state in the situation of the properties of the propert

WOULD RUSSA, BRIEF OUR FRIEST. The friendly tone, toward Russia, now so manefast in the Regulish previoled and sidily press, and manifest, too-the in a less degree—in American papers, a crosses suspicion in the Dannard Nursday (Chicago). This Polish daily destines that the Cari-tieverment is buying sp the British press. To employ its own phrast. Or or property of the Principles of the Pr

LANGUAGE WAR.—In Schleswig's Danish districts the language of the courts is German. The Danish tongue is gradually being driver from the churches also. Things are not quite so bad in Finland, where the sative districts are the properties of the national ingranger in both countries, according to this paper, has caused the expulsion of Danes from Schleswig and the importation of Russian peddiers that the properties of order form Schleswig all their lab lands.

WHI LIERUM 'GO UP' "The negro republic founded under American anaphesia Africa is on the verge of collapse, according to the German press. "Il is only a question of time." declares the Hamburger Nachricket.

White the state of the time of the tim

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

TWIN HUMORISTS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY MR. DOOLFY'S OPINIONS. By F. P. Dunne. Cloth, 51, x 21, in., 21, pp. Price, \$1.50. R. II. Russell

FORTY MODERN FARLES. By George Ade. Cloth, 51; x 71, in , 101 pp. Price, \$1 50. R. H. Russell.

"HE forcing-bed of American journalism has produced a crowded crop of writers of such luxuriant wit that preeminence in humor must bereafter form a principal element in arranging the precedence of our authors. Never had natural selection a fuller field for her weeding out process. It takes a "fit man" to survive. Most of the

humorists who sprang into prominence suddenly have died as quickly, "because they had no depth of earth." Many wrote on, tolerated

because of their former fame. They were " better dead."

Finley Peter Dunne and George Ade are unquestionably the greatest of the later crop of American humorists. They have received their training in the same school, for both are Chicago newspaper men. Each has been warned by the crities, who have pointed to the ending made by Artemus Ward and Bill Nye, with the in-junction "Respice!" The fate of the creator of the immortal "Showman." who died at the zenith of his fame, has been wished for them in all kind ness, rather than the fate of the editor of The Boomerang, whose wit



E. P. DUNNE

grew labored as his life began to wane under the killing contract to supply humor to the American nation by the column in weekly instalments.

Yet Dunne and Ade still flourish. Their humor is equal to every emergency; it expands, like the Constitution, ca proprio vigore. And the reason is, that it has "depth of earth."

The roots of Dooley's philosophy sink through the paving of the "Ar-rchey Road" deep into the continental soil beneath. A son of the city as Mr. Dunne is, seeing only the public side of life as it is presented through the newspapers, he is thoroughly American in his shrewd wit and simple yet profound wisdom. Every discussion ends with a homely epigram which is worthy of Lincoln. We quote a few from the present collection :

- "I think," said Mr. Dooley, "that if th' Christyan Scientists had some science an' th' doctors more Christyanity, it widden't make anny diffrence which ye called in-if ye had a good nurse."
- "No matter whether th' Constitution follows th' flag or not, th' supreme coort follows th' thetion returns."
- "I shud think Schley'd thry an' prove an allybi," Mr. Hennessy suggested pleasantly.
  "He can't," said Mr. Dooley, "His frind Sampson's got that."
- 'Ye can lade a man up to th' university, but ye can't make him think

Mr. Ade's more umbrageous if less aspiring humor derives its sapfrom a less stubborn soil. Its ground has been mellowed by the genera-



GEORGE ADE.

tions of humorists who have worked it over and over again with a rotation of various and generous crops. It is provincial life and manners as opposed to metropolitan. His field is the country town where live the good folk of budding social aspirations who ape the customs of the citar

Great American humorists before him. "Max Adeler" and the "Danbury News Man" and H. C. Bunner, have "chronicled the small beer" of village life and decanted it to us without a tang of unkindliness. But Adc's tap has the wholesome bitterness of satire in every drop. He is as stanchly true to the Democratic Ideal as Dunne, and flummery and flun-

keyisin are punctured by his pen as effectively as Imperialism and plutocracy are hammered by Dooley's bungstarter.

He has the same intellectual power of epigram, with the added artis! tic element of phrase-making. What cartoonist could draw a more vivid sketch in fewer lines than this? "Aunt Em . . . was two kinds of a Widow, Grass and Sod. She had buried one Husband and came out in Black. She had tied a Can to No. 2, and came out in Bright Colors. What could be an apter pun than "he had heard that one is permitted a certain Latitude with Widows, and he went in for the whole 180 Degrees"? And as for insight into human nature, certainly the contrast between the realities and identities of life was never more tersely epitomized than in the account of "The Girl Who Could Compromise in a Pineh ":

The Man who wins un certained Regard mass by Tall and Javick, with Rawsh main toosed back from a Borne of Alabaster Whiteness, with Rawsh main toosed back from a Borne of Alabaster Whiteness, whe said as ahe reached for another Olive. \* He must be Hraw, yet Gentien I would have him a Chesterfield as to manners, and as bright as Gentien. I would have him a Chesterfield as to manners, and as bright as William of the Chester of the Chester

"That evening a Red-Headed Boy, wearing striped Flannels and smoking a Buildog Pipe, came to the Front Gate and Whistled. She uppet four Flower Pots in getting to him."

#### A NEW INCARNATION OF AN OLD PLOT.

MRS. WINGS OF THE CARRAGE PATCH. By Alice Caldwell Hegan. Cloth. mo, 141 pp. Price, \$1.00. The Century Company,

HERE are several things in the literary line that we do better than our ancestors. If there are not many giants walking up and down the land of books, there are a great many writers of mediocre ability who have mastered a great deal of the writer's eraft that their peers of the thirties knew nothing about. Take the tract-bke

story as an example, the story that shows how cheerful one can be in adversity and what a beautiful sight such cheerfulness is, and how if a sweet young lady would only bring

Christmas baskets to such a poor but brave person, she would undoubtedly find her young man there also "taking an interest"; then they could become reconciled-for, of course, they had quarreled so the story could have a plot. This neat but simple plot was a favorite in the thirties. That it endures in popular favor until today shows what a really good plot it must be, and how near the human henry

Its latest incarnation is in Mrs. Wiggs and the Cabbage Patch. But how the art of telling this artless tale has improved as the years have gone by! All the old incidents are there, the providential basket that



ALRE CALDWELL HEGAN.

arrives on Christmas when the family are sure they are never going to have anything to eat any more; and poor brave little Jimmie dles (bow many brave little Johnnies and Janmies have been so sacrificed to make a Christmas holiday book!). But if the incidents and plots are The second section of the second section of the second section and air has been let in on this old plot

#### LOVE AND VENETIAN GLASS.

MARIETTA: A MAID OF VENICE. By F. Marion Crawford. Clots, 54 x 75

in., 457 pp Price, \$1.50 Macmillan Company

7 HEN one recalls that Marion Crawford's latest povel is the thirty-first that his steadfast pen has set forth, no small praise is his on the ground of industry alone. But as a matter of fact one may almost as surely count on a novel of his being either good or very good, as on his turning out two a year.

"Marietta" may be put with the better ones. It is primarily a love story, with the plot not at all complicated, but with plenty of stirring incidents and fine character drawing, and of unflagging interest throughout. He has chosen the latter part of the fiftcenth century as the period, and selects his principal actors and the mise en scène from the noble gild of glass-workers of Murano, across from Venice.

In a note at the end of the novel, Mr. Crawford acquaints those not as familiar with Italian history as himself that Zorzi Ballarin and Marietta Beroviero were actual persons; but that he has permitted himself an author's privilege in modifying dates and facts, "in writing a story which does not pretend to be historical." No one can demur at his making Zorzi's faithful guardianship of the iron box which contained the priceless secrets of Panlo Gods, and his chivalrous loyalty to Marietta and her father, Angelo Beroviero, such an effective means for his

advancement instead of sticking to the legend that Zorzi stole the box and blackmailed the father into giving him Marietta for wife.

Zorzi is really the character who should have given his name to the story rather than the comely Marietta. The author makes the poor Dalmatian who is Angelo Beroviero's favorite assistant in the laboratory of the glass-works at Murano surpass his famous master in the exculsite art with which he blew and fashioned the molten mass into fantasies of form and his almost as thin and light as the air. Zural also discovered the secret of the "pigeon-blood" red, by a strange accident, and could make white glass more delicate and more strong than that made by any one else. He is as lovable as he is fearless and high-principled, and the trials

through which the alien passed endear him to the reader as they did to Murietta and her futher

Mr. Crawford has "crammed" on Venetian glass and its workers so that he secures the atmosphere of the furnaces and the technical points of the gentle art perfectly. The gild of glass-workers was held in the highest respect, and alliances between them and the patricians were not unfrequent. There was a law that none but a Venetian could practise l'arte del vetro; and this was the handicap under which Zorzi labored until, in the end, the Council of Ten before whom he was tried awarded him spe-



#### THE RELIGION OF CASTE.

ESOTERIC CHRISTIANITY, OR THE LESSER MYSTERIES. By Annie Besant. Cloth, 51/4 x 71/4 in . 384 pp. Price, \$1.30 net. John Lane

T was with hesitancy that Dr. Lyman Abbott recently announced that he was "almost prepared" to "believe all the affirmations of all the creeds and to reject all the denials."

This is catholicity indeed; but the leading apostle of Theosophy, Mrs. Annie Besant, "goes him one better." She has an "affirmative intellect" of a very different sort from that meant by Charles Perguson, in his book of this title. She not only believes all the affirmations of all religions, but accepts all the denials as well! She welcomes every paradox, and grasps both horns of each dilemma, for she has found an ever open way of escape. Her Intellectual House of Refuge is the sanc-

tuary of the Occult, and she can always take asylum therein when hard





таппет.

myths, she admits the existence of a "mythe Christ," the god of many times and proples, who "is always to said to be born of a virgin; and who is add to be born of a virgin; and who is add to be born of a virgin; and so is add to be b

the cross of matter that he may pour forth from that cross an the powers of his surrendered like. But the power of the powers of his surrendered like and other seemingly contradictory ad-unissions she declares to be one of the "higher mysteries" that are re-served for the few, and to them may be imparted by word of mouth alone. In the mean time, until we are taken up upon the "Mountain of lititation," we must accept her statement that "verything will be re-

vealed." even the inner meaning of Christ's plain assertion that "in sevealed, "even the inner meaning of Christ's plain assertion that "in secret he said notification and the interhing it the introduction of the principal of the propert of a children in the principal of the propert of a children in the principal of the propert of a children in the propert of the propert of

"Twas brillig and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe,"

which was confessedly constructed on phonetic principles, may have occult power to move the "other worlds" to devotion, as it has moved

this one to laughter.

It is not, however, just to the book to dismiss "Esoteric Christianity" with a gibe. It reveals sound scholarship and accurate scientific knowledge, whatever may be said of the conclusions which it draws there.

cycle, whatever may be said of the conclusions which it draws thereform, and it is written in a simple and charming literary style that is full of suggestion for every speaker of writer. It is expectably weetly that is full of suggestion for every speaker of writer. It is expectably weetly thought, for it is the leading exposition of a phase of sprittual faith that in the form of Christian Science, as well as of Theosophy, is making it is a superior of the s

#### WESTERN BARBARISM AND EASTERN CIVILIZATION.

THE WAR OF THE CIVILIZATIONS. BEING THE RECORD OF A "FOREIGN EXPERIENCES WITH THE ALLIES IN CHINA. By George Lynch. Cloth, 8vo, 3ro pp. Price, \$1.75. Longmans, Green, & to,

Westerners can never hope to understand the Oriental peo ples. The points of contact between the Eastern and Western mind are few, the occasional gleams of half light that we get from one source or another often leaving us more confused than before,

as dusk is more mystifying than com-plete darkness. What we can do, however, is to understand the posi-tion the West occupies in the East, what has been accomplished in the

what has been accomplished in the way of commerce and religious changes, and if results have been accomplete the most luminous books that help to make clear these points Mr. George Lynch's "The War of and a comparison between the two great civilizations of the East and West,—a comparison that is hardly to the credit of the West; a conto the credit of the West; a contrast that shows up with rather butrast that shows up with rather butrast that shows up with rather butrast that shows up with rather buthe much-vanited Western progress
siveness. Of course this has been
finement of the Chinese and Japanese
precached by many appesties of Bastpoint is a somewhat different one,
and his book is, further, a nonuning up of the whole case of China
and his book is, further, a nonuning up of the whole case of China

and his book is, further, a summing up of the whole case of China sudge; in this case, for he makes a strong and welf-considered under-marked the strong and the strong and strong and the fast is being sudgern the scale of the microsure between the versual and he fast is being the strong and the strong and the strong and the fast is being us his text, and "China for the Chinese" as his moral. At times Mr. Lyrab becomes a trife retarded in plending the case of China it larges been as a trife retarded in plending the case of China it larges between a trife retarded in plending the case of China it per she was the strong the strong and the strong and the strong per strong and the strong and the strong and the strong and per strong and the strong and the strong and the strong and per strong and the strong and the strong and the strong and the Persong can be forgiver for all showing his indignation to get the better

Pecing can be forgiven for allowing his indignation to get the better thim occasion stitutes to the final ear of "values aggressiveters". Mr. Lynch was stituted by the final ear of "values aggressiveters" in the first state of the first stat

# BOOKS RECEIVED.

lowing books:
"Helen Parker."--('harles Homer Steele, (Th

"Helen Parker."--Charles Homer Steele. (The Henneberry Company.)

"The Spiritual Life."-George A. Coe. (Eaton & Mains, \$1.00.)

"The New England Society Orations."— Collected and edited by Cephas Brainerd and Eveilne W. Brainerd. (The Century Company.) "Distrib. Relation to Ave and Activity."—Henry

Thompson. (Frederick Warne & Co., \$1.01)
"Episodios, in Spanish and English."-R. Dies
de la Cortina, editor and publisher.

"Narraciones, in Spanish and English."- R. Diez de la Cortina, editor and publisher.

"The Vest-Pocket Vegetable Book,"-Charles G. Moore. (The Hotel Monthly : "'G' Company, or Every-day Life of the R. C.

R."-Russell C. Hubby. (The Witness Printing House.)

"Neurological Technique."- Irving Hardestry. (The University of Chicago Press.)

(The University of Chicago Press.)

"Red Eagle."—Edward S. Ellis. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"The Tourist, Outward and Homeward Bound."
-- Emanuel Purth. (Edward Stern & Co.)

"How to Make Money by Invention." (The American Inventor.)

"The House of Casar."-Seymour Van Santvoord. (Pafracts Book Company.)

"Journal of Proceedings of the Poorteenth Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association." (University of Chicago Piess.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

#### Extracts from Rudyard Kipling's New Poem, "The Islanders."

(From the London Times, January 4.)
Fenced by your careful fathers, ringed by your leaden seas.

Long did ye wake in quiet, and long lie down at ease;

Till ye said of Strife: "What is it?" Of the Sword: "It is far from our ken"; Till ye made a sport of your shrunken hosts and a

your shame revealed.

At the hands of a little people, few but apt in the field.

Yet ye were saved by a remnant (and your land's long-suffering Star).

When your strong men cheered in their millions

while your striplings went to war, Sons of the sheltered city-unmade, us ordled, unmeet -Yn pushed them raw to the battle as ye picked

them raw from the street.

And what did ye look they should compass

War-craft learned in a breath?

Knowledge unto occasion at the first far view of

Death?
So! And ye train your horses and the dogs ye feed and prize.

How are the beasts more worthy than the souls you sacrifice? But ye said: "Their valor shall show them"; but ye said: "The end is close";

ye said: "The end is close"; And ye sent them comfits and pictures to help them harry your foes.

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or in any other accident where sudden injuries sequire emergency retained can be given by earpbody who knows the instructions contained in "Emergency Notes" or what to till the physician or surgeon arrives. It will be found invaluable in saving life and preventing needless suffering, delth hands. It is smo, clott bound, flustrated, end will be sent to any address postpaid for go etc. PLINK & WAGNALLS COMPANN, New York, are the philithers.

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illustrations: Lot on corner 14/th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, worth in 1881, \$1,900, sold in spring of 1901 for \$50,000 to Henry Lewis Morris. It in grandstates sold it for \$4,5 in 1852. Lot on 80th Street, opposite Central Park, sold in 1859 for \$5,00, in 1910 brought or price that aboved on Increase of \$900 every to days from 1850 to 1901. Authority, Real Patate Editor New York Sun.)



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men who could shoot and ride ! Then we returned to your trinkets : then we con-

tented your sonis With the flunneled fools at the wicket or the muddied oafe at the goals.

Ancient, effortiess, ordered, cycle on cycle set-Life so long untroubled that ye who inherit forget

It was not made with the mountains; It is not one with the deep Men not Gods, devised it. Men, not Gods, must

keen

Men not children, servaots, or kinsfolk called from afar. But each man born to the island broke to the matter of war.

But we say :- "It will mar our comfort." Ye say : -"It will minish our trade."

Do you wait for the spattered shrappel ere ve learn how a gun is laid?

For the low red glare to southward wheo the raided coast-towns burn? (Light ve shall have on that lesson, but little time

to jearn.) Will ye pitch some white pavilion; and lostily owne the edds

With nets and hoops and maliets, with racquets and lints and rods?

Will the rabbit wer with your formen-the reddeer horn them for hire? The kept cock-pheasaot keep you? He is master

of many a shire. Arid, ajoof, incurious, onthinking, onthanking, malt-

Will ve loose voor schools to floot them till the browbeat columns meit?

Will ye pray them or preach them or print them or ballot them back from your shore

Will roor workmen issoe a mandate to bid them strike no more?

No doubt but ye are the people-absolute, strong, and muse -Whatever your heart has desired ye have not with-

held from your eyes. On your own heads, in your own hands, the sin an the saving lies!

#### PERSONALS.

Chevalier and the New York Reporters,-When the "camera fiend" and the American newspaper reporter are conjoined in one iodividual, the combination is irresistible, as Albert Chevalier, the music-hall singer of "coster soogs," found open his visit to New York in 1896. He relates the incident in his reminiscences. "Refore I Forget "... jost unblished in London :

"On the night of my errival, for reasons already given. I was tired out. I tumbled into hed and slept like a top. My sitting-, bed-, and bath-room were on the same floor. The following morolog. when I was in my bath, I heard somebody apparently moving the furniture about in the sittingroom. I pot my head out of the bath-room door and, to my amazement, saw two gentlemen busils engaged in acrewing together a photographic camera-stand. I was too staggered to say any

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thing, but they courteously not me at my ease by informing me that they represented the New York ——— (a newspaper). They were denoted to call with the object of obtaining three photographs of me depicting the following emotions: Surprise, Joy, and Disgust. 1 told them I should have difficulty in supplying the middle one, but the other two I had on hand. 'You are too good.' was the answer. 'Don't hurry-continue your ablutions. We'll wait till you're dry." photos were taken, and in due conrae published. had a frantic struggle about the second, but they declined to go until I placed my 'loy ' on record."

An amusing incident of how he was forced to work his muse under most uninspiring conditions also in New York is told as follows:

"I turned into bed about 4 AM. It seemed to me that I had only just gone off to sleep when a knock at the door woke me up. Some one was brought to me. Needless to say it belonged to a press representative. I dressed hurriedly wondering what business could possibly necessitate such an early call. My visitor represented the New York Journal. He apologized profusely for disturbing me, 'but,' said be, 'it is quite unavoidable, as we want to publish a song specially written I would look through my papers for something spitable, and if I could find it I would send it on Immediately. Holding out my hand I wished him 'Good-morning.' He took my hand, and did not let go until he had me understand that he must have the song before leaving. 'How about music? said I. 'Oh! that'll be all right! Don't you worry about that! I took the liberty of looking Mr. West up before coming to see you. He'll be here in a few minutes. If you will just knock off a comple of verses and a chorus, he can get to work on it when he arrives."

"I tried to temporize, but he would have none of it. What he wanted was a song, and a song he meant to have! At this moment West entered the room, rabbing his eyes. 'Have you done it?' be inquired, vawning, 'Done it!' said I, '1 haven't the ghost of an idea what to write about. 'Hand it over as soon as possible,' said West, throwing himself into an easy-chair. 'I can't keep my eyes open, 1'll have forty winks. Wake me np when you've dashed it off?" A lond snore informed me that I had wasted a look of bitter reproach. 'What sort of a song do you want?' I inquired in desperation. 'Just whatever you care to write. You won't mind if I smoke? You're very kind. I'll wait for the inspiration!' . . . . I thought to tire him ont but he wasn't built that way. I deliberately sat down and wrote one way. I denderately sat down and write one verse and a chorus. They were very bad, but he said that didn't matter. He wanted another Then I struck. I was too ashamed of what I had done to prolong the torture by so much as even one additional line, and I told him so. Seeing that he was not likely to get any more out of me, he woke West up, and 'encouraged' him to compose a melody. West dived into his inexhanstible tone fund, and within an hour the work was finished. The following Sunday this atrocions composition (I allude to my share) occupied the whole front page of the New York Journal,

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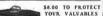
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birds " Tue Doc - "Well, he can't getting them? He won't object to a consolation prize !"-Puck.

His Version - "What did papa say!" He showed me the door

"And what did you say?"

"I said it was certainly a very handsome door, but not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a mioute later you were mine "- Tit. Hefe

Limitations of Genius. The man who wrote Twinkle, twinkle, little star," bad the satisfaction of seeing the little atar follow his instructions The New York Sun

Similar happiness was vonchsafed the author of Roll on, thou dark and deep blue ocean, roll ! "-The Boston Globe.

Nor must the equally delighted gentleman who cordially said, "Blow, blow, thou winter wind!" be forgotten. The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

But, alse for the person who wrote "Backward, urn backward, O Thne, in your fight!" Time didn't do it .- The Chicago Tribune.

Putting it Plainly.-He was a stranger cycling through the highly intellectual city of Oxford. You could tell it from the centious manner with which he picked his way down the principal street

It was evening. A gentleman approached the cvclist. "Sir." saul he, "your beacon has ceased its func-

"Sir" "Your illuminator, I say, is shrouded in unmiti-

gated oblivion. "Really, but I don't quite--"

"The effulgence of your radiator has evanesced." "My dear fellow, 1-"The transversal ether oscillations in your in-

andescer have been discontinued." Just then an unsophiaticated little newsboy shouted across the way :

"Hey, mister, yer lamp is out !" Tit-Hits. Had Hie Suepicione -Tim Murphy had run up

a amail bill at the village shop. He went to pay it, and wanted a receipt. "Oh, we never give receipts for these small nounts," grumbled the proprietor. "See, I will

cross your account off the book," and he drew a pencil diagonally across it. "There is your receipt," he added. "Do ye mane that that settles it?" asked Pat.

"Certainty." "And ye'll niver be asking for it again?"

"We'll never ask you for it again," said the other decidedly. "Faith, thin," said Pat, "and I'll be after kapin"

me money in me porket, for I haven't paid it vet." "Oh, well," was the angry retort, "I can rub that "Faith, and I thought as much," said Pat slily.

The proprietor of that establishment now iss a receipt for the smallest amount. - Tit-Bits.

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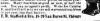
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## Current Events.

### Foreign.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

fanuary 6-It is reported from Furacao but General Riera, with men, arms and amoun-mion, has landed on the Venezue'an coast

January President Santos Zelata has been teclected President of Nuaragua for a term of tour years.

January 9-A revolution is reported to have broken out in Paraguay.

January is The presidents of N. aragus, Hon-dorss, and Salvador go to Cottnio, Nicara-goa, to attend the conference of Centil American presidents, alleged to be to the preservation of peace.

General Alban, Colombian communiter, seu-



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the South American Steamship Company's steamer Lantare, where is to be equipped to an attack upon she fleet of the Complian Libertain.

Januari a British times teat Hormfontein kill eleven and captille times five men of a Born commander.

Boot commands.

Januar - Listo Kite sense reports that a sharp high experied at Americk etc. In which the British suffered severely.

January - The British War sifice issues a call for volunteers to replace troops in South

January 2. The Bittish was since (same a call for colorities to replace fromp in South Africa.)

Africa.

January 12. The Chamber of Mines at Johannesslorg (sames a report showing that the output of the mass for December was (Agry onnea of fine gold, against poor ounces for November.)

January 60-T Schwartz, the expert forman mucal constructor who visited the United States, apeaks highly of the methods em-ployed in American slopvasts, and points out their advantages over a unitar indiratriea in Kurope

In Europe January s - The Emperor and Empress flow-aget reenter Peking The foleign trade of the United Kingdom shows a decrease of imports and exports for

A fight occurs between American sations of the United States gunboat Fickthing, and the Russian soldiers at New Chwang, China, and one Russian soldiers, wounded.

January 8 - Sir Thomas Holdick, one of the members of the tribuna, to determine the Argentine-Chilian dispute, a ordered to South America.

neuth America.

January o, The German loodige for two shows a selected of pacogow marks.

January is in the Reichiesing a Radical Anti-Nemite Deputy makes in carent attack on Secretary Chamberlain and the Birtish arms for which be is rebuke 1 by Count von Holos.

January at Prince Henry, it is announced, be present at the naming of the Gern Emperor's new eacht by Miss Rouseveit

January v. House. The detaits on the Nicara-gua Cana's opened by Congressman Bep-

January E. Senate Senate Gallinger makes a atalement showing that a policy of economy will be followed in granting private pen-House Debate on the Normagoa Canal hal develops a atrong sentiment in fayor of considering the Panama Company's offer.

January & Senate The nominations of Leslie
M. Shaw and Henry C. Pavine to be Secretary of Treasury and Postmaster-teneral

House. The Niceragua Cana' bill is passed by Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.







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a vote of 308 to 2, all amendments being re-

January to. - Hause A bill granting the franking privilege to Mrs. McKinley is passed.

January 6—The President accepts the resigna-tions of Secretary Gage and Postmaster-ticeeral Smith. OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 8 —President Roosevelt grants Admiral Schley's request, and will consider an ap-peal from the verdict of the court of inquiry.

The population of the United States, including all outlying possessions, is reported to have been \$4,233,009 in the census year 1908. January 8.—Two cars of a New Haven accom-modation train are wrecked in the Parl Avenue tunnel, New York City; seventeen persons are killed and birty-five wounded

January 9. - The statement of the treasurer of Harvard University shows that the Univer-sity ran behind \$521,529 for the year ending sity ran behi

January 10. Secretary Gage, at the request of Governor Shaw, will remain in the Treasury Department until February 1.

Department until reormary 1.

January 11. - M. Lampré, secretary of the Panama Canal company testifies before the
Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals
that the offer of his company to the Government was made in good faith.

Memorial services for President McKinley are to be held by Congress on February 22. At a meeting of the Tammany Hall executive committee in New York City, Richard Croker retires as charman of the finance committee, and is succeeded by Lewis Nivon



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0-0 Kt 8 O-O 6 ch Kt-Kt 3, mate

K = Kt (Q s) K-K s O-B 6, mate

K-B : Kt-K 7 ch O a P. mare K x Kt (B 5) K-Kt 5

Kt-H 6ch PxKt (B s) KxKt 3.

Kt-Kt 3 ch Q a P, mate Px Kt (Q s) K-Q s Q-K s, mate

P. R. (18) F. R. K.
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easy "- W. H. S.

(feq): "Was ever a problem more richly deserving to the problem of the problem

#### Wins Command by Chess-Playing.

Capt. Charles E, Clark, who brought the Oregon safely at high rate of speed half-way round the globe in time to join in the sea fight off Santiago, and who has now been made commander of the Naval Asylum near Phliadelphia, le one of the most skilful Chess-players in the United States Before his selection to command the Oregon he was in charge of the gunboat Bennington, which was frequently stationed in San Prancisco Bay. His favorite rendesense on shore was the social room of the Mercaptile Library Club of the California metropolis. Numbers of adroit Chess-players congregated there, but no matter how adept, they all went down in defeat before Captain Clark. When engaged in a game he played with great intensity. Perspiration bathed him, and invitations to refreshment were unbeeded, There was no money at stake, but the Captain played as if struggling for a fortune.

This trait of doing thoroughly whatever he set out to accomplish was considerably talked about, and finally the flattering gossip reached the Navy

## Vanderbilt's Way.

Cornelius Vanderbilt lectured the other night at the Massachusetta Institute of Technology on "The Construction of Seam Bollers." It is significant that this young millionaire should have prepared himself by a thorough technical education lor the responsibilities to which he will in time be called as head of the great Vanderbilt system of

time be called as band or use greas vasoure-my-region. The For young men who desire this technical training, but we neither the time not be means to obtain it at one of great actioning schools, the American School of Corresponding to the Co

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A Reason Why Men Do Not Go To Church .- "If a church is a floating iceberg, every man shouts to every other man, Keep out of its way!' He may be drowning. but will make his death-struggle to get away from its coldness and its helplessness. Many churches are refrigerators. The church army has gone into winter quarters. The cold world wante warm words, warm smiles, warm welcomes, warm hearts, warm prayers, and the warm atmosphere of the brotherhood of man in the place where they teach the fatherhood of God."—From "Why Men Do Not Go to Church," by Rev. Cortland Myers. 60 cents. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

This little book was withen by a clergyman who has overcome the problem which is indicated by be title. He is pastor of a church in Brooklyn which seats over 2,000 people. Late comers are confronted with a sign which reads 1" No Admission After Beginning of Service."



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# Heart Disease

Ninety Per Cent of it Really Caused From Poor Digestion.

Real organic heart trouble is incurable, but

scarcely one case in a hundred is organic. The action of the heart and stomach are both controlled by the same great nerves, the sympathetic and uneumornatric, and when the stomach fails to



properly digest the food and it lies in the stomach fermenting, gases are formed which distend the organ causing pressure on the heart and lungs causing palpitation, irregularity and shortness of breath.

The danger from this condition is that the contimed disturbance of the heart scoper or later may cause real organic heart trouble and in fact fre-

quently does so. Purthermore, poor digestion makes the blood thin and watery and deficient in red corpuscies, and this

further irritates and weakens the heart. The most sensible thing to do for heart trouble is to insure the digestion and assimilation of the food. This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets which may be

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Department, and when it became necessary to select a man for the critical work of doubling a continent in time of war, the officer who was known to engage in even a social game as if his life depended on the outcome was strongly rece mended

There was a discussion over the question in Secretary Long's office and afterward in the Bureau of Navigation. Various incidents in Captain Clark's career were cited to demonstrate his Stress for such an and actabing

\*But has he the stick-to-it-eveness to take him clear through?" was asked by one officer.

"Did von ever see him play Chesa?" rejoined

No one else present had seen him in a game, and they asked, moreover, what that had to do with theoree

"Everything," was the Clark man's reply, "Strategy as learned on the Chess-board is not a bad training as a preliminary to naval tactica, and then he told of Captain Clark's intense and determined application when engaged in a game. "If any man," he added, "can pilot that battle-ship safely through the Pacific and bring it promptly into action in Atlantic waters it's Clark

Officials in the Navy Department seemed to be impressed. A few hours later orders were sent Captain Clark to command the Oregon and to sail with her for Cuban waters - Saturday Evening

> A Choice Correspondence Game. From Charouseh's Manuscript Collection

| Company | Comp Black, R & Q Kt & P ch Kt & R B-B & ch P-Q Kt & P-O1 Q-K P-Q Ki 4 R-R sq ch B-K 6 ch Kt-K 6 ch Kx Kt

Notes from The Westminster Gazette. ta) This might be played in an off-hand game, but in a correspondence game, where the opponent has ample time, it might be considered risky.

has ample time, it might be considered risky.

(b) Black now threatens B—K; et a. and K—K sq. winning the Q. Now. White could settle this threat easily with 8 B x kt. ch. P x B; or B—H. A. B—K; et a. b. B—K; et a. B—K; et a. b. B—K; et a. b

(c) Cutting off the retreat of the Q. and threatening P-Kt 4 eeing F-Kt.
di Gfring Hack a further chance of a quick
development on the green continued of the development on the green continued of th

Chess-Nuts.

THE late Ameer of Afghanistan was a skilful Chesa player. On Saturday night, December 21, Lasker gave

ah exhibition of blindfold play. There were sixteen games and eighteen players. The Champion won eleven, jost three, and drew two,

We learn from the Glaugow Weekly Herald that the following players have already entered for the tournament at Monte Carlo: Lasker, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Janowski, Blackburne, Mason, Telch-mann, Gupsberg, Marco, Mieses, V. Schloe, Walbrodt, Taubenhaus, Albin, Reggio, and Billecard.

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# The literary Digest

# BLACK AND RICH

Is the Way Postum Coffee Should Be.

A liquid food that will help a person break a bad habit is worth knowing of. The president of one of the state associations of the W. C. T. U., who naturally does not want her name given, writes as follows: "Whenever I was obliged to go without coffee for breakfast a dull, distracting headache would come on before noon. I discovered that, in reality, the nerves were crying out for their accustomed stimulant.

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since, now more than a year.

I don't know what sick headache is now, and my nerves are steady and I sleep sound generally eight hours regularly. I used to become bilious frequently and require physic, now seldom ever have that experi-

I have learned that long boiling is absolutely essen tial to furnish good Postum. That makes it clear, black and rich as any Mocha and Java blend. Please withhold my name, but you may use the letter for the good it may do."

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### MEANING OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

THE ado that is to be made over the launching of a yacht now being built on Shooter's Island, near New York City, is stirring up the press of two continents; and, to judge from the comment, the ado, not the yacht, will be the main thing. The yacht, which is to be named The Meteor, is being built for Emperor William, and



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSI.

by a rear admiral with a squadron of men-of-war.

he has asked Miss Alice Roosevelt. daughter of the President, to christen the craft. As the Buffalo News puts it, she is to he the yacht's godmother. In celebration of this event Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Kaiser, will be present with an imposing retinue, and the President and Cabinet will also grace the occasion. There will be speeches, the papers say, and suppers; salutes, and general felicitation. The Emperor's yacht Ho. henzollern will be here, the despatch-

here, the despatches from Berlin report, and the prince is to be met on his arrival

This visit and the attendant festivities are expected, as the Pittshurg Chronicle-Telegraph says, to "do more to scatter the clouds of suspicion and distrust which have been gathering,

from sheer misunderstanding, than months of dijolomatic explanatory interchanges. The visit is "a enautable compliment," declares the New York Exeming Post, and in view of it "even the most jingo editor misunders that the Empiror has nothing but the friendliest feelings toward the United States," It "reveals the Kaser, "binks the Philadelphia Press,

not only "as a man of consummate tact, but as a long-headed statesman who may easily give his British friends cause to wonder and ponder." The Brooklyn Times says:

"The fact that there are so many points of contact between the two nations which are constantly liable to develop friction and unfriendliness makes such a demonstration of fraternity all the more welcome and valuable. We are rivals of Germany in trade and commerce; we have had frequent oceasion to complain of unfriendly discrimination against our products, and we have to maintain constant watchfulness to guard against German encroachments in South



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

America. But these things make it all the more important that the interests we have in common should be constantly horne in mind, and that every legitimate opportunity should be taken to strengthen the ties that unito the two countries."

Other papers are less cathusiastic. Prince Henry "will scarcely awaken as much popular interest as would some of the great lights of literature or science or of invention of the Old World," asy the Brooklyn Sandars-fr. Vinio," and the New York Mail and Express ventures the prediction that he "will probably be almost as spoular as Sir Thomas Lipton." Manila Bay is evidently in the mind of the New York Press when it says that "the warmth of his welvome will have to thaw out the recollection of the performance of a German facet concerning which there is no pleasant fiction, but merely some rather exacerbating facts." The Brooklyn Engle remarks humorously:

"We have a tot of things to show Prince Henry of Prussia when he comes our way. Of course he has picture-galleries and parks and arches and statues at home which are quite as good and perhaps better than ours, but Berlin has no skyscrapers, on big suspension bridges, no bossy car-conductors, no broken-down political machines, no colored supplements. We will show him how a great subway is built at a minimum of expense and a maximum of discomfort, and we will explain the mystery of the publication of six o'clock extras at nine in the norming. We will take him to Niagara and to Tammany Hail and guarantee that he will not be robbed at either place, and if he has the time and the inclination we will show him the marvies of the Vellowstone and the wonders of the Yosemite. Chicago wants him when the effect East is through with him, and anything Chicago wants real hadly she is pretty sure to get, whether it be a world's fair or an errant prince; there he will see the stock-yards appearance of the perhaps allow his royal hand to be shaken by Hinky Dink and Bathhouse John.

# PHILIPPINE DEATHS, WOUNDS, AND

THE cost of giving liberty or death to the Filipinos has been put in graphic form by the New York Anti-Imperiajis League in the accompanying diagrams. The diagrams cover the period from May, 1990, to June 30, 1901, and are prepared



swers: Not even from the gross view of dollars and cents. Mr. M. N. Forney, who prepared the diagram for the league says: "The sickness is not represented. Neither are the sorrow, suffering, and poverty which are the consequences of this destruction of Hife and bealth."

#### MR. SCHWAB AS A GAMBLER.

DESPATCHES from Monte Carlo last week to the effect that the president of the steel trust was haunting the gamingtables at Monte Carlo and was winning and losing money in \$10,000 lumps, while great crowds looked on in wonder and admiration, brought out some reproving comment from the American press. Mr. Schwab was upheld in his reported "plunging" by the New York Morning Telegraph, a Tammany and sporting daily, and the Baltimore American suggested humoronsly that he might in this way show Mr. Carnegie how to avoid the disgrace of dying rich; but most of the papers took the view expressed by the New York Times, that "a man who is at the head of a corporation with more than a billion dollars of capital stock, which controls a great part of one of the chief industries of a great nation, and of which the securities are offered to the public as a safe and profitable investment, is under obligation to take some thought of his responsibilities and his example." "If any minor employee of the United States Steel Corporation," said the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, "should conduct himself in New York as President Schwab is conducting himself at Monte Carlo, and President Schwah should find it out, the United States Steel Corporation would speedily dispense with that minor employee's services."

Some of the Wall Street magnates interested in the big steel concern took a similar view, according to the New York Herald, and two cablegrams inspired by Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carnegre were sent to Mr. Schwab, suggesting the desirability of a prompt and explicit denial. At any rate, Mr. Schwab sent a cablegram to the Associated Press, saying that he "did visit the Casino at Monte Carlo," but that "the statements of sensational gambling are false." Some of the newspapers decline to be satisfied with this form of denial. The despatch does "little more than make the best of a bad case," says the New York Times, for "instead of denying the gambling, it merely denied that the gambling was "sensational"; and the New York Evening Post remarks that the disclaimer "suggests certain doubts." The Times goes on to say:

"The 'sensation' was due to the revelation that a man who has assumed responsibilities so numerous and so heavy should publicly join the intellectual and social dregs of Europe around the gaming-tables of Monte Carlo, and there make a more or less prolonged effort to 'beat' a game which to a mathematical certainty can not be beaten. It was the folly of the proceeding, quite as much as its wickedness or its bad taste, that shocked the business world, while the world not of business noted with disdainful amusement that this great captain of industry and finance could find nothing better to do with his rare leisure than to participate in an ignoble and hopeless battle with the laws of chance. Perhaps if Mr. Schwab had more of the education which it is his habit to decry as useless for men of affairs he would not have betrayed so pitiful a lack of mental resources the moment he was freed from his accustomed occupations, and, with the doors to all the artistic and historic treasures of Europe opened by his wealth, he would not have been obliged to offend and alarm so large a fraction of his fellow countrymen."

The Springfield Republican remarks:

"Mr. Schwab might reply that his Monte Carlo diversion is quite as harmless and innocent as the business of some of the Wall Street habitués and promoters of the Amalgamated Copper games, who play for much higher stakes and who play, more over, nuder the approving of tolerant sanction of metropolitas society. Such a game as that conducted in copper by mon of the first eminence in our financial world has caused more ruin and suicides within two montts than the Prince of Monaco's gambling-den has caused in a year or several years, and it has been far more demoralizing to social solviety, honevity, and contentment. Mr. Schwab's sown trust is something of a game of chazer in which popel are invited to atkee a share of their possessions. Certainly this is a fair description of a venture which brings together properties worth in all probability on tenut if any over



CAPT CHARLES E. CLARK.

\$500,000,000, capitalizes them at \$1,300,000,000, and scatters the securities as widely as possible among the investing public. No one can tell how it will work out. As a method of acquiring unearned wealth quickly and in large chunks for a small group of men, the game at Monte Carlo Is not to be mentioned with this of promoting a highly inflated trust in the United States. The president of the United States Steel Corporation seems to be

connection with his business at home.



WHITELAW REID From the painting by Eastman Johnson,



the office so long ago were 'promised' to him, Mr. Reid must have been in the field in quest of it. There are few things that Mr. Reid wants from the Government, but when the coronations come along his application is filed right early. Another opportunity is now offered to him to wear the red plush breeches

which gave to his legs their brilliantly imperial tint at the time of the Queen's jubilee.

It has already been said that this nomination was supremely fitting from the British viewpoint, but what may be said of it from the American viewpoint? Could an appointment have been made that would have been more offensive to that large portion of the people who sympathize with the Boers in their marvelous struggle for nationality and freedom? Surely the President, who is himself at heart a Boer sympathizer, because of the Dutch In him, does not wish it to be inferred that he considers Mr. Reid an exponent of the predominant American feeling regarding the destruction of republics in Africa.

"Our coronation ambassador has been the leading journalistic apologist in America for the crime being perpetrated against republican institutions and the Dutch nationality in South Africa. When Stormberg and Magersfontein and Colenso occurred, Mr. Reid was sunk in gloom; but when Cronje surrendered he exultantly wrote to his English friends and told them what an immense weight had been lifted from his mind.

"Why should any American exult over the downfall of republicanism; and why, especially, should any American be glad over the annihilation of a republicanism that had back of it one of the sturdiest white races in the world-that race which wrenched Holland from Philip II., and which may be trusted anywhere to hold up the torch of civilization if permitted to develop according to its own race instinct and character?

"There was mention of a real American for this gorgeous pageant—Grover Cleveland—but, so far as can be learned, the post was not even offered to him. Mr. Cleveland would probably have declined the honor, but there would have been a satisfaction in knowing that his Americanism was considered good enough to be exhibited in marble halls among the earls and 'earlesses' and all the ceremonial show pieces of royalty at the approaching festivities.

#### THE CORONATION EMBASSY AND ITS CRITICS

manifesting abroad a spirit which he acquired in pretty close

A LMOST all the daily papers heartily approve the President's choice of Whitelaw Reid, Gen, James H. Wilson. and Capt. Charles E. Clark as special representatives of this country at the coronation of King Edward VII. The New York Sun, for example, says:

"President Roosevelt has selected the special embassy to represent the United States at the coronation of Edward VII. next summer with notable discrimination.

"For the ambassador-in-chief no American can compare in experience with Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

"The representative of the army, Gen. James H. Wilson, is one of the most distinguished of the officers surviving from the Civil War

"The representative of the navy, Captain Clark, as the once commander of the Oregon acquired a fame of which his own country is proud and which all others must respect.

"And the secretaries are all fine young men, some of them to be heard from later.

"May sweetness and light attend the embassy from the time it leaves the home shores until its return."

A few papers, however, are disposed to be critical. The New York Herald thinks that "it is impossible not to question good judgment and perhaps even the good taste of these appointments," and says that the army and navy should have been represented by General Miles and Admiral Dewey. Mr. Reid's appointment is handled as follows by the Springfield Republican:

"Whitelaw Reid's nomination as coronation ambassador, explains our Washington correspondent, was first promised to him by President Mckinley. 'President Roosevelt has simply re-spected that promise.' The inference seems legitimate that, if

Exodus of Skilled Workmen from Trust Mills,-The labor papers declare that for the past six months or a year skilled workmen in the Iron and steel industry have been leaving the trust mills to start or to work in independent plants. The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) comments upon this exodue as follows .

"There are various reasons for the preference the skilled work-

ers, most of them members of the Amaigamated Association, are thus showing for the milliard concerns outside the trust. One is that in independent mills they are not liable to the grinding exactions of mill superintendents who know that their cost sheets will be compared with the sheets of dozens of other superintendents in the same employ. Another reason is that the independent mills have, on the whole, exhibited in more cordial attitude toward the workers' organization. Whether the shrewd business men in countrol of the trust will allow the soular to go be questioned. The independents have certainly not been getting the worst of it so far as the problem of first-class skilled labor supply is concerned.

"It is a well-defined and formidable movement, which must quietly be having its effect on character of product, and which we would respectfully suggest to trust managers that they will have to do something sooner or later to stop and counteract."

# AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPBUILDING IN

A MONG the branches of industry in which America do not "lick creation" are the building and the sailing of ships. The statistics for last year, which are now available, sho the United Kingdom is still far in the lead. Figures quoted in the New York Journal of Commerce credit that nation with more than two-thirds of the world's shipbuilding last year, 1,797,675 tons, against 857,690 for the rest of mankind. The United States and Germany follow at a distance, the former with 279,-007 tons, and the latter with 265,860; and then comes another long interval, followed by France with 85,971, Holland with 53,-789, and Norway and Sweden with 50,666. Italy, Denmark, Japan, and Austria form the next group, ranging from 27,000 to 20,000 tons; China, the British colonies, and Russia built 122 little vessels whose total tonnage, all told, was about equal to . The Cellic (21,000 tons), and Spain and Greece each constructed two vessels about the size of ferryboats. According to these figures, the United States has advanced-very rapidly in shipbuilding in the last twelve months, the record for 1901 (279,097 tons) showing a 50 per cent. gain over 1900 (179,838 tons). British shipbuilding in the same period gained 7 per cent. More than half the world's ocean commerce still floats under the British flag, but a number of British lines are owned by American capital; and the Glasgow Herald reports that American capitalists have their eyes on the great Clyde shipyards. It says:

"There is less reason to smile at the story of how American capitalists are to acquire all the Clyde shipyards than most

people seem to imagine.
"As a simple matter of fact, agents from America really did

approach more than one Clyde firm with proposals for absorbing or reconstructing their establishments under American anspices. True, the proposals, the tillked over, were ultimately set aside; but that they were talked over is significant, and in spite of the maiff difficulties that stand in the way of an extensive invasion of the Clyde by merican capital, this invasion must be treated, not perhaps at the slability, but as a possibility. There never was a time when dappind, with the consequent power to conduct to the up-te-date shipbuilding firm. Shipbuilding is becoming more and hore an international industry, and the man who would succeed in it upst-deck always keep before his mind.\*

#### The Milwankee Wisconsin says

"The report to his Government of the Terman anaval construction who recently completed in tour of Medestigation of the in the achievements of American energy and American braven. But it contains a warning which should not be overlooked in the announcement that the labor-assing deedless digits have enabled shipbnilders on this side of the Atlantic to vettome the disadvantage of tremendously higher rates of wages with a conspicuously larger production will soon be installed in the shipyards of Europe. The need of the adoption of these labor-assing devices and methods is probably the main revelation in the report of the German offigial. The machinery can be readily purchased, and if the freedom working means can be brought to a realization of the necessity of Suddning his deeply rooted prejudice against labor-saving devices and leading hisment enthusiantically to the institution of the control of

"There is food for thought in the German expert's observation that American shipbuilders are troubled by wide fluctuations in the cost of material. Why fluctuations should be more severe on this side of the Atlantic than in foreign countries does not appear at first blinsh, altho every effect has its cause. Fluctuations of oper cent, in the cost of materials in a few months is an element of uncertainty that can not but interfere with the development of an industry. There is no danger that American workingmon will not be writing machinery with which they have been long familiar; and it ought to be equally sure that America, with its superior productive power, can supply the needs of shipbuilders without imposing premium prices."

BRYGITED HEATHER—Heause of the difficulty of securing and keeping printers, the natives having a decided antiquety to working on Sudaya, repeatedly absolutely refusing to set 1 ypeor work presses or Sunday highs, the Manial Periodow and the Manial American are reducement years the property of the Periodo of the Periodo



CONGRESS SEEMS TO BE IN 4 BOAT.

# CHANGING CHARACTER OF OUR

WITH the people of foreign countries coming here at the rate of a thousand a day, it becomes important to inquire into their character. In the last ten years 3,79,0000 straugers have come to us, enough to repeople the city of New York. If such a repopulation of the metropols had been accomplished with the immigrants of twenty years ago, seven-neighbles of the city's population would have been flound to be natives of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Scandanavan countries; but if it should be done with the immigrants of to-day, five-sixths would be found to be natives of Indv. Austra. Russia.

and other countries whose emigrants are not considered so desirable. The labor papers look upon this change with especial concern, because they think that the flood of immigrants from Russia and the countries of Sutthern Europe will mean cheaper labor and lower standards of wages and them.



DECREASING IMMIGRATION FROM ENGLISH AND SAXON COUNTRIES.

Height of column indicates total immigration from these countries; shading shows how this total is made up.

change graphically. The diagram of immigration from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Scandinavian countries shows a remarkable falling-off, while the diagram of immigration from Austria, Russia, Italy, and other countries shows an equally remarkable, alto irregular, increase. Edward F. Mešseeney, assistant United States commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, says in an article in the same iournal:

"In 80 the center of immigration was in Paris, drawn, with the center at Paris, touching the west coast of Ireland, would include all the territory from which the United States was receiving immigrants. If the bulk of immigration the considered – at Venna; but, geographically, taking into account the growing Oriental movement of Greece, Syria, and Armenia, the center of this circle would be located at Constantiople.

"Owing to the many changes in transportation facilities, the Carpathian and Balkan mountains are nearer to the mining regions of Pennsylvania to-day than Boston

was fifty years ago.
"Business depression no w
beginning to
sweep over
Germany will,
no doubt, in-

AND WIND PLUCTUATION IN ARRIVAL OF IMMIDIANTS, DUE TO BEADINGS CONDITIONS IN EUROPE AND THE CHTEGO STATES.

A circle

duce a larger German immigration within the next few years.

"From the Northern countries of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden about the same conditions obtain as in England and

GROWING IMMERIATION PROM AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, ITALY, FIG

Height of column represents total immigration from these countries; adding shows what proportion of the total comes from each country, has in 1991 about 100,000 came from Austria, 20000 from Russia, 110,000 orn Indy.

Ireland. Labor conditions in these countries have much improved, the uningration others continually hear the statement, considering the conditions and the greater cost of living in this country, the workingman there is comparatively better off.

country, the workingman there is comparatively better off,
"The most important element in the minigration of the past
few years is from Haly, whence we derive about one third of the
build of common array is. Nanconths of all, Indiana computers

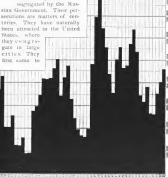
total of coming arrivals. Nine tenths of all Italians come from the extreme southern portion of Italy and the island of Sicily. "In Austria-Hangary] the conflicts between the Czechs and Germans, the Crosts and Hungarians, all go to make poinceal and economic conditions outstable and immigration necess

and economic conditions unstable and immigration necessary. In addition, the independent states to the south are feeling the fever of immigration, and every year shows a greater number coming from the Balkan territory.

Next in importance is Russia, from which we are mainly getting Pules and Jews.

"After the cusuale the kings of Poland invited the Jews, whose headquarters were about Frankfort, in Germany, to come into Poland; and since that time they have increased until four-fitths of all the Jews are now in that section of the world.

where they have been



[January 25, 1902

England, about ten years before coming here. During the time of Catherine a large number of Germans were induced to go to Russia, where they have resided ever since. They have never become Russianized to the slightest degree, and are to-day leaving Russia and coming to the United States and going to the West, where they are popularly known as the 'Mennonites,' and as a hardworking and industrious people.

"From Asia Minor we are receiving Syrlans and Armenians, who are undesirable in every way.

The present era of immigration is a movement of people asso-

ciated with a low degree of civilization, caused by a demand for manual labor, and encouraged by easy transportation facilities. 'Italy is encouraging its surplus labor to emigrate, and re-

gards Italians in the United States and South America as Italian colonists, subject to the authority of, and sources of income to, the Italian Government.

"Russia-overbearing and progressive, with modern ideas-is discouraging the emigration of that element of its population which would be most welcome to the United States, and encouraging the other. Taking advantage of all modern methods of machinery and progress, it is reaching out toward Manchuria and other parts of China, a live, progressive force, which threatens the social and economie destiny of the world."

#### COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF AMERICAN PORTS.

A LTHO New York retains its supremacy among American ports by an enormous margin, and seems to be in no danger whatever of losing its place, statistics just out show that some of the other ports have been cutting into its trade in lively style. New York's foreign trade amounts to more than a billion dollars a year; its nearest competitor is Boston, with only onefifth of that amount : New Orleans has about \$175,000,000, Philadelphia about \$120,000,000. Baltimore about \$125,000,000. Galveston a little over \$100,000,000, and San Francisco about \$70,000,000. The total trade of all these ports, it will be seen, does not equal that of the metropolis,

According to figures published in the New York Journal of Commerce, however, New York is losing trade, in some lines, to the smaller ports. In the export trade in breadstuffs, for instance, while the year closes with a net gain of \$25,000,000 for the country at large, New York appears with a loss of \$5,000,000. New Orleans gained \$9,000,000; Bultimore, \$7,000,000; Boston, \$1,000,000; and Galveston \$2,000,000. The failure of the corn crop caused a falling back of 80,000,000 bushels in the corn export trade, and New York led in the march to the rear. In the wheat trade New York finds itself threatened by New Orleans, which has come within 3,000,000 bushels of its total outgo. New York exported 27, 100,000 bushels, New Orieans, 24,400,000. In the matter of increase in wheat shipments New York is led by New Orleans and Baltimore, and is nearly equaled by Philadelphia. In out shipments New York fell off 350,000 busheis, while New Orleans gained 950,000; and Philadelphia suffered a spectacular loss of 4,000,000 bushels in this trade. In flour, New York again shows its independence by moving in a direction opposite to that of the other ports. New York's flour shipments decreased 400,000 barrels, while the shipments from New Orleans and Baltimore increased 300,000 each, and the shipments from Newport News increased 500,000. In exports of provisions Boston had an increase of nearly \$10,000,000, New York an increase of over \$9,000,000, and Portland, Me., an increase of about \$7,000,000; Baltimore decreased \$5,000,000.

New Orleans, more than any other port, it appears from these figures, is picking up the trade dropped by New York. An examination of the figures for twenty-five years shows that New York's export trade has grown, with considerable irregularity, until it is double what it was in 1875, and its import trade has gained about sixty per cent, in the same period. Its export trade was \$40,000,000 less last year than it was the year before, and its import trade of last year was ontdone in 1892, 1893, and 1894.

#### FIGHTING INTEMPERANCE WITH ALCOHOL.

HE British reformers who are, in the words of a London preacher, "so astonnded and distracted by the problem of the liquor traffic that they are actually trying now to lessen the evils of this business by going into it themselves" are eredited by the same preacher with at least the merit of novelty, and their efforts are being watched with "benevolent neutrality" by the Church of England Temperance Society and by others interested in moral reforms. The secretary of the People's Refreshment House Association, as the society is called, is Captain F. C. Boehmer, who, in the headquarters in London, "as he smokes his pipe with true English assiduity, directs the operations of eighteen drinking-saloons." The society, which was organized in 1896, is composed of eminent philanthropists and Christian people, with the Bishop of Chester as president. A writer in the Boston Transcript, who describes the working of the system, takes as an example a saloon that the society is about to open in London, He says:

"This drinking-place will be managed by a man who will have no interest whatever in pushing the sale of alcoholic beverages. but who will have a direct pecuniary interest in getting people to take non-alcoholie drinks, because upon the latter, in addition to his fixed salary, he will get a generous commission. He will also have an inducement to push the sale of food, for this department of the business will be entirely his own venture, and to his own private purse will accrue all that can be made out of it. This slum public has hitherto been uncleanly. It has been a place where filthy language could be heard, and where the landlord would have every incentive to encourage excess, and to break the law which forbids the selling of liquor to children and drunkards. But under the People's Refreshment House Association all these features will be changed. The occasional upexpected visit of an inspector will insure scrupulous cleanliness, and also that the atmosphere is kept as pure as possible morally, and that none of the restrictive features of the license laws are broken. Tea, coffee, and cocoa will be obtainable at all hours, and these, with other temperance beverages, will be kept to the front. Always, too, there wili be cool water on the counter for public service without cost. All the same, this house, like the others managed by this reform association, will keep in stock every kind of liquor and beer, and the manager and his barmaids will serve the same to all comers of proper age who do not give evidence of inebriety. They will be obliged to do this, just as other publicans are, by the provisions of their license.

"Naturally one wonders to what extent, if at all, these changes will reduce the consumption of alcoholic beverages. This is a point which the experience of this association, so far as it has gone, has not clearly settled. Experiments at the three reformed houses first tackled is rather against the theory of reduction than in favor of it. The first was a dirty place, and being brightened up, it drew more enstom. In the second case no custom was lost through the change. In the third case there was a falling-off, due to a more aggressive bid for patronage on the part of public houses in the same neighborhood that were run on the old lines. This looks rather ominous. But the movement is perhaps not far enough along to permit clear judgment, and meanwhile it is surely some gain to decency and sobriety to have better management of such places, to have the law rigidly kept, and to know that the profits are for the benefit of the many in public improvements rather than for the enrichment of the few.

"One thing, at any rate, has been demonstrated, and that is that public houses run on this reform basis can be depended upon to yield both the five-per-cent, guaranty to shareholders and the five per cent, for the sinking fund. The People's Refreshment House Association, tho it has been at work but four years, is annually meeting these drafts, and it still, for two years past, has had a surplus of about \$500 a year for distribution to public The progress hitherto has been rather slow, but "recently there has been a marvelous increase of interest":

"New names of the highest distinction are being enrolled, and unlimited capital is offering. The reform indeed seems just now to be gathering to itself a large share of the social and financial strength of the nation. With this quickening of interest a new organization has come into being, called the Public House Trust Company. The aims of this do not differ from those of the older society, and its plans of operation will be the same. But the People's Association, while doing good enough work on a limited scale, shows no signs of organic multiplication; whereas the from London; the management and local propagands will be in the counties and large towns. It is hoped that before long every county and borough will have its own Public House Trust Company. Twenty of these are already formed and getting ready for work, the the new movement is scarcely a year old.

"It must be kept in mind, however, that the distinguished men who are going in for this new reform are not temperance men in the American sense, only in the Scriptural sense. Not one of them is a total abstainer, and none would have anything to do with temperance movements of the ordinary kind, But the public house, as it is, they believe to be a curse. It is run for personal gain, when it ought to be run in the interests of the public. It is a mere drinking-bar, and they want to convert it into a respectable place of refreshment, giving as good a chance to non-intoxicants as to intoxicants, and associating drinking more generally with eating. The Inspiring leader of the Public House Trust movement is Earl Grey, and with him are associated, in addition to those already named, the Duke of Norfolk, the Bishop of Rochester, Earl Stamford, Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, the Duke of Northamberland, Lord Stanhope, Lord Goschen, Lord Avebury, known to the philanthropic world as Sir John Lubbock, the Marquis of Ripon, and many others equally distinguished."

#### NEW LEADER OF TAMMANY HALL,

S OME of the papers ontside of New York city think that the ostensible retirement of Richard Croker from the leadership of Tammany Itali is a very significant thing, and they hall the selection of Lewis Nixon to succeed him as an omen of better days for the organization. The New York papers, however, do not share this rosy view; they have many good words for Mr.

Nixon personally, but seriously doubt his ability to reform the "tiger." The new leader is a man of excellent education. He was graduated from the Naval Academy twenty years ago at the head of his class, and was sent to the Royal Naval College in England by the Navy Department. In 1850 he designed the Oregon, Indiana, and Massachuszett, and then resigned from the navy to become apperimenting constructor of the Cramp shipyard, and in 1855 he left that firm to start a shipyard of his own at Elizabeth, N. J., which has proved a very successful enterprise. He is aiso interested in a number of other commercial enterprise.

The New York Sun says of him:

"No leader of the type of Lewis Nixon can make himself indispensable to the organization, or even preeminently valuable to t. Croker does not want a man who would be able to build up around him a machine powerful in itself. He wants a man who is not likely to do this, and he has found that man in Mr. Nixon. In Mr. Nixon, too, he found a man of good personal reputation, to whom Tammany can point as a respectable citizen, who is willing to pose at the head of the organization, who may think that he is at the head of the organization, but who will not stand in the way for a moment if ever the time comes when Mr. Croker wishes to take up the reins again. If Mr. Nixon ever attempts to stand in the way, he will be bowled over and out. He can no more manage the Tammany machine in opposition to the wishes of such a leader as Croker, or any one of half a dozen of the members of the executive committee, than Croker could control the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He will stand at the head during the lean years that are to come, and in standing there he will offer no opposition worthy the name to the resumption of power by Mr. Croker when the fat years appear.

Tammany comment on the new leader is noticeably meager. The New York Journal asks that Mr. Nixon be not condemned until given a chance to show what he can do; The Daify News, since Mr. Munesy bought it, has not had anything to say about Tammany; and The Merning Telegraph and The Tammany and The Merning Telegraph and The Tammany Times, while telling the news of the change of leaders, do not comment on it. The latter paper reports Mr. Croker as saying in a speech in the meeting in which the change of leaders was made: "If you run this organization homestly and uprightly and in compliance with the laws of your Government, you can never,







"Let the crowned and uncrowned kings meet."
-The Philadelphia North American.

at any time, be beaten." A Chicago paper quotes this remark, and notes that Tammany was beaten at the last election, and asks what is to be inferred.

# SHALL THE PHILIPPINES HAVE A SEPARATE

Till Philippine vivil commission in its last annual report sets forth the importance of establishing a coinage system in the islands under the sanction of American law. Instead of the Mexican silver dollars, upon which the Philippine Islands have relied chiefly for their medium of exchange, the commission recommends "that a special Filipine silver peso be authorized, which shall have the constant value of fifty cents in gold." As to introducing American currency as the exclusive money of the Philippines, the commission does not think it desirable, because of the disturbance to prices and wages which would follow



AT LAST THE CURRENCY QUESTION HAS STRUCK THE PHILIPPINES.

— The St. Paul Pioneer Press,

the introduction of a new and different system of currency. The benefits which would arise from the introduction of American gold, they say, "ean be obtained from the commerce of the United States and that of other gold-standard countries, by establishing a fixed and definite relationship between the proposed silver coin and the American gold dollars," and these benefits "would be especially felt by American importers because of the simplicity of the relation."

In opposition to the proposed special coinage the Manila American prints the following editorial:

"The proposition to have a separate coinage for the Philippines may appeal to some people, but there are others who do not see the advisability of it.

"The Philippines belong to the United States and every commercial and political tie that will in any way assist to bind these islands closer to the States should be regarded as a great advantage.

"It is to our interest that the United States shall acquire a greater persige in the Orient, and the use of American money in these islands will help to attain it. Money is a very important factor in making commercial conquests. To-day the Domittion of Canada, is thoroughly loyal to King Edward, but the Canadians are also devoted to the American dollar. In most parts of Canada, instead of reckoning values in pounds, shillings, and pence, they are computed in dollars and cents. Even if this does not increase, it certainly facilitates trade between Canada and the United States.

"The use of United States money to the exclusion of Mexican currency in the Philippines would be an entering wedge that

would help to open the way for the extension of American trade in the Far East.

"It may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that money of the United States is acceptable at my time and everywhere. The United States has the largest and the finest mints in the world. No European country begins to coin zo much money, and no fault whatsoever can be found with American coin, save that some of us can never get enough of it.

"No one ever questions the value of American coin. And it is wellnigh impossible to successfully counterfeit it. United States coins are distinguished for their fineness, for their artistic finish, and for their durability. The gold reserve in the Caar of Russlas war chests includes a large amount of American coined gold. The Bank of England cherishes the American eagle is coined form.

"But how does Uncle Sam reciprocate? Every time a mail steamer from Australia arrives in San Francisco thousands, and sometimes lundreds of thousands, of pright new British sovereigns are taken to the United States mint to be melted up and recoined.

"American paper money is convenient, and every one knows

"if American money is so desirable in other parts of the world, will it not answer every purpose in the Philippines? The American dollar is always and everywhere worth 100 cents, but it is proposed to substitute for it in these islands a hybrid dollar that will only be worth 50 cents.

"If coins of that denomination are needed, and business over here, for a while, must largely be transacted on a silver basis, why not make use of the American half-follar? . . . The American 9-cent pieces is of only laft the bulk and weight of the Mexican peso, but it is worth more. And its value is unchangeable. Why? because it can be exchanged for gold at any time. It would be more convenient to use American half-follars, and no one would ever lose anything by their depreciation."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OUR plain duty to Cuba is to plane down the duty,—The Chicago Tribune.

Is HE FLANNELED?—Il may be noted that Mr. Kipling is in South Africa.

but he is not fighting.—The Philadelphia Ledger.

If President Roosevelt wants a first-class secretary for his navy, he might hand the job over to Dewey or Schley.—The Chattamage News.

Can there be anything in the nature of a secret understanding between Miss Stone's captors and the ocean cable companies?—The Chicago Tribune. Those, Englishmen who have asked Mr. Kipling 10 explain his poem are singularly reckless. He may write another.—The St. Louis Globe-Demo-

IF Neely had only been given a little more time he might have annexed Cuba without iroubling the rest of us in the least.—The Chicago Evening

In captivity, the fad of the famous Apache chief Geronimo is the culture of watermelons, which is an improvement on what he used to raise,—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE chaplain of the Senate now includes the newspaper correspondents in his prayers. He is not too blind to see the dangers of continuous association. —The Kannat City Journal.

W. J. BRYAN, Tom Johnson, John J. Lentz, and Webster Davis are all talking for the Boers, and yet the Boer outlook is as gloomy as ever. This is puzzling - The Kansar City John and.

SOMEBODY asks "Have the Filipinos any liberty bell?" Wa think not, perhaps, but they can safely claim to be represented in the crack that appears in the old bell. - The Allanda Constitution.

pears in the old bell. — The Allanta Constitution.

If some upheaval of nature should cut off the Plorida peninsula from the continent proper, Congress would probably celebrate the event by passing a prohibitory tariff against Florida fruits.—The Rochester Herald.

THE result of Mrs. Emmous Blaine's experiment of baving her servants come on duty in eight-hour relays has now been announced. She has broken up housekeeping and gone to boarding.—The Beston Heraid.

In the Hanns-Polaker contest in the (thio legislature there seems the usual division—those piedged to the Hanna side, those piedged to the Foraker side, and those piedged to both sides.—The Des Moures Leader.

JOY CHAMBERLAIN'S declaration that England should maintain ber spiandid isolation is a proposition that will be cordually seconded, we believe, by all the other nations on the map. -The Atlanta Constitution.

THE South African war has now reached that hot and uncomfortable stage where everybody is accusing everybody else of "prolonging" it. Only no one seems to think of mentioning the Boers in this connection — The Springfield Republican.

## LETTERS AND ART.

# THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. KIPLING'S NEW POEM.

R UDYARD KIPLING'S new poem, "The Islanders," published in part in our columns last week and in full in the London Times (lanuary 4) and The World's Work (New York City), has proved to be much more than a mere literary event. It has assumed the importance of a political utterance of international significance. The Times' editorial prediction that these "ringing and passionate verses" would "stir the blood of all the people of the United Kingdom," and that this "thrilling trumpetcall will not remain without a practical answer," appears to be fully justified, the there seems to be as yet little reason to expect an answer in just the form which the poet urges, namely, military conscription. The reception of the poem in England has been, in fact, a hostile one, and Gilbert Parker's remark that Kipling has produced "a sensational poetical effect at the expense of truth and justice" finds wide approval. Newspaper discussion on the different points made in "The Islanders" has been of the most vigorous character. One pro-Boer journal calls the poet "insolent, mendacious, anemic, and white livered," Even the mildest critics insist that Mr. Kipling's exaggerations exceed the bounds of poetic license. The taunt that the Colonial rides and shoots better than the Islander has hit hard and brings out many attempts at explanation. It is pointed out that in Australia and Canada a horse costs less than a bicycle, and running game is plentiful, while in England deer-shooting and hunting are for the rich only. As for the "flanneled fools at the wickets" and "muddled oais at the goals," the private soldier is even more indlenant than the officer, who indeed expresses himself more in contempt than in anger. Football and cricket, it is claimed on all sides, are themselves a kind of mimic warfare, and have produced even finer men, physically, than the volunteer training, Mr. W. I. Ford, a well-known English cricketer, calls attention to the fact that many "flanneled fools" have died for their country, and Mr. Herbert Paul, writing in the European edition of the New York Herald, under the title "Neurotic Imperialism," declares that "it was on the cricket-field-which Australians, by the way, love as much as Englishmen-that some of the best officers of the British army first distinguished themselves." Says the Detroit Free Press:

"Mr. Kipling's poem has been received with a serloumess that we on this side of the water can not wholly comprehend. He were the first statesman in Europe we might understand it; or, or if he were the prime minister, it would be evident that sught an arraignment of his country's methods might create the most incesse excitement. But Mr. Kipling does not happen to be one of the great constructive statesmen of the century, and certainly the doctrine of his infallibility has never been defined. Even a clever story-writer and a facile rimer is capable of being mischen, and, when this fact is taken into consideration, it is difficult to see why the British nation should work itself into a state of reversible accident to the continuous continuou

"The Islanders" has been commented upon almost as extensively in this country as in England, and many condicting opinions are expressed. The Philadelphia Teicgraph sees the importance of Mr. Kipling's atterance in the fact that "he voices in ringing verse the current idea prevailing at the moment among the people of his country." "Kipling has taken upon himself something of the character of a Hebrew prophet," adds the Minneapolis Journal; "he is the English Jeremiah of the day. He no longer wittes verse merely for so many guineas a line, but to warn, to instruct, and admonish his people." The New York

Nun ruminates on the changing character of the poet's function. It says:

"You think of Wordsworth as mumbling his verse to the amazement of the Rydal peasants; of Cloridge as salling on a sea of opium; of Tennyson, in spite of an occusional war poem in The Timus, as dwelling with Tithous and Ulysses. Keats and Rossetti were as far away from politics as men can be, Matthew Arnold preached to the British Philistine in prose but not in verse. In verse William Morris lived in a remote world, Swinburne shrieks or barks a political psem once in a while, but Swinburne usually abuses the other fellows, not his countrymen, of the contrymen, and the same properties of political point or rather less than a cat affects the tides.

"The general impression is that poets should cultivate poetry as a little rose-garden or cabbage patch of their own, and not meddle with the world outside their hawthorn hedge. Rudyard Kipling is not in the verse-making busness for the beauty of it, but for the sake of the use. His way of regarding 'the nature and functions of the poet,' as the essayissi love to write, is that the poet exists for the sake of stirring and direction; the parties of the sake of stirring and direction; the parties of the sake of stirring and directing the parties of the sake of stirring and directing the parties of the sake of stirring and directing the parties of the sake of stirring and directing the parties of the sake of stirring and directing the parties of the sake of stirring and directing the sake of the sake of stirring and directing the sake of the sake of

The Philadelphia Press considers the new poem a much stronger literary work than any of Mr. Kipling's revent efforts, and a great improvement on the "dull, didactic" verses on "The Reformers" printed last October. In the opinion of the Boston Herald, on the other hand, "The Islanders" is "a metrical essay of no superior vigor of argument or rhetoric"; and the Chicago Record-Herald says: "There is certainly no reason or sense in it, and when even Kipling's admirers say that many of the rimes are atrocious, and that the verses miss being poetry, what is there left to produce any effect on the nation? The wicked 'pro-Boers' alone will derive comfort from this alleged poem, the that can hardly have been Kipling's intention."

The real trouble, declares the Springfield Republican, is that Mr. Kipling is on the wrong side of the whole Boer controversy. It continues:

"The true place for a peet in this dastardly business of ripping up the Reer nationality by the roots is serving as ministrel for the superbest and most desperate deference of the superbest and most desperate deference of the superbest and most desperate deference of the superbest and most desperate deference on the superbest and most desperate deference on the superbest and superbest and superbest and superbest struggle of to,000 brave and determined men against a host of \$20,000 backed by all the resources of the richest and largest empire the world has known? The heroes of this war are Boars; all the glory is theirs. . . . Mr. Kipling may be inspired, but, if he is, his countrymen should be all the quicker to regard his dance he has been leading them with his signing and guidelines. The pied piper of Hamelin was a harmless fellow compared with this inspiring a draw guidelines.

Several papers direct attention to the enrious contrast preseated by the publication in the New York Independent of Mr. Alfred Austin's new poem, "Together," a few days before the date upon which Mr. Kipiling's verses appeared. Mr. Austin's poem is dedicated "with warmest sympathy to the American people," and is a plea for Anglo-American unity. It does not escape the ridicule that has greeted most of the literary efforts of the British poet-lanreate. On the whole, however, it is regarded seriously, and the Baltimore American thinks that "all will agree that it is about the best production, from a literary standpoint, that has yet come from the very independent Mr. Austin."

Failure of English Fiction in Germany.—Herr Lutz, a prominent Stuttgart publisher, has been attempting, during the last ten years, to introduce into Germany translations of several of the best-known English and American nowles, including Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Blackmore's "Lorna Doone."

Barrie's "Window in Thrums," Mary E. Wilkins's "Short Stories," and Marie Corelli's "Romance of Two Worlds," His experience, as chronicled in Literature (December 28), has been the reverse of encouraging. Not a single one of these novels has sold to the extent of a thousand copies, the most of them have been well reviewed in the German literary journals, "From the financial point of view," says Herr Lutz, " the result is that I have just covered costs on two of the works. On most of them there has been a loss so far. I shall consider myself lucky if I make any money on any of them." The prices of the books range between two and three marks, and the best possible talent was secured in translating them. Herr Lutz, while deploring the indifference of the German reading public to "the finest Envlish novels," points out that even the most popular of German novels eujoy but a limited circulation. "The largest sale attained by a novel-Scheffel's 'Ekkehard '-in the course of the last fifty years," he observes, "reached 150,000 copies. Among new novels of the best authors an edition rarely reaches 10,000 in the course of the first and second years."

A correspondent writes to Literatus e January 3) suggesting that Hert Lutr's luck of success was largely due to his choice of novels. The books selected, he declares, are too reclolent of local color and appeal too little to the universal human interest; and he proposes as substrutes such novels as George Eliot's "Silas Warner," Meredith's "Ordeal of Richard Feverel," and Hardy's "Tess of the PUTbervilles." "If Hert Luts gives his countrymen another and better chance, but with no better results," says the writer, "then they will deserve indeed all the hard things he says of them, wherein they will, however, find themselves not one whit behind the public of any other country, except France."

#### THE NEW WEST AND THE OLD FICTION.

N OVELS about the West have been written by the hundred, but are they truly representative of Western life? Mr. William R. Lighton, who propounds this question in the Boston Transcript, answers it in the negative. It will avail nothing," he says, "to eite Bert Harte or Mark Twain or Owen Wister or any other name on the list, in refutation. Their work was true and vital enough in relation to the phases of life they sought to

portray; but those phases were transient, merely momentary." We quote further





FRANK NORRIS

tion—good literature, if you like that phrase, but mostly untrue, and therefore rubbish. The best of it is only as the first low footbills away below and out of sight of the mountains. Two books stand out above the rest out so much by reason of accomplishment as because of their indicating better tendencies. These are Francis Lynde's "The Helpers' and Frank Norris's "The Octopus,"

Mr. Arthur Chapman, literary editor of the Denver Repubtions, writes in similar velo in The Independent (January 4). He says:

"The books of the West deal with all those dear old lay figures

with which we have been familiar since infancy almost—the those opined cowloy, full of armape drinks and bearded like the pard; the 'bad man' of baleful eyes and quiet speech, and the same of the commercial commercial the miner's daughter, a monntain wild-flower sho stoys 'Dad' and who has never been to a matifie; and the the dol miner himself (bless him ), with a simpossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck, his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck his impossible dialect, his red-flannel shirt open at the neck his red-flannel shirt open at t

"Any weekly report of Bradstreet or Dun shows that a revolution has taken place in the vast country that begins with the first up-grade after you leave Omaha. It shows that the Weshas grown out of its dialects, its red shirts, and its mountain primroses, and that its 'pants' are no longer tucked in its boots. It is a bisy, manufacturing, producing West. It even has its social circles, one of which is always designated as the swellest. It also has its golf-links, its create for grand opera, and its men who would rather be halted as charge for that any process. The product of the control of the control of the control of the between book covers, in spite of the fact that they are in the West, on both slopes of the divide from Canada to the Rio Grande?"

If latter-day miners and cowboys are to be described, they must be painted in their true colors, insists Mr. Chapman, even the they lose all their old-time picturesqueness and romance in the process. He concludes:

"Just why the real West is not exploited in fiction is one of those literary mysteries that may never be solved. But the actual conditions can not long remain 'undiscovered.' Some keeneyed genius, who recognizes the theatrical untruth of the accepted school, will each the interesting phases of actuality. Then we shall get some capital stories of the big mines with their complicated machinery and of the ranch, minus the cowboy and the romotiny. There will be stories of real mining-towns, without the stereotyped 'bad men,' and stories of the miningstock exchanges at Colorado Springs and Denver—places that do not lack the sectioners of the New York Stock Exchange or the Story of the Story of the New York Stock hashings to better sknown in oxitiations.

"These stories will not be the result of car-window observations or impressions gathered before the expiration of a Colorado summer excursion-ticket. The Indian will not figure in them any more than he figures in the streets of Denver—which is about once a year, when he comes to the Pestival of Mountain and Plain; and when he is regarded with greater 'curiosity and if he strolled down Broadway. The actual people of the West will be introduced in fistion, and the change from artificially or reality will be welcome, especially on the sun-down side of the Missouri River."

One recent novel of the West, mentioned above, namely, "The Octopus," by Frank Norris, has made a strong impression on English critics, several of them comparing the author, not untavorably, with Zola. The London Outlook's reviewer had this to say:

"With this book under his arm Mr. Norris has an excellent passport to I Pranssus. For his 'Cotopus' is, in requect of its aristic pattern or design, a long prose-poem of an interest intense and panfill, exalted by majestic philosophy. Percels it is in its essence, since, with all its dignified abstention from purenece, it reminds one of '1.a Terel and '1.a like il luminine." Ho this is cause for congratulation, the grandeur of Zola, resolutiin that external foreground to earth and bacegoon to back, is here in Mr. Frank Norris, here in his wheat-fields, as unany extracts might above."

The London Pilot says: "It is seething with life in irrepresible and antagonistic forms; life portrayed with perhaps chaotic but resistless power and with unsparing sincerity. In the bewildering complexity of this social study the author ranks himself with Zola, but in the 'milit'ing sense of nature's great generative forces with Walt Whitman. The 'leaves of grass' in this epic of the wheat have become individual and dramatic." Mr. Stead's Review of Reviews thinks the story "horrid," but of "extraorditiary power." It says:

"If you can imagine Æschylus sensationalized, and the Greek drama redressed as a modern novel, you can imagine something of the somber note which is audible on every page of this most depressing book."

#### JOHN BARRYMORE'S PICTURES.

TWO generations of the Barrymore family have been known to theatergoers as players of marked ability. Maurice Barrymore will be remembered, not only as an actor, but as the author of "Najesda," in which Modjeska starred successfully. The latest member of the family to make a bid for fame is Maurice Barrymore's son. John Barrymore, whose remarkable pictures are attracting considerable attention. Four examples of his art, which invite comparison with the weird creations of Autoine Wiertz, the Belgian painter, are given in the January Cosmopolitan. They bear the titles "Despair," "Unrest." "Jealousy," and "Fear," and two of them are reproduced herewith. "John Barrymore's work," declares Hjalmar 11. Boyesen, "is of interest not only because he has left the beaten paths, but also because he displays considerable power of thought and technique." Mr. Boyesen says further

"All of the emotions portrayed by Mr. Barrymore are the strong emotions of strong men. Take, for instance, his 'Fear,' The gaunt silent figure can have nothing to do with the fluttering heart of a child in the dark, or the cowardice which pockets gross insult, or the sudden impulse of a soldier to flee on his first smell of powder. This is rather 'where he stands, the Arch Fear in a visible form.' It is the fear which must be met face to face, such as one feels seated at the bedside of one's dearest

friend whose doom the doctor has whispered above the labored breathing; the fear of the end which seizes the man of ill-spent power. Tense, inevitable, awful Fear.

His pictures represent crises, finalities. The lonely figure on the promontory, stealthily approached by Unrest, is that of a

man who, good or bad, has lived according to his own clearly defined obstacle - overcoming plan. He has toiled up the steep, far from the crowd below him, to the ultimate point where Satisfaction is said to dwell, only to find Unrest pointing back over his path which it is now too late to retrace.

"His 'lealousy' is the insidious possessing force which tortures a man into doubting secretly the woman he has idealized and loved. It is not the power which prompts to

BORES BLANCKSONS reckless deeds or instant revenge of fancied wrongs. It taunts with helplessness,

inactivity, indecision, 'Despair,' too, is a crushing Titan in whose grasp the pigmy, man, is powerless."

"Mr. Barrymore's pictures," concludes the writer, "give great promise for his future. Perhaps when old age overtakes him he

will have shown us the awakened man, scorning the spirit of Unrest, uplifting the ideal shattered by Jealousy, throttling gigantic Despair, freed by time from the necessity of staring into the eves of Fear. Then only will his pictures reach true greatness, for they will carry the message of the real man's ability to hew his









Courtesy of The Cosmopolitan,



[January 25, 1902

try in New York and its vicinity. Many fine examples are in the ossession of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. William C. Whitney, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Mr. Arthur Kountze, Mr. Charles Alexander, and Colonel Payne. A series of twelve pieces, the molifs of which are scenes in the life of Christ, was presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, New York, by the late Mrs. William H. Cole. These were purchased out of the Barberini Palace, in Rome, together with 131 other pieces, which included the entire collection of the palace, with the exception of the family portraits. The fine specimens of Gobelin tapestry at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, mostly from the Duke of Hamilton's collection and from that of King Ludwig of Bavaria, also came to that institution through Mrs. Coles. Even with the present revival of approcuation, these tapestries now are valued at far less than is represented by the original cost of manufacture."

Probably the most famous of present-day tapestry establishments is the Beavavia manufactory, under French government control, and in its service are many of the Gobelin workmen. Generally speaking, orders are executed only for the crowned heads, altho exceptions to this rule are sometimes made. Payment is, however, demanded before the execution of the order, and it sometimes happens that from one to five years are required in which to execute such an order. The French Government now has enough tapestry to line a street ten miles long.

#### WHY HAVE WE NO SATIRE?

In the history of literature no unimportant part has been played by satirical writing. Swift's "Tale of a Tub" and "Gulliver's Travels." Thackerays's and Dickera's social satires, and the biting tronics of Voltatic and Heine—to mention no more—all exerted a potent influence upon the age in which they were created. Nowadays, however, we seem to be in danger of permitting satire to sink into the oblivion of the lost arts. Says Mr. Jannes L. Ford (in Success, January):

"It is a curious fact that, in an era which has at least produced a greater number of writers than any other in our country's history, there is scarcely a satirist worthy of the name to be found. Of story-writers and novelists we have plenty, and we can least of some humorists of distinctive individuality; but, with the exception of 'Mr. Dooley,' there is certainly not a high-class political satirist in the field, while the clumsy attempts to saturize literature, swietly, and some of our other pet institutions, that meet our unwilling gaze from time to time, awaken pity rather than laughter.

"This, in a country whose humor holds a high trank in comparison with that of other nations! It was not always so. Benjamin Frunklin made his mark as a satirist before the republic was born, and, in the early part of the century, every Presidential administration served to quicken into life some new satirical pen. Who, I should like to know, will live in history as the satirist of any) of our Presidents since Frunklin's time? I do not receil, at this mement, any great work of political scitic since receil, at the ament, any great work of political scitic since when the satirity of the present the satirity of the satirity when the satirity of the present the satirity of the

#### Bug John P. Robinson, he Says they didn't know everything down in Judee.

"The Revolution begot the 'Junius Letters'; the War of \$iz\$ made Seba Smith a saturst, and the Mexican War prompted some of Lowell's finest sarcasm. The Civil War, it is true, brought forth a short-lived race of satiritian vibres, and among these were 'Ivtroleum V. Nasby,' Q. K. Philander Doesticks, and 'Oppleas C. Kerr.' The last named derived his most deal of the state of the civil war, and which has not entirely failed from sicht in subsequent vers.

"In recent years, but one important school of satirical writing has flourished in America, for our professelly comic journals have developed humorists of an entirely different sort. During the life of Charles A. Dana, the New York Sun produced a race of satirists who wrote, for the most part, anonymously, and frequently their work, altho necessarily ephemeral, possessed the highest satirical value."

The dearth of satire can not be due to a lack of suitable material, maintains the writer, since present social and political conditions furnish "the richest field that the world has known succeeding the properties of the propert

"There are several reasons for the scarcity of satirists at the present moment. To begin with, the American public does not take kindly to satire, and the magazine age of letters has shaped writers of an entirely different class. Moreover, no satirist can go about his work with any real confidence in his ultimate success, if the realizes how few people there are who possess a laguation sense of humor. At the present day, fully nime-tenths of the reading population of this country are as impervious to fine statire as is the proverbial duck's back to a rainfall. It is for this reason that some of the most preposterous fuses, "that the world at their proposterous fuses," that the world has ever seen find it an easy matter to palm themselves off on the world at their convenience.

"The cartoon flourishes, however; and, altho we can not boast of a Hogarth, we have a number of satirists of the pencil, whose work is so broad that even the simplest mind can not fail to grasp its significance."

#### A SOUTHERN PROTEST AGAINST "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

The protest of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Lexington, Ky., against further performances of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in their town has created both surprise and amusement. "This good old drama of our childhood days," remarks the



"PORK UNCL' TOM."

He finds Lexington, Ky., worse than Simon Legree.

- The Kansas City Journal.

destined to become immortal, not so much through the efforts of its friends as the assaults of those who object to it. F. Hopkinson's attack upon it gave it quite a boom, but the effect had nearly died away when the ladies of Lexington, Ky., came forward and gave it a fresh start." Says the Chicago Post .

Brooklyn Stand-

ard Prior "spoms

-The Kausat City Inernal. "As the result of
the free advertising which the good women of the blue-grass State have given
the play, a dozen new Uncle Tom companies are reported to be
forming throughout the country—two of them right in Kentucky
inself—and we may look for a 'revival' which will outrival the
"all-star aggregation" which toured the country last spring."

The Kausas City Journal takes a more serious view of the subject, and thinks that the Lexington women's feeling that "the pluy gives wrong impressions to their children in regard to the character of their forefathers" is justified. The manager of the born lopera-house replied to his critica as follows:

"Ladies: A copy of your resolution in reference to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has been received. Replying to the same, I have only to say the war has been over about thirty-six years. Yours, etc., Charles Scott."

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# CLARENCE KING AND THE GREAT DIAMOND SWINDLE.

CLARENCE KING, first director of the United States Gelorical Survey, died in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 24 last. From an obituary notice by Dr. Marcus Benjamin in The Scientific American (January 11), it is learned that he was born in Newport, R. 1., January 6, 1842, graduated from Yale (Shefield Scientific School) in 1862, and at once began the work of



CLARENCE KING,

exploration and survey in which he made his reputation. While with the California State Survey. he discovered and named Mounts Whitney and Tyndall. From 1867 till 1872 he was in charge of the Government Geological Survey of the fortieth parallel, and in 1878, on the consolidation of the various government surveys into the United States Geologica! Survey, he became director of the combined work; but after organizing

the new survey, appointing the staff and guiding it into full activity, he resigned in 1881 to devote himself to special geological investigation. In recent years his lealth failed and he was an invalid for several years before his death. A somewhat sensational event of Mr. King's career was his discovery of the grave Wyoming diamond swindle late in 1872. This is thus related by Dr. Benjamin.

"Early in 1872 much attention was called in this country and ia Europe to the alleged discovery, somewhere in the far West, of new diamond-fields of unparalleled richness. Large quantities of precious stones had been brought thence and judged by experts to have great value. Reports which received the confidence of capitalists were made in New York and Sau Francisco, setting forth the great importance of the new find, and resulting in the formation of several companies to exploit the field. As it afterward appeared, many thousands of dollars' worth of rough diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other gems had been purchased in London, brought to the chosen locality, and sown with a free hand on the ground or carefully stuck into aut-hills. Much excitement prevailed, and there can be but little doubt that, if the swindle had remained unexposed for a short while longer, there would have been a rush to the supposed sources of wealth like that which followed the discovery of gold in California. The precise locality was kept secret for some months, and the impression prevailed that the diamond-fields were in Arizona. The discovery that they were within the official limits of the Fortieth Parallel Survey was fortunately made by one of Mr. King's staff, and he immediately set out for the designated locality. The swindle had been skilfully prepared, even to the choice of a locality geologically favorable, and the 'salting' had been so cunningly and artfully done that it had already deceived honest experts of much experience; but on the second day after his arrival Mr. King's suspicions were aroused, and he at once began a series of careful observations from which it clearly appeared that the gems were found in positions where nature alone could never have placed them, and were not to be found in places where, had the occurrence been genuine, the inevitable laws of nature must have carried them; that near every antihil found to coataia gems might still be seen the storm-worn footprints of nankind, while antihills free from human tracks were also void of precious stones; and, finally and unquestionably, that some designing hand had 'saited' the fields with deliberate and fraudulent intent. The public announcement of this result was followed by the immediate bursting of the bubble; but had this been delayed only a little while, it is certain that great disappoiatment, distress, and loss of moacy would have been suffered by many victions of the fraud.

#### LIQUID FUEL AT SEA.

THE use of oil as fuel on steamers is increasing in Great
Britain. According to Marine Engineering (January),
which prints some facts on this subject, one of the greatest obstacles to be overcome in fitting old steamers with oil burning
appliances is in making suitable oil-tight tunks. Coal-bunkers are
too light, and the rivering is not oil-tight, while the ballast tanks
at the ends and in the double bottom will not do because of the
water that might leak in. Says the paper named above:

"With former systems means have not been used to separate the oil from the water, and a small percentage of water in the fuel causes the flame at the hurners to sputter and go out, frequently resulting in an explosion upon relighting."

In a new patent system generally employed in Bagland, water separation is accomplished by using two liquid-fuel settlingtaaks of large enpacity and with special arrangements placed amidships immediately adjacent to the boiler-room bulkhead. To quote ragain.

"These tanks are fitted with all the necessary heating-coils, draining arrangements, thermometers, glass indicators, and other fittings, to enable the liquid fuel to be heated to a sufficient temperature to allow the water being freely separated. Any water which may settle in the bottom of the tanks can at once be draiged off. Each tank is made of sufficient size to contain half a day's supply of liquid fuel, so that while the liquid fuel is being used to supply the burners from one tank, the water is being separated in the other. The settling-tanks can be filled either direct from the deck or the forward liquid-fuel carrying spaces by means of a pump placed in the forward end of the vessel, or from the after-ballast tanks or cofferdam, by means of two special pumps placed in the stoke-hole. The liquid fuel gravitates from the settling-tanks through suitable filtering arrangements, which form an important point in the system, direct to the burners, and is there injected into the furnaces with a spray of steam. Each furnace is fitted with two burners. The furnace arrangemeats are such that the complete coal-burning gear remains intact, so that either coal or liquid fuel may be resorted to at will. If the vessel is burning liquid fuel, and it is found necessary from economical reasons to resort to coal-burning, then it is only necessary to rake some broken fire-bricks from off the fire-bars, disconnect the burners, and light a coal fire."

One English company, we are told, has fitted no less than fifty vessels with oil-burning apparatus and is now equipping eight more.

Microbos and Motors.—The idea of microbos as a source of motive power appears in first sight preposetrous, says the London Lancet (Jasury 4), but "a little reflection will show that indirectly even for this purpose micro-organisms may be very intimately concerned." It proceeds to develop the idea as follows:

"It is well known that if it were not for its powerful action as a drug and poison alcohol would be a cheap commodity. Sugars and starches grow in immense abundance in almost all the civilized countries in the world, and it is but a short step to contribute these into alcohol by fermentation, a process due to the agency of micro-organisms. All creates would thus serve, and the root-containing sugar, such as the maple, and even fruit such as the grape, in a time of plenty might easily be a cheap source of

spirit. Alcohol possesses excellent calorific value, it burns with a hot flame, it is easily vaporized, and it yields, as a rule, no deleterious products of partial combustion as does oil or coal. It is thus well adapted as a fuel for the motor-car, and already motor-cars are being run with alcohol and with very eucouraging results. The drawback to its use is, of course, its expense, but some effort to reduce this has been made with success by getting a concession from the Excise (at any rate, in France) to withdraw the high duty, which is done if it can be shown that the spirit has been rendered undrinkable. Such alcohol is known as 'denatured ' spirit, the addition of some highly nauseous compound making it absolutely unfit to drink whilst not interfering with its properties for the purposes of a fuel. Similarly denatured alcohol is being employed in lamps for the production of an incandescent light by the heating of the Welsbach mantle in the spirit flame. It is, therefore, not chimerical entirely to suggest that the day may come when we may not only owe our increased facilities of locomotion to the much-abused microbe, but some of our effectual means of artificial illumination also

#### TO NATURE BY TROLLEY.

THAT the trolley has done more to "bring man back to nature" than any other modern agency, and that those who object to its presence in regions hitherto secluded know not of what they speak, is the assertion of The Street Railway Journal (November 50). This statement was prompted by an editorial from the Buffalo Commercial, objecting to a proposed trolley road in the Adirondacks. Sad The Commercial:

"The Adirondacks have some merits as a wilderness, but there are strangley constituted persons who will never rest content until the North Woods are furnished with all the modern conveniences, neulcular street railways, electric lights, asphalt pavements, and afternoon concerts. A trolley live from Lake Champlain to Lake Placid is already projected, the rest will follow. The deer and the guides will slowly retreat before the march of civilization, and soon will take their places with the stage-drivers of the old school, among the "figures of the past." That is to say, such will be the inevitable end of the present tendencies, asy, such will be the inevitable end of the present tendencies. Adirondack region is made too eastly accessible to the casual tourist, the wilderness passes into history."

#### On this the journal first mentioned comments as follows.

"The preservation of the beauties of nature is a matter to the importance of which the public is far more alive than it was a century ago, but it seems to us that some of those who declaim against the invasion of the trolley do protest too much. . . It would indeed be a pity to spoil or despoil the Adironacks, but the would indeed lee a pity to spoil or despoil the Adironacks, that the would indeed the a pity to spoil or despoil the Adironacks, that the would indeed the steam railroad, the tornist and, the tornist and the temperature as at the other temperature as the core reason why the editor of the Buffalo Commercial cannot have the wilderness all to himself while he communes with nature.

"Probably the trolley less than any other transportation agency leaves any trace of its presence on the country it traverses, whether as to noise or dust or smoke, or the setting on fire of the contiguous shrubbery. The same objections have been raised to the electric railroads up the Swiss and Tyrolean Alps, yet it takes a keen eye to detect from a distance the electric cars that climb from the valley of the Arve or those that wind around the Wengern Alps up the slopes of the Jungfrau. There are many thousands of quiet, cultivated, nature-loving people who could never tread the higher Alps or penetrate the Adirondack woods but for the modern conveniences of travel; and we really do not see why their love of nature and desire for a more intimate relation with it is not as properly to be gratified as the ambitions of some mere deerslayer or well-to-do misanthropic tramp, with hobnail boots and an alpenstock. There is solitude enough left in the world for all who want it. All they have to do is to go a little farther afield; to plunge a little deeper into the woods. Meantime, the ugly, unesthetic trolley has done more than any other known agency to take man back to nature, to put the country at the very door of the dweller in the city, and to enable every one who will to dwell under his own vine and fig-tree."

#### BRIDGES VERSUS TUNNELS.

THE announcement of the Pennsylvania Railroad that it will construct tunnels under the North and East Rivers to provide a terminus in New York City for its lines in New Jersey and Long Island, brings the tunnel again fine prominence as a means of crossing bodies of water. Attempts to tunnel under the Hudson River at New York have so often failed that a huge bridge has come to be the accepted solution of the long-standing problem of a Mahattan terminus for the New Jersey roads. This problem will be solved for one road only by the Pennsylvania tunnel, but if its tunnel is built the proposed bridge will probably never be crected. Says The Scientifis. American in discussing the subject editorially.

"There is to-day a growing tendency in all the great centers of population to place the means of transportation underground, and this for the very good reason that there is no further room for them above ground. In an earlier day it was customary to build rapid-transit systems, and the approaches of trunk railroads in the great cities, on elevated structures: but the growing congestion of street traffic, velneular and pedestrain, has brought us to a time when the piers and articles of steel or stone valutious are no longer a permissible obstruction, to say nothing of objections on the score of the obstructures and the score of the obstructures. Here on the score of the obstructures of the obstructures. In the complex of the obstructure of the obstructure.

"To the engineer, and, indeed, to all of us who are attracted by engineering works of great latning and magnitude, it will be something of a disappointment that the proposed Husbon River bridge, with its vast 3,005-600 span and its towers reaching five hundred feet into the air, will not be built; but now that a great railroad company like the Pennsylvania has opiny declared in favor of tunnels as the best method of serving New York with due regard to its own interest and the convenience of the city insoft, we may take it for granted that the Hudson River bridge will never be built."

In justice to the proposed bridge, however, the writer calls attention to the erroneousness of the popular impression that a bridge would be far more costly than tunnels. The proposed two-tunnel scheme will cost far less than the proposed bridge two-tunnel scheme would one-statia as great. Hence the proper basis of comparison would be that of twelve 18-foot tunnels against one bridge; and probably the latter would be cheaper to countruct. As it is exposed to the elements, however, it would be more expensive to keep in repair and it would involve the erection of a vast viaduct and surface station that would seriously encumber the streets. Thus, as the writer says in conclusion: "The feature that will, more than any other, commend this tunnel scheme to our municipal authorities and to the people of New York is that it will be absolutely unobtrusive."

Function of Green and Blue Coloration in Animals.—An interesting investigation by two French biologists has brought out the fact that in creatures with blue or green skins, such as frogs, lizards, and various follers, these colors are protective; not in the ordinary sense, but physically, since they sift out the light rays that may be hurtful to the organism. Says Crums, in a brief note on the matter (November 30):

"We find numerous examples of green and blue coloration in vertebrates, either extending over the whole surface of the body as in the green frog, blue brand, etc., or localized in spots, as in the mackerel. These colors have the peculiarity that they are not due to a special pigment that gives its own late to the skin, but to quite a different physical phenomenon. All blue skins contain only a black pigment. Green skins have two pigments, a black and a yellow. Messrs, Camichel and Mandoul have been investigating the means by which a black pigment can give rise to a blue coloration. Pouchet, who studied these colorations, referred them to fluorescence. The obscure ultra-violet rays, according to this author, are reflected, resarded, and rendered visible. By reason of the frequency of the phenomenon and its independence of all definite auatomical structure, Pouchet called it 'cerulescence,' Observations made by the authors show that these skins have the same properties as those of artificial turbid media, such as smoke and india-ink. Like these media, blue and green skins have in general the property of being reddish by transmitted and bluish by diffused light, and they consist of pigmentary granulations whose dimensions are of the same order of magnitude as the wave-length of light. The blue or green coloration causes absorption of the red calorific radiations, which are useful to the organism, while the violet and ultra-violet radiations, which are hurtful to the organism, as they cause solar crythema, variola, etc., are rejected. The skin thus acts as a sort of sieve, permeable to useful rays and impermeable to hurtful ones. The blue and green colorations constitute a state of defense, on the part of the organism, against hurtful radiations."- Franslations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# AUTOMATIC CLOSING OF WATER-TIGHT

THERE is so much difficulty in making sure that doors in water-tight builkheads will be promptly closed in case of collision between vessels at sea that the safety assured by such builcheads has become somewhat doubtful. Much attention has been given of late to this matter, which involves the preservation of so many auman lives, and it is believed that in the hydraulic system just installed on the steamer Krouprius Villeties the problem has been as nearly solved as possible. The Scientific Junction (January 11) has the following to say editorially about this system and its precursors:

Altho theoretically there is a large degree of safety secured by the complete subdivision of the interior of modern steamships by means of water-tight bulkheads, the too frequent failure of this system to keep vessels afloat after collision would seem to suggest that the advantages are more theoretical than real. As a matter of fact, it will be found on investigation that where a well-divided ship has foundered the fault has been not in the system of subdivision so much as in the many perforations of the water-tight bulkhead by doorways and passageways below the water-line. Altho such openings are supposed to be guarded by water-tight doors, it is evident that the value of the subdivision is finally and absolutely dependent upon the efficient oversight of these doors and the care that is taken to close them in the event of collision. Many naval architects have endeavored to overcome the difficulty by absolutely prohibiting the construction of water-tight doors below the waterline; but this arrangement involves great inconvenience, especially in passenger-ships. as all communication from compartment to compartment necessitates climbing to the upper deck and descending into the desired section of the ship. The compromise which seems best to meet all the conditions is that which permits of a certain number of water-tight doors below the water-line, and the installation of a system by which they can all be automatically and simultaneously closed from a central station in case of collision. One of the most successful systems of this kind is that which has been installed on the Kronprinz Withelm, which is known as the Dorr hydraulic water-tight system. The central station is located on the bridge, and in the event of collision the officer first moves over a lever, which sets an electric bell ringing for twenty seconds at every bulkhead door. At the end of that period the lever releases the throttle wheel for starting the hydraulic closing cylinders, on turning which the doors are released and closed. When the door reaches the bottom of its scating it closes an electric circuit, and a corresponding glow-lamp in a plan of the bulkheads in the pilot-house is illuminated. The system appears to be thoroughly satisfactory, and is being applied to every vessel in the company's fleet."

Electricity and the Nerves.—Speaking of the new theory of nerve action, recently described in these columns, The Electrical World says (January 4).

"It may be remarked that, so far as the alleged discovery re-

lates to electricity, it rests upon a rather slender foundation. The ionic theory is so far from being established that it may be considered not much more than a working hypothesis, and the Chicago professors appear even to have taken unwarranted liberties with the hypothesis in their assumption as to charges rotating about atoms at different rates, of 'oue-charged' and multiple charged ions, and, in general, in assuming the existence of a definite noine incenhanism. Dr. H. P. Pratt, be 1-ray expert, confirms the discovery, however, but claims that he also had been working along the same lines. Dr. Pratt further believes that the twentreth century will prove that electricity and not sodium is the real life-giving principle.

Professor Mathews, who has been generally credited with the new theory, writes to the daily press to disclaim its authorship, which he gives to his colleague, Prof. Jacques Loeb. His own work, he says, has been strictly auxiliary to Professor Loeb's discovery.

An Artificial Larynx,-"A marvel of surgery was exhibited at the recent surgical conference at Lyons, France," says the Courier d'Etats Unis (New York), "in the person of a young man whose larvnx had been removed and replaced by an artificial one of hard rubber. The natural glottis and vocal cords are replaced by a thin rubber diaphragm with a slit in it. As the size and tension of this diaphragm are always the same, it can vibrate in only one way and produce but a single note. The mau's voice, therefore, never varies in pitch, and is much like the voice of Mr. Punch: but as the modifications of the voice which produce vowels and consonants are due to motions of the palate, tongue, and teeth, which parts remain intact, the subject can speak distinctly, the always in the same tone. Above the rubber larynx is a metal sieve, which prevents the entrance of solid food into the larvax and breathing-tubes. Liquids which trickle in are led away by a tube connecting the rubber larynx with the csophagus or gullet. There is still another tube which comes out in the front of the neck. This enables the subject to breathe more freely than he could do through his artificial glottis and gives this a rest. When he wishes to speak, he stops the hole in his neck with his finger."-Translation made for Tue LITERARY DIGEST.

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

That rays given of by radiom and similar substances, which are as similar to cavar in their action, have been shown by Bertholt and Becquered in France, in recent reports to the Academy of Actiness natived in Face property. Their effect on soin protocol and on nitric and resembles that of ordinary light, but various chemical actions that are produced by light activities of the soin of the soin protocol and on their and for examinating actions that are produced by light arrange choicing action on giasa, portealin, paper, and fock-sait, with their destructive effect on the skin is very noticeable. Seeds apposed to then are radiation will not germinate, we imprison as its effect on organic

It a recent issue of The Journal of the Worcenter Polyrecholic Institute C. M. Allen describes how the stammengies indicator may be made to record the work down by an earsman in a boat. "The boat to which the record the work down by an earsman fin a boat." The boat to which the expanse of levers, the end of which that do bearing upon the pixton of a Croaby indicator. The drum of the indicator was driven by the reduced believed to the control of the ear. While such an arrangement on each side of partition the oar at each pointed the stroke; to measure with great accuracy the easts tength of the stroke; to measure with great accuracy the easts tength of the stroke, and from an examination of the curve to determine the proper location of the foot-reast and the rowlock relatively determine the proper location of the foot-reast and the rowlock relatively in the rech."

"THE close attention which the Emperor of Germany gives to scientific and technical subjects, and the personal interest he takes in the work of men who study them, have been shown on many occasions," says Nature. The latest instance occurred when, attended by a large payal staff, he was present at the annual general meeting of the Society of Navai Architects. . . . The Times correspondent at Berlin states that the chief item in the program was a lecture by Gebeimrath Brinkmann on the changes which have been adopted in the disposition of guns in hattle-ships and the results of these changes upon naval architecture. . . To the surprise of the audience, the Emperor ascended the platform, and, after, beckoning all who were present to remain seated, spoke upon the subject of the influences of military requirements upon the development of naval construction and the disposition of artillery on ships. The presence of the Emperor at scientific and technical meetings is itself a mark of sympathy with their aime; and when, in addition, he shows himself keenly interested in the subjects discussed, the influence upon the public mind must be very great. To this influence must partly be ascribed the regard in which scientific investigation is held in Germany."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

#### WHAT IS TO BE THE UNIVERSAL RELIGION?

THIS question is tersely discussed by the Rev. David I lownie, D.D., for many years an honored missionary of the American Baptist Missionary Union. According to this view, the milleunium is not by any means so near as many suppose. He writes as follows in The Happist Missionary Review (August), published at Madray, India.

"Christianity is a unssionary religion, but so are Mohammedanism and Buddhism. All other religions are ethnic or race religions, hence are not in the context for the supremacy of the world. We believe that Christianity will finally triumph, but before it does there will come a mighty struggle, and there are indications tin the twentieth century will see it. I have an indication tin the twentieth century will see it. I have an every important part in that conflict, and may even be the center of the struggle. My seasons for this opinion will appear when we consider the geographical position of India as related to the chief centers of the respective religions."

In estimating the strength of the contending parties, Dr. Downie credits Buddhism with a host of 50,000,000 and alterents, which manifest a missionary spirit. But he does not regard the most fininterious as the most formidable of the tirals of Christianity. "Mohammedanism," he says, "with less than half the number, is much more to be feared, being much more aggressive. Of the 175,000,000 of Mohammedanis, India alone contains one-third, or about 60,000,000. Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, European Turkey, and a large part of Africa are almost wholly Mohammedan."

The writer then dissents from the position usually taken by the opponents of Mohammedanism, who generally claim that its success has been due primarily to the force of arms.

"Altho the sworpl of Islam is broken and its political power is fading, yet as a religion it shows little disposition to relinquish its claim to the supremery of the world, and in many parts is making a determined effort to make good the claim. Perhaps it is sufficient to say in proof of this statement that we have to-day a Mohammedan propaganda in America with 1,000 converts in a single city, and 2,000 more in other cities."

In urging the conquest of India by Christianity as a strategic point, Dr. Downie proposes to fight it out on three lines:

"(1) First and chief is a strong reinforcement of evangelistic missionance, several of whom should be especially fitted and example missionance, several of whom should be especially fitted and apart for work among the higher and educated classes. (2) Christian education coght to be strengthened and vestended. A merger especially expressed in the expression of the several education may deprive a Hindu of his religion, but it is gives him nothing in its place. That is hardly fair, for extrapression is better than none. Christian education also destroys Hindusenia, but it substitutes what is indefinitely better. (5) A Christian literature. . . . These educated men and women of India will read almost anything, especially if it be in English. . . . . If by these means India can be won for Christ, we shall then at least have the decided advantage of holding the stronger est positions, with America and Europe at the extremes, and India in the center."

Dr. Downie also takes occasion to refute the expressions met with in America regarding "the misrule of Britain in India," He says:

"I have lived in India for more than twenty-seven years, and I esteme it a duty as well as a privilege to bear testimony against these false accusations. . . . In the sirst place, it has put a stop to the frequent invasions of foreign tribs, to which India was subject before the British came. She has also put a stop to intestine wars, and has given the country peace. She has encouraged the development of the country, and has fostered industries. She has constructed railroads and canals, and has developed commerce. She has established a magnificent postal and telegraph system. She has also ished the arbitrary rule of the native princes, for the most part, and has given the country a government by law. But perhaps the greatest of all liftiant's beuefits to India is the excellent system of public education by which the powers native may qualify himself for public lift can usefulness. There are some 150,000 institutions of learning in India, with \$5,00,000 students, \$40,000 of whom are females. There are five great universities turning out 10,000 graduates every year."

#### A BRITISH STATESMAN'S PLEA FOR RELIGION.

ONE of the most remarkable addresses which has lately been delivered by a great stateman was given by Mr. Arthur J. Baffour before the Church of Sovitand Hone Misson and Church Extension Society in Glasgow a few weeks ago. The plea which he made racording to a report of the address which anguests in the New York Observer. December 26 was for an appears in the New York Observer.

THE RIGHT HON, ARTHUR J. BALFOCK.

ampler provision of religious opportuuities for the growing population of large cities, and especially for the insistence upon a religious faith as the necessary foundation of all philanthropic and altruistic endeavors. During the past century, he said, a revolution had taken place which had no parallel in the recorded traditions of mankind, and it was impossible that such a change should not carry with it the need and necessity,

not of any change in Christian doctrine, not of any change in religion, but of a change in the setting in which religion was to be presented to the people. There was a danger that had to be faced which could not be measured by mere statistics. Persons passed from religion to irreligion without any public or domestic revolution; they simply said to themselves that the Christian religion had probably been a such instrument of enlightenment and progress in times gone by, but it depended on a view of the world which scence had rejected. They did not wish to give it up, but housety required them to do so if they had to choose between science and religion; and so they left, almost insensibly, the faith of their fathers. Mr. Ralform continued

"Such persons are misled not as to the substance or essence of religion, but by the missaken statements of those whose business it was to teach it, and for that state of things the preaching of numriting was no remedy. There were those who had taken refuge from the difficulties of positive religions teaching in what hey impropely considered the safe ground of ethical mortalzing. That was not the business of the Christian charter. Any church which deregated from its great mission was destined to make its noradizing barren and useless. Morality was no substitute for religion, and any organized body which in a rash moment thought that that was apparently the causer path to choose was destined to find a very rude awakening."

Some thought that the days when religion was a necessity of a civilized community had passed away, or was in process of passing away. Mr. Balfour held that the growth of science and the enormous augmentation of knowledge, so far from rendering religion less necessary, made the duties of the church doubly imporative. He concluded:

"The leaven of religious life had been one of the most promipent characteristics of the Scottish people for three centuries. and were they going to allow that great heritage to diminish and fade away? Should they have to admit at the end of their lives that they left Scotland less religious than they found it, that that great element of national well-being and of spiritual excellence had diminished and waned under the light of modern civilization aud of modern education? He trusted not, he prayed not, nor did he think that they ought to have any misgiving or deepseated misgiving on that subject. If they responded to his anpeal and put upon a solid basis those great efforts to spread religion, not merely among the wealthy or the specially respectable or the specially educated, but among every class in every street and alley and backyard of our great cities, then not merely the Church of Scotland, but he trusted the cause-the cause of enlightenment and progress and true religion-would have great reason to be grateful for the efforts which they that day made."

Mr. Balfour's point of view is still further elaborated in his well-known book, "The Foundations of Belief," which has recently appeared in its eighth edition, with a new introduction and summary, and to which considerable space in the English reviews is again being given. "A statesman's leisure," remarks Literature, "could not be better spent than in writing a book like the "Foundations of Belsef"; and we are hearityl glod that it still enjoys a popularity which enables it to be republished at a popular price." The Spectator considers Mr. Balfour's book "a lotty, disinterested, and forcible attempt to contribute something to the solution of the eternal riddle, to discover and support the truth in matters most vital, if anything is vital, to the happiness of man as a thinking being." It summarizes the argument of Mr. Balfour's book as follows (December 2):

"As intelligent beings, we believe the world to be intelligible, or we certainly treat it as such, and try to understand it. But if we confine ourselves merely to what we perceive by the senses, mediately or immediately, we soon come to the end of our tether. and are landed in hopcless perplexities. On the other hand, there always have been among mankind theological beliefs of some sort, and a theological view of the universe; and science, ethics, and esthetics are all more intelligible when framed in a theological than when framed in a merely naturalistic setting, Again, all systems attach a certain sanctity to the results alike of science and of ethics. Truth is truth, and right is right, they all say, and with almost equal conviction and emphasis. But this conviction and this emphasis are irrational if the causes of these results, however far remote, are merely blind mechanical matter and force. Their very solemnity points to a different origin. The ordinary arguments should be inverted. Instead of saying the Commandments or the creeds are binding because they are divine, we must say they are surely divine because they are recognized as binding. Some, indeed, may not heed either their value or their origin, but so to disregard them is to give up knowledge altogether and to live in a world of shadows, related to each other only as events succeeding each other in time, casnal and incoherent.

An interesting and incisive criticism of Mr. Balfour's religious convictions, as expressed in his Glasgow address, appears in The Literary Guide and Rationalist Review (London, Bevember). "The author of 'A Defense of Philosophic Doubt," declares the writer of this article, "must surely have felt a littue uncomfortable in urging the claims of a system which implies that doubt, philosophic or otherwise, is a deadly sin. Has Mr. Balfour repented of his earlier indiscretious, or does he plead for religion in a sense that would be rejected by the church which availed herself of his eloquence?" The writer says further:

"So strangely does Mr. Balfour read the signs of the times that he considers the revolution which has been going on these hundred years past does not carry with it the necessity for any change in Christian doctrine"; it merely necessitates a 'change in the setting in which religion was from age to age presented to the people. This enigmatical utterance implies that theological doctrines form up part of the 'setting' of religion, tho we should have thought otherwise. Doctrine is an attempt to formulate intellectually a sentiment which is too vague to be capressed to not too vague to be obscured. What fresh 'setting' is required to reestablish the authority of religion the speaker did not explain, and it is difficult to gather from his words whether he himself had any distinct idea of its nature. To us it is clear that as long as the Christian ethic is based non a supernatural element which is not merely unvertibable, but so improbable as to be hopelessly discredited, its moral appeal will lack the vigorous ring of right reason.

"Mr. Balfour's speech is virtually a confession that the church has failed in the mission. It has done so because it has worked on lines which Mr. Balfour, apparently even now, can not perceive to have been wrong. It has incubated dogma where it should have enforced righteousness. Who can tell how different the history of the worlf would have been if a lofty moral aim had throughout been the consistent and paramount purpose of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of

#### SHOULD PASTORS WRITE NOVELS?

THE Rev. James M. Ludlow, D.D., the author of several novels, the latest of which, entitled "Deborah," is a tale of Maccabean times, has been severely criticized by a member of his church (the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church at East Orange, N. J.) on the ground that he neglected his duties as pastor in order that he might write novels. Dr. Ludlow in reply stated that he never allows his work as an author to interfere with his duties as a minister, doing his literary work chiefly in his vacations. Little importance is attached to the incident, but it has served to bring up the broader question concerning the proper relation of the pastor to literary work, and considerable interest is lent to this question by the increasing number of books that are being published from the pens of clergymen. In the Presbyterian denomination alone may be mentioned Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Rev. Charles W. Gordon ("Ralph Connor"), and Dr. Charles Frederick Goss, The Church Economist (New York, January) has collected a group of opinions from representative clergymen on the question of the propriety of settled pastors engaging in outside literary work. The most concise and vigorous statement is that of Prof. Henry Van Dyke, who says: "So long as Dr. Ludlow does his church work well, as he does, what use he makes of the rest of his time is his own business. It lies between him and his Master. Much better write books than dally at tea-parties and dawdle at talking-matches." Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of Grace Methodist Church, New York, author of no less than thirty-six books, confesses that he "hardly dares to express an opinion," but declares that, in his opinion, a pastor is entirely justified in taking time for literary work, and that "the amount of work a man should do is entirely fixed by the amount of his vital strength." Dr. S. P. Cadman thinks there are two sides to this question. By outside work, if not too much indulged in, a paster may strengthen himself so that he does better work for his own people. On the other hand, there have been "many notorious examples" of men who went too far, -"some noted men in the lecture-field who, while living, had strong church organizations, but upon whose deaths the churches fell immediately to pieces." Dr. Robert S. MacArthur contends that the pastor himself is his own judge as to the best manner in which to spend his time. He says.

"It ought to be borne in mind that the publication of newspaper articles, volumes, and the delivery of sermons and lectures bring large numbers of men and women to an author's church when they visit the city in which he preaches. If God gives a pastor remarkable power as the author of historic novels, as he has given Dr. Ludlow, the possession of that power is the divine call to its use in that department of historic inquiry. The same remark will apply to men who have the ear of the public as writers for the newspapers, or as lecturers and preachers to Chautauqua and other great audiences.

"To his own Master each pastor must give account for his use of all his time and all his talents."

# JEWISH COMMENT ON THE ZIONIST CONGRESS.

THE Zionist ideal may be a dream, impossible of realization, but it has done more to kindle the flame of altruistic and idealistic feeling in the Jewish race than has any movement in modern times. Such is the tone of the cumment on the recent



THIS VEAR'S ZIGNIST POST-CARD.

Zionist congress that finds expression in the mnjority of the Jewish papers. "Dr. Heral and his devoted band," remarks The Jervist Japonart (Philadelphia), "have accomplished accomplished exposure to promote the solidarity of Israel in five short years than their predecessors accomplished in many centuries"; and The Jewish American (Detroit), an anti-Zionist papers, says.

"Zimism is the one force that has put a purpose into the lives of those millions of our corelighmists whose very sonils have encrushed by the persecutions under which they have soffered in the hotbels of tyrampy that they call their homes. It has a kened in their breasts something of the hope and the idealism that the words of the prophets aroused in the hearts of exited hated in the ancient days. And that is enough to justify the existence of the movement."

The report of the Fifth Zionist Congress, held in Basle, Switzerland, from December 26 to 30, is printed in full in The Jewish

Chronicle (London, January 3), and makes quite a remarkable shawing. About 20 older-gates attended the sessions of the congress, hairing "from Johannesburg to trkutsk (Si-beria), from Belfast to Rangoon, from Montreal to Sydney," and including Dr. Theodor Hersl, the father of the movement, Dr. Max Nordan, Israel Zangwill, Sir Francis Montefore, and many other celebrated figures.

The two most noteworthy events of the convention were the speeches of Drs. Heral and Nordau, the one optimistic and full of enthusiasm, the other pessimistic and severely critical of Jewish shortcomings. Some disappointment was felt because Dr. Heral's much-heralded pronuncianmento regarding his interview with the Sultan of Torkey turned out to be but a statement that Abdul Hamid had authorised him to make public the fact that "in the reigning Calif the Jewish people has a a friend and protector." During the progress of the congress, Dr. Heral received a telegram from Yildiz Klosk, expressing the "high imperial sastisfaction of the Sultan." According to the correspondent of The Jewish Chronich (London), Dr. Heral was the heroic figure of the convention, and his "commanding personality scenaed to dwarf every one else into insignificance." "To his followers," declares the same writer, "he seems wrapped in the invisible halo of his splrit. They divine in him a glory which they can not see with the eyes of the flesh." The correspondent continues:

"If Herzl's speech was the bread of our banquet, Nordau's was its meat, the dessert at this congress being provided by Zangwill. Dr. Nordau's address commanded the rapt attention

Or. Nordan's atoures commanders to rap a teterino of the delegates for over an hour and a half, loud and long-austained applause being the only form of the delegates for over the stress subjected. It is not the subject of the great savant, with his curious blend fleorine strength and dove like gentleness. When dealing with the miseries of the Russian and Rumanian proletariat, the orator's voice trilled with sympathetic emotion, which anon swelled into a positive roar, when with flashing eye and animated goad the core, when with flashing eye and animated goad the control works of the millionaires to the great Jewish cause.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the Jewish Colonial Trust, it was reported that the total number of shareholders is now 126,000, and that the money subscribed amounts to about \$4,250,000. No practical steps were taken by the congress toward the disposition of this money beyond the decision to establish a legally safeguarded business in Palestine with a cupital not exceeding \$80,000, and, if possible, to establish also a loan agency among the Russian Iews.

The fracish Chronicle editorially comments most favorably on the sessions of the congress, and while it refuses to become a convert to the full Sionist theory, declares itself "gratified and impressed by the spectacle of Jews gathered from the ends of the earth to take counsel over the position of the race." It says further:

"The congress has been called the Jewish Parliament, the it can hardly be regarded as representative of all the Jewish people. But if it is to receive this somewhat grandiloqueut name, then it must in fairness be admitted that it bears favorable comparison with most of the other parliamentary bodies that free and fune and sometimes legislate in Europe. In sheer picturesqueness, a body whose members hail from places so far apart as reviewed to the properties of the properties



STAMPS OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL LAND FUND,

of the chair than is sometimes to be witnessed in continental parliaments, and many of the speeches, while cloquent in the extreme, were conceived in a spirit of perfect moderation, and were free from the ugly blemishes (such as the attacks on anti-Zionists) which disfigured the eloquence of previous Zionistic orators."

An increasing number of Christian thinkers are showing sym-

pathy with Zionist ideals. Hall Caine's interest in the new movement has been widely noted. In Boston a few weeks ago Prof. Crawford H. Toy, of Harvard, spoke at a Zionist meeting, and Dr. Edward Everett Hale sent a letter to the same meeting. lewish Comment (Baltimore), in calling attention to these facts, declares that "fairly interpreted, this all means that a new topic of the first importance has been placed before the civilized world for discussion." The American Hebrew (New York) thinks that the Basle Congress has "transformed the Zionist movement from a mere wind organization into a force with a practical end in view." Dr. Richard Gottheil, writing in The Maccabaan (New York), a new Zionist monthly, greets the convention as "the deliberation of a people determined to end the persecutions and wrongs of centuries." The American Israelite (Cincinnati) is probably the most outspoken of the American Jewish papers in its opposition to Zionism, and The Jewish Messenger (New York) takes a similar position, contending that "the remedy may prove worse than the disease." Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, writing in The Reform Advocate (Chicago), says:

"If the Zionists prove to us that Palestine, toward which uncoubtedly the eyes of the victims of modern nationalism in Russia and Galicia have been turning, will bring them relief and work their redemption, we shall to the utmost of our competency cooperate. The Jewish state under the protectorate of the European Powers we are afraid will not soon arise. But we think that Jewish colonies and settlements in Palestine will. And this soberer venture will be the permanent, we even think it will be the solo outcome of the Zionistic agitation.

## A DEFENSE OF THE JESUITS.

PROBABLY no religious society has played a more prominent part in European history than has the Society of Jesus, which soon after its inception became the object of persecution, not only from its Protestant enemies, but from the very church that it was called into being to espouse. The Jesuit Order has incurred the dread and suspicion of Roman Catholic bishops, archbishops, and popes, and it has been repeatedly suppressed by the church. It has been attacked in all countries and has been expelled from many, and at this moment it is being forced to leave France as the result of its refusal to comply with the requirements of recent anti-clerical legislation. Yet according to M. Henri de Ladevèze, a French scholar of some note, the ill-treatment of the Jesuits has been as baseless as it has been unjust, and in the current issue of The Open Court (Chicago), he enters into an elaborate defense of this remarkable Roman Catholic order. We condense his description of the history and constitution of the Society of Jesus:

"The Society of Jesus, founded August 15, 1534, in Paris, by Ignatins Loyola and six of his companions, was canonically instituted September 27, 1540, by the Bull of Pope Paul III., Regimini militantis ecclesia. It comprises, as do all religions orders, two kinds of members: Fathers and Lay Brothers. Fathers are either priests or destined to become so; but they do not definitely belong to the Society until after they have gone through a very severe and long term of probation. After a novitiate of two years, they take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and receive the title of 'approved scholastic,' In this capacity they apply themselves, at their superiors' pleasure, either to teaching or to the study of theology, philosophy, literature, or science, until, having passed ten years in the Soclety and having attained the age of thirty at least, they are elevated to the rank of 'spiritual coadjutor,' They are employed, according to their capacity, in teaching, preaching, or in various ecclesiastical ministries, in the mission-field, etc. Ultimately, after they have been tested during a further term of several years, they are allowed to make their solemn profession, which includes the vow of obedience to the Pope, peculiar to the Society of Jesus; or, if they are found wanting in any of the necessary qualifications, they are retained with the title of 'Jesuit of the three vows,

which confers no further prerogatives; or, if they are found utterly unworthy, they may be expelled from the order. The Lay Brothers, who are much less numerons, take their vows after tenyears' trial, if they are thirty years old at least. They are called 'temporal brothers' and are employed as porters, cooks, sacristans, etc.

"The Society of Jesus has really but one head, the General, who, before the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope. resided at the Gesu in Rome. He must be a professed Jesuit of the four vows, and it is the professed Jesuits of the four vows only who take part in his election, which is by secret ballot. He has four 'assistants' to help him, and an 'admonisher,' elected in the same way as himself, to keep him in, or, if need be, to bring him back to the right path. The electors of the General have the right of deposing him if he is guilty of a serious fault, He delegates, usually for the term of three years, a part of his authority, in each community, to some member of the Society, professed Jesnit or no, who thus becomes, for the time being, the superior of his brother members. Furthermore, the various establishments of the same district form a province, which is more or less extensive in proportion to the number of institutions it contains, having at its head another delegate, always chosen exclusively from among the professed Jesuits, who bears the title of Provincial."

"As may be judged from this sketch," comments M. de Ladeveze, "the Society of Jesus is founded on very wise and very liberal principles; very wise, for there is but one authority, and I need not dwell on the advantages accruing from this fact; very liberal, since this authority emanates from the free choice of those who recognize it, and is never in danger of degenerating into tyranny, because it is subject to the rule whose observance by all it is its special mission to secure." The Jesuit Society has been condemned for its strict vows, its system of rigid supervision, and its practise of casuistry; but the writer maintains that its rules and regulations are the same, in all essentials, as those adopted by every important religious order since the sixth century. "No other body," he says, "studies its subjects so minutely, nor for so long a time, before admitting them; in no other body have the future members so many means of welghing during so long a period, not in theory only but in practise, the advantages and disadvantages of the engagement they aspire to enter into." He continues:

"Without having the picturesque costume, without practising the extreme outward mortifications of monastic orders properly so called, the Jesuits apply themselves, more perhaps than all others, to inward mortification; and it is difficult to understand the state of mind of a man who, having all the requisites of earthly happiness, knocks at the door of their novitiate. And yet youths, magistrates, priests, officers, noblemen, all classes of society, but especially the upper classes, furnish them with recruits. and, in Catholic countries especially, very few names that are to be found in the book of the peerage but are inscribed in theirs. How then is one to explain the accusations that are brought with such unrelenting animosity against religious who. if they are guilty, have certainly not yielded to personal motives in becoming so? For what could the motive be? Pecuniary advantage? But the greater number of the Jesuits belong to rich families and had to renounce their fortune to enter the society. Ambition? But most of the Jesuits occupied enviable positions in the world, some having found them in their emblazoned cradles, others having won them by personal work and merit. Besides, the order founded by St. Ignatlus, which differs from others in so many ways, differs also in this, that its members can not accept any dignity either civil or ecclesiastical; they can not become either cardinals, bishops, or even simple canons,-unless the Pope forces them so to do on pain of committing mortal sin. The words that Dante saw written in black letters over the gate of hell: 'Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate,' would not be out of place on the doors of the houses of the Society of Jesus as applied to ambition,"

All the reproaches that are leveled against the Society of Jesus, declares M. de Ladevèze, can be leveled, with equal justice, against all the religious orders and against the Roman Catholic Church herself; and even their worst enemies are compelled to admit that the Jesuits have labored ceaselessly and dutifully, without any personal gain, in tuition, in preaching, in missions, and in aiding the dying. The writer concludes:

"If we consider them from a purely lay point of view, we are astonished at the services they have rendered, and at the number of distinguished men they have produced in the space of three centuries, in tuition, in science, and in letters. "There are amongst them,' says Voltaire, 'writers of rare ment, scholars, corators, geniness." No other religious society,' confesses D'Alembert, 'can boast of having produced so large a number of men famous in science and in letters. The Jesuits have practised every variety of style with success; doquence, history, antiquity, geometry, profound and poetic literature: there is hardly a class of writers in which they have not men of the first

"Shall we consider the lesuits as private persons? There are very few amongst them, as everybody admits, who give any serious cause for complaint: no other body has ever counted so few unworthy members. It is always their spirit that is attacked, But I have already said that their spirit is the spirit of Catholicism whose best representatives they are. Let their oppouents reproach them with being Catholics, if reproach them they must: but let those of us, who are conscious of the injustice of such a reproach, recognize the good in them; as to the rest, let us remember that they are human, and therefore subject to the faults and failings we all share, but against which they strive far more constantly and efficaciously than do so large a number of ourselves, so large a number, above all, of those-the race shows no sign of extinction, alas !-who having expended all their severity upon others have nothing but unbounded indulgence at their disposal when it comes to dealing with themselves."

#### WHAT WOULD THE FREETHINKER SUBSTI-TUTE FOR THE BIBLE?

SOME time ugo the Boston Investigator, a paper widely circulated among Freethinkers, sent a letter to a number of its subscribers containing the following question "What would you substitute for the Bible as a moral guide?" The following replies are among the most interesting and representative of those received: Judge C. B. Waite . "The sense of justice should be our moral guide." Hugh O. Pentecost . "If any one believes a substitute for the Bible is necessary, let it be 'Leaves of Grass,' by Walt Whitman." H. L. Green, editor of The Free-Thought Magazine: "Substitute the teachings of science." Dr. R. W. Shufeldt: "Education." 1. Rayne Adams: "Common sense." Rufus K. Noves, M.D.: " 'Precepts of the Seven Sophists' are an ample substitute for the Bible." George E. Macdonald, "Select from ancient and modern custom what cultured reflection approves." George Allen White "Let us have the best of Zoroaster, Buddha, Homer, Zeno, and Jesus," John P. Guild: "Brains." Franklin Steiner, "Reason and experience." Dean Duilley: "A scientific encyclopedia, compiled by men like Spencer and Huxley." Alexander E. Wright: "Spencer's 'Data of Ethics."

The Universalist Leader (Boston, January 11), commenting on this miscellaneous assortment of views, finds in them the expression of a definite tendency in modern thought, but declares it to be a tendency that can result only in "a chaos of moral philosophy and an obscuration of simple, definite, straightforward moral discrimination." It continues:

"One plain truth is that the morality of the world, even its conventional morality, is the product of the long ages of toil and suffering. Marriage and marriage laws may be imperfect and often a failure, but there is a bottomless pit just beyond the repudiation of these. It is well to see just where we are going. In all this tumult about the "authority" of the Bible let us keep clearly in mind the drift of things. Whatever the critics may say, the mass of mankind onced and must have some simple, direct, specific moral precepts. Without superstition, or the suspicion that because a thing is written in the Bible it is different from the same thing out of the Bible, we may affirm that in all literature and all life there is nothing to compare in simplicity, of directness, and universality with the Decalog and Beatitudes. Thou shalt not kill, steal, bear false witness, commit adultery, or cover, are things concerning which the intelligence of the average man will not go askray if let alone. The Golden Rule can be understood by a child, and sages do not get beyond it. One can easily understand the protest against that interpretation of the Bible which counts covenants, sacrifices, doctrines, or church government above plain morality, while at the sane time he may prize these old codes of conduct which are the landmarks of the Book as the finest things in the moral history of nan.

"We need a revival." Social radicals need a revival. There is chaos and disorder among those who jaunity tilt at moral opin ions or conventionalities which are the product of ages of experience. We need a revival of 'brains' and 'common sense,' we need to get down to the fundamental proposition that while we regard Spencer, Huxkey, and Walt Whitman as friends of truth, we are not ready to substitute them for Moses and Jesus as the moral lawgivers of the race. We need only to compare these raplies of the Critical Policy of the Bible with the Decalog and the Beatitudes to see how infinitely superior to their critics are the materials of the Bible in moral profundity, universality, simplicity, directness, and grandeur."

Dr. W. A. Croffut, a writer in the New York Truth Secker, takes up the discussion from the radical point of view, affirming that the Christian allegation "that the Agnostic has nothing to substitute for the superstitions be would destroy, that all his teachings are negative, and that while he ruthlessly tears down he never seeks to build," is the reverse of the trutil. He says (December 21)

"As a matter of fact, most men in civilized society have a system of ethics for the control of their private lives which is decrived, not from any book, but from necessary contact with their fellows. There could be no peace muong men without a tacit agreement not to invade each other's rights. That such nu agreement was essential to human comfort was known long before Christ, before Moses, before Cain, before Zoroaster, before Confucius, before the Egyptian sage sculptured his moral code upon the walls of Thebes. It became known as soon as the troglodyte associated with his species and began traffic."

Agnosticism, declares this writer, offers men, in exchange for Christianity, "goodness without fear of God; happiness without heaven for a reward; law without a lawgiver; instural morality; instead of artificial morality; enlightened self-interest as the natural basis of ethics; and experience from contact with our fellows as the real guide to conduct."

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. J. R. STEVINSON, professor of ecclesiastical history in the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York made vacant by the death of Dr. Purves. Dr. Stevenson is a comparatively young man, and in a member of the international Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

IR THEOROM, L. CYLER, of Hoodyn, has been celebrating his eight their birthinds, and the comprations of a least of frends. The Europelist devices a special issue to this noteworthy event. "Dr. Cuyler," remarks The Index-bard," has prepared during these mearly size to marks The Index-bard, and the Index of the Index of the Index thousands of articles on religious themes." In addition, Dr. Cuyler is the author of about Leweny books.

This reports of the declining health of the Pope lend instreas to the following account of his well, taken from the Gourzie of Ratio Chear "Fine fortune of the Pope is a full well, taken from the Gourzie of Ratio Chear "Fine fortune of the Pope is a full hand to the Chear of the Pope is a full hand to the Chear of t

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

# BRITISH SOLDIERS AND BOER WOMEN.

A NGRY remonstrance fills the English newspapers as a result of German cancatures described as "vile slanders." These caricatures are based upon Boor war conditions, real or alleged, as they affect the honor of female captives. Thus The St. James's Geattle (London).

"Surely a point has been reached at which it should be found



UNRECORDED HISTORY-THE TOP OF A KOPJE, A.D. 1990.

THE AGED RIP-VAN-KITCHENER (aside to his venerable Tommies):
"Aha! The only survivor 'coming in 'at last!"
THE LAST OF THE HOERS: "Vaid a momend! Vod derms you gif me;
mein gombled intebendence "moddervise | Dielb always on gontinando."

possible to convey a wish to continental governments that an authoritative contradiction might be made of the vile slanders of the continental press on the livritish soldier in South Africa. Mr. William Maxwell, the late special correspondent of The Nandred at the front is as he was also during the tour of the Duke and Duchess of Corawalli, writes a letter to his paper this morning giving specimens of the latest absurd and scandalous accusations.



PARTNERS.

BRITANNA: "After all, my dear, we needn't trouble ourselves about the others."

COLONIA: "No; we can always dance together, you and 1!"

made by the Berlin Tagliche Kunduchau. This journal is one not only of extabblished position, but read almost entirely by the import classes in Germany, yet it states specifically that thirty-five per cent. of all Borr women and girls have been outraged by British officers and soldiers, that one-half of the 'British increasaires' are tainted and are breeding a 'generation of criminals,' and that young girls of twelve years of age and upward are driven to Pretoria and forced to sacrifice themselves by torture."

It is upon allegations of this mature that the offending caricatres are based. A cable message to the New York Times says that the London Times has eitherfully protested. A copy of the issue contaming the protest has not, at this writing, reached the United States, but it is in part, according to the New York Times's cable report, as follows.

"These papers are not gutter-sheets, but are sold everywhere at the stations of the state railroads, even at Potsdam station,



TO WHOLE WORLD AN ENGLISH PLAN PUBLING.
Unfortunately, the trick does not seem a success.

where the Emjeror is constantly traveling. He was finally obliged to personally order their removal. Neither are these papers amonymous. One of the most infamious of all, entitled "The Beet War," bears on the title-pages the names of persons distinguished in the literary and artistic world of Germany. From a purely technical standpoint the paper is an art production, but it is difficult to find words to convey a notion of the fifth which it is childred and writers centure to lay before its cultured German readers. British soldiers are represented as robbing the dead, Mr. Chambelshir's state-coach is depticed as a cart laden with skeletons, and King Edward is shown dead drunk in this helprom receiving the news of cronje's surrender,"

The Taglibe Rundshau (Berlin) gives as authority for its accusations the foames of Dr. Vallentin, "a former Transaction official who fought with the Boers"; Fred Lavelle, also a Beeringting reservint, and others whom it describes as "closely connected with members of the Boer Government." In reply The Standard was

"In a letter which we print to-day from Mr. Maxwell, our late special correspondent in South Africa, attention is called to some ruly atrocious specimens of vilification, which a Berlin newspaper of some repute, the Tagliche Rundichan, has thought fit to lay before its readers. Accusations of the most monstrous character are made against our officers and troops. We are told that the concentration-camps were hells of iniquity, and that more than a third of the women and girls in the annexed colonies have been made the victims of brutal lust on the part of British officers and men. Other charges almost too loathsome to be repeated are made. It is true that some of these offenses, and one in particular, of a peculiarly painful character, were freely charged against the Germans in France in the war of 1870. But this fact renders them none the less fantastically absurd when applied to a 'mercenary,' so orderly, so well-behaved, and so considerate as our own patient, enduring, and kindly 'Tommy Atkins.' Mr. Maxwell shows that the alleged evidence on which the Berlin journal affects to rely is no evidence at all. Its authors-mercenaries in the true sense of the term-were foreign agents in the service of the Boers, who have come back to Europe to calumniate their victorious foes, to whose elemency, it may be, some of them owe their liberty and lives."

The same paper cites the French military attacké and others who attest the good conduct of British soldiers. But the caricatures, according to last accounts, continue to be offensive, all of them bearing very pointedly upon the alleged violence, all of twomen. The Datify News (London), which warmly opposes the Salisburg Government, brins this item from Vienna:

"A meeting of women has been held in one of the suburbs here to protest against the treatment of Boer women and children. A Vienna doctor named Sens, who served in the Boer army and has only just returned, gave a number of details of outside which he alleged to have been committed upon Boer women and girls. These, he said, were not the work of truops who were sent out at the beginning of the war, but of the reserves who went later."

## OUR FRIENDS IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

THE attitude of the European Powers during our struggle with Spain a few years ago is the subject of continued dispute abroad. The matter seems to have been reopened as a result of this statement in a recent number of the New York

"When the French Government, at the initiative of Austria, was approached with a proposal of common mediation between the United States and Spain, the reply of France was identical with that of England. This was that, if all the Enropean Powers agreed to mediate, Frince would not wish to remain alone in refusing cooperation to preserve peace. But at this moment, most unexpectedly, Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Poreigu Affairs, communicated to Count Villagonzale, the Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, the absolute and formal related to the state of the state

This statement of the case was quoted recently by the Washington correspondent of the Loudon Times, and it was promptly challenged by that paper in its editorial columns. It adheres to the story that has found wide acceptance here, to the effect that the proposed combination of European nations in Spain's behalf was prevented by the refusal of England to participate, and not by any such course on the part of Russia or Prance. It remarks that M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreiga Affairs of France during our war with Spain, "with superior adoutness, contents himself with remarking that "the story has been contradicted twenty times": that the United States Government knows 'perfectly well the whole truth of the matter,' and that it willingly accepted the good offices of France during the negotations for peace."

The London Times then proceeds to speak of the new version of the case as given above from The Tribinn. It says:

"Whatever the opportunities for knowing the truth that author fof the new version) may have enjoyed, he did not use them to the best advantage. He professes to know the answer of the French Government to the Austrian proposal for a common mediation between the United States and Spain. He asserts that it was identical with the answer of England, and that it was to the effect that, if all the Powers agreed to mediate, France would not hang back. If those assertions are true, our correspondent says, the Washington Government is strangely misinformed. It does not believe that England gave Austria any such answer. It believes that she gave a very different answer, and the 'authoritative ' personage, our correspondent states, either does not know what that answer was, or gives an account of it which is incorrect and wholly misleading. , , , Whatever the tenor and tone of the supposed communication to Count Villagonzalo may have been, our correspondent positively asserts that it was not this step, but 'the distinct refusal of Lord Salisbury's Government to be a party ' to the Austrian scheme which disposed of that hopeful project, to the bitter and enduring disappointment of continental enemies of the Anglo-Saxon race. England, he declares, was not content with holding completely aloof. Lord Salisbury used language which convinced the Austrians that in no event could they have the cooperation of England, and without that cooperation the Austrians knew their designs were futile. M. Hanotaux is much more cautious than the 'personage.' He says the story has been often denied, but he prudently abstains from deuying it himself. The United States Government, as he very truly says, know all about it. They do, and that circumstance makes the fact that they too have never denied it significant. They made use of the good offices of France in conducting the negotiations, but the special reason why they did so was, as M. Hanotanx must well know, because France had shown herself rather ostentatiously the friend of Spain."

Documentary evidence of these facts exists, proceeds *The Times*, "and that evidence may be produced if Parliament or Congress choose to call for its production." The French newspapers have been silent on the subject since the new version was produced, and the Paris correspondent of the London newspaper makes this silence the subject of a pointed despatch,

# ITALIAN IRRITATION OVER AMERICAN LYNCHINGS.

THE lynchings of Italian subjects in certain parts of the United States have become the subject of warm debate in the Italiau parliament and press. Says the *Tribuna* (Rome):

"That the American federal Government can not, in the prenet state of the line, intervene for the protection of foreign citizens is indisputable. But for this very reason McKinley, after repeated lynchings had called forth protests and diplomatic remonstrances from Italy, realized the necessity of remedying this defect in the laws and obligations of the American Government. Can it be possible that Roosevelt, who has such lofty ideas of the duty of guardinaship inherent in his office that, defying prejudice, he invites mean of color to his own table and appoints them to office: that Roosevelt, who understood his duty to cut off the head of the hydra of Anarchy that had made its lair in the matis-social evil of lynching, from putting an end to a moral and judicial anarchy that strikes both at the laws and the fair fame of the United States? We can scarcely credit it."

What the Italian Government desires, according to The Datly. News (London), "is the real and permanent remedy of having federal laws to give Italian subjects the protection guaranteed by treatise." The Standard (London) thus summarises the language of Signor Prinetti, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in addressing the Senate at Rome:

"The Italian Government would continue to protest, in the hope of obtaining satisfaction, against a state of things which constituted an offense against international treaties. It had expressed a confident hope that the federal Government would succeed in preventing such incidents in the future, and had

pointed out how serious a thing it was that the Government of the United States should declare uself unable to maintain its engagements in conformity with international treaties. The Government of the United States had not replied in writing, but had admitted that the Italian claims were well founded, and had promised to consider the question most carefully,"—Translation made for The LITERANY DIONS.

## IS THE QUEEN OF SERVIA RESPECTABLE?

THE reputation of the Queen of Servia is warmly discussed in continental newspapers as a topic closely allied with the destinies of the Balkan states. The *Independance Belge* (Brussels) says:

"The news that the King and Queen of Servia are soon to pay a visit to the court of Vienna is, to say the least, astonishing, and it is difficult to



OF EEN DRAGA OF STRVIA

tance by royal families."

Very serious allegations angainst

give it credence.

Now that it has

been officially set-

tled that the Czar

and Cearing of Rus-

sia will have an in-

terview with the

Servian sovereigns,

it would, no doubt,

be only good policy

to have them pay a visit to Vicana in

order not to make it

too evident that Ser-

via has passed completely under the

domination of Rus-

sta. . . . But King

Alexander and

Queen Draga are

sadly in need of

a rehabilitation of

their reputation.

now seriously compromised by scan-

dal. . . . They have

been held at a dis-

Queen Draga's personal character were made by the Phicola (Trieste), whereupon the edition was confiscated by the police, The Tomps (Paris) goes very thoroughly into the subject of Queen Draga's reputation as it affects the situation in the Balkans, saying

"The King, it appears, remains in love with his wife. This fact upers many plans, but it can not fairly be alleged to the discredit of a husband, even when he is on a throne. He has not yet, it is said, after eighteen mounts of marriage, lost lune of direct posterity, and he is resolved not to bring my the quosition of the succession muttle circumstances themselves lung it my, and only then in case it is a matter of certainty and not of mere consequent."

After dismissing as sille the tale that King Alexander is not love with a younger sister of the Queen, "whose leants is not of the sort to inspire guilty passion or to occasion trouble in the family," the Temps considers the effect of Queen Draga's past upon the Balkan problem. It concludes

"When political policy speaks, when it becomes a question of the influence patiently acquired at Belgrade by a sagacious diplomacy, when, moreover, all that can be brought against a queen is the fact that she was once a shepherdess—or something similar—as we read in the fairy tales, and that she won the heart of a king, then the accredited representative of state policy has but to say a word. The clouds vanish."—*Translations made for The LITERARY DISEST.* 

# EUROPE ON THE REBUKE OF GENERAL MILES.

E UROPEAN newspapers seem to think that the rebuke to General Miles administered by President Roosevelt is good evidence that in the United States the military is subordinate to the civil power. Says the Temps (Paris):

"General Miles, in giving his interview to the reporter of a Cincinnati newspaper, expressed himself in intemperate langauge, talking like a soldier who little knows how to gloss the truth' about the court of inquiry and its majority. This was a fresh scandal. There would have been some excuse for a veteran of a great war coming to the support of a brother in arms unjustly dealt with, and taking the side of Schley and Dewey against the navy chiefs. But it could not be tolerated that the commander-in-chief should insult, through the press, a naval council of war. In the United States there is no trifling with the principle of the subordination of the military power to the civil power. Secretary of War Root asked General Miles for an explanation, which the latter gave with more eagerness than coherence. Thereupon President Roosevelt severely admonished the general, told him not to repeat his act, and warned him not to expect imminity for future errors."

This extract fairly represents journalistic opinion abroad, with exceptions, however. Among them is *The Saturday Review* (London), which says:

"The public were largely adverse to the judgment, and among the rest General Miles, who of course was interviewed. For his ekpression of opinion, which he justified on the ground that he asks existing the right of a private citizen, he was first reprimanided by a letter and afterward had up like a naughty school-by lefore the President and with the full force of the President's powerful voice told before a considerable assembly that as commander-in-chief he ought to mind his own busiless. By way of adding to the general silliness one of the American papers justifies Admiral Schelley lay a reference to Nelson, who, we are glad to know, disobeyed the orders of Admiral Jarvis in attacking the Preinch at Tradition: I start in the start of a distribution of the proper superson of the American papers and the start of the states. The present the start of the

# HAS CHILE SPOILED THE PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS?

Tills question must be answered in the affirmative, declares the London Spectator, which thus explains Chile's atti-

"The little state is supposed to dislike North American influence. She has already spoiled the Pan-American Congress, and she is believed to wish for a South American federation for defense, which might greatly interfere with North American ascendence."

The Chilcan attitude attracts more attention in the foreign press than any other single feature of the congress, excepting the position of the United States. The Frankfurter Zeitung calls attention to Chile's mawillinguess to take part in the congress unless all existing international disputes were eliminated from the scope of arbitration. The Independance Integret Hurselb stays as check to the congress now can not spoil "the vast project" of Pan-Americanism. The Union Ibero-Americana (Madrid) denounces the United States for causing all the mismunderstandings in the congress. It says the South American Powers would be harmonions if the North Americans would let them alone. The Efront Madridy is of the same opinion. The

Lci (Santiago, Chile) repels all insinuations that Chile is responsible for disagreements. Of the subject of arbitration in the congress it declares :

"So far as the Chilean delegates are concerned, the most absolute conviction prevails throughout this country that they understand their duty perfectly and that they will interpret with wisdom the language of reason and of justice. We trust that at the end equity and right will emerge from the Pan-American Congress like pure gold from the crueible, and that the intrigues and calumnies having for their object the nullification of the gathering in Mexico will come to naught,"-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.

THE persistent rumors of the failing health of the Pope seem to find confirmation in the letter from the Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle (London), containing the news, cabled to the New York Tribune, that while the Pope was granting an andience to American pilgrims last Monday, he was taken with a fainting fit just as he was about to address them. The Pontiff, however, after being conveyed to his apartments, soon recovered.

A telegram recently received by the Temps (Paris) from Rome relates that the Pope complains to all foreign visitors of the false accounts of his health. "You see," he is reported as saying, "that it is not all over with me. I work six to eight hours a day. and my work is not easy, for it embraces the whole church. Please say that I am not yet dead." The Figure (Paris) also recently published a letter from Rome, contradicting the statements relative to the failing powers of the venerable head of the church. In an interview held by the correspondent with Dr. Mazzoni, the physician emphatically says:

"You may coutradict all rumors as to the failing health of the Pope. His health could not be better, and the wonderful old man, according to his custom for sixty-four years past, continues his active life, which demands a tension of mind, an amount of intellectual effort of which you can form no idea. From what I can see now, there is no reason for predicting an immediate change. . . . For my part I predict that Leo XIII. will live to be a centenarian."

The Allgemeine Zeitung (Munich) contributes an article on the subject of the Pope's health from the same point of view. It is taken from the letter of the Rome correspondent of the Kolnische Volkstag :

"The Holy Father is now ninety-two years old, and it is not a matter for wonder if his great age should assert its right to be felt. But he who speaks of Leo XIII, as one bowed by illuess and debility does not know what he is talking about. As an actnul fact, the Pope rejoices in the best health possible. Besides rising early and working with the Cardinal State Secretary, he daily grants a large number of private audiences. Only a few days ago, he remarked to a cardinal whom he was receiving: 'I devote seven hours daily to receiving cardinals and distinguished prelates.' It is true that his labors become somewhat lighter after the midday hour, but still it can not but excite wonder and admiration that an old man of niuety-two years should have the strength to daily hold fatiguing audiences lasting seven hours. An invalid Pope, as he is described by the Liberal newspapers, would be unable to do it. Not once has the Holy Father been overcome by weakness. Yet the Sunday andiences were discontinued? That is true, but the reason is not because the Pope becomes 'sleepy' or 'faint.' It is clear that colds must be guarded against; therefore, his private physician, Dr. Tapponi, insists upon it that every change of temperature be avoided. And the temperature of a room containing a hundred persons rises so high that it was feared that the Pope, upon leaving it. would take cold. This is the only reason why the Sunday audiences were discontinued. Moreover, this difficulty has now been obviated by distributing the persons admitted to the audience in different rooms, through which the Pope is conveyed,"

To all assertions or insinuations to the effect that the mental health of the Pontiff is not equal to the bodily, the Allgemeine Zeitung replies that the memory of the aged head of the church is absolutely unimpaired, and that he takes the keenest interest in everything that is going on in the world, as he recently showed, for instance, in regard to church matters in Germany. "Leo XIII. gives every evidence of a mental strength and firmness of will that remain undiminished,"-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### THE INTERESTING MONSIEUR DELCASSÉ.

THE great attention paid in the European press to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs just now inspires The Spectator (London) to observe of him:

"Who could wish to upset a cabinet if it meant the loss of M. Delcassé? But, on the other hand, the overthrow of M. Waldeck-Rousseau is not the least likely to carry with it the loss of M.

Delcassé. He is to all appearance a fixture at the Foreign Office. There have been three ministries since 1898, and he has sat in all three of them. Nor can it be said that there was no difference between them, that the changes were personal not political, and that M. Delenssé retained his seat in all of them because the policy they all favored was his own. . . . The policies of these three cabinets have not been identical, and if "they have not, how does M. Delcassé defend



THEORITE DELCASE.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs. his having a share in all alike? Probably he does not trouble himself to defend it;

but if he did he might urge two very weighty considerations in defense of his conduct. The first is that the French cabinets differ greatly as regards the persons composing them, they differ very little as regards the principles on which they act. . . . The second consideration is that the foreign policy of France is of infinitely greater moment than any part of her domestic policy."

"This free soul has never been the slave of any political program, and shades of parliamentary opinion escape it," declares Baron Pierre de Coubertin in an elaborate article on Delcassé in The Fortnightly Review (London). His aim is "to increase the prestige of France abroad; to conclude advantageous negotiations; to foresee grave contingencies; to avoid useless conflicts; in a word, to steer among so many dangerous reefs with the greatest safety to his country."

The only discordant note is sounded by the Intransigiant (Paris) thus:

"To-day England has lost all prestige in Europe. Her degradation can be compared only with our own, Delcassé having at Fashoda pitifully surrendered to men who throw their guns away at the first attack from Dutch farmers whom the love of country has transformed into generals. If the corrupt Minister of Foreign Affairs had let Marchand alone, not only would we have been spared the direct insult, but Egypt would be free at this moment and our influence would preponderate there."- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### ROMANTIC SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND: HISTORIC AND ROMANTIC. By Maria Hornor Lansdale. Cloth, e vols., 5% x s in., 80s pp. Blustrated. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

I N the spirit of a romantic enthusiast who has sat at the feet of Sir Walter Scott and hung upon the "Tales of a Traveler," browsing meanwhile among the old ballads, Miss Lansdale has garnered the state of the company of history in the field where it is the field where it is the field where it is the field where the state of the company of history in the field where its

meanwhite among the old ballads, Miss Lansdale has garnered here a true florilegium of the romance of history in the field where its flowers grow wildest and richest. Miss Lansdale passed a year in Scotland, in company with her sisters,



HARIA H. LANSDALE.
Courtesy of Henry T. Coates

retracing the old historic paths and ghisting for legends and traditions under the stories of the path and the stories of the path and the stories of the st

Lightly touching upon the Roman and the Cellule periods, the author's purpose has been to sketch, with a fair approximation to completeness, "the state of the country," so memorably dramatic and picture, eaque, so splendidly barbaric so grimly humorous in glimpses, from the derecaque, so splendidly barbaric so grimly bumorous in glimpses, from the derecapies, and Cromwell, and Montroes, and "biomic Dundes," down to the in-effectual pathos of Prince Charlie—and then away to the first "Poems" of Burns, at Klimarnock, and Sir Walter's first novel,

"Waverley."

One evening in June, a gay party of young fellows sat at their wine in a room

young fellows sat at their wine in a foom in the rear of a house on George Street. Suddenly a shadow fell across the face of the host. He requested one of his guests to change places with him:

Controy of Heavy T. Coates

"There's a confounded hand in sight and power in the control of the

The hand was Scott's, writing "Waverley" in the library of the

From cover to cover, the two goodly volumes are rich in such staff as the old Scottis ballads are made of—the "Red Comyn" and the "Black Douglas," Covenanter and Cavaller, Balfour of Burley and Bossile Bunder, river and moss-trooper, Johnste Armstrong and Kindras and Cavaller, Balfour of Scottis and Cavaller, Balfour of Scottis Caval

And the battles I—the man behind the buckler and the broadsword at Bannockburn, and Bothwell Brig, and Flodden, and Dunbar, and Culloden, and Chevy Chace, and Killiecrankie. Ah, there was the stout, old fabbleand staff breast to breast and blow for blow is

Detailed and the state of the s

of £300,000.

Miss Lansdale's handsome volumes are embellished with many interesting views of historic places and edifices, in photogravure. A chronological table of important events, and a genealogical chart of sovereigns, are useful features.

# A CHARMING BIOGRAPHY OF A CHARMING WRITER. .

JANK AUSTEN, HER HOMES AND HER PRIENDS. By Constance Hill. With Hustrations by Ellen G. Hill, and Reproductions in Photogravure, etc. Cloth, 5½ x 5 (n., 19pp. John Lame.

It would appear that Jane Austen is not alone charming berself, but is the cames that charm is in others. Certainly, this book of the Misses Hill—for the illustrations are as important a part of it as the letterpress—has much of Jane Austen's attractiveness about it. The same quiet sense of dignity, combined with a sense of hamor, a lore of goosts, and sympathy for what is refined is common to the novelint and to this account of her entourage. Every place where Jane Austen ever lived or lodged, many of her family connections, and several of the scenes which may be plausibly identified with prominent Landscapes in the novels are respressed here in black and white.

For the letterpress, Miss Hill has wisely gone to the immortal Jane

herself, and gives copious extracts dealing with the scenes referred to in the various novels, or in the novelist's own life. This makes the work a sort of anthology as well as a guide-book, and, in every way, it can be recommended to those who have the taste to appreciate the exquisite charm of "Aunt Jane's" novels.

## THE CÆSARS AND HOMICIDAL MANIA.

THE HOUSE OF CEBAR AND THE IMPERIAL DISEASE. By Seymour Van Santvoord. Cloth, 6½ x to in., 298 pp. Paeracts Book Company, Troy,

FOLLOWING the example of Mr. Baring-Gould, Mr. Van Santvoord presents in a well-distrated oviume the tragic family hisvoord presents in a well-distrated oviume the tragic family hissketchy appendix of the fate of the emperors aucceeding Nero. Mr.
Baring-Gould was popular enough. His book might have been adequately described as a journalister revision of Tactiss. But Mr. Van
Santsword goes even one step further. One might almost describe his
tray the worse reading, and for the mere purpose of following the
land career of the early Gewarn "The House of Cestar" is quite an
adequate account, and the Histrations are superior to thuse which
adorned Mr. Baring-Gould's book. Whether equal care has been taken
to test their authenticity may well be doubted.

But Mr. Van Santword puts forth his book as something more than a contribution to the parlor-table. He is of the opinion that he has solved the mystery of the Clesars in a pathogenetic manner. He gives an elaborate table of statistics at the end of the first part of his book, and the contribution of the Clesars. He accordingly suggests that murder was in the blood of the Clesars, and

traces this tendency to the hereditary influence of Livia Augusta, who, according to him, introduced domestic murder among the Romans. The theory is ingenious, but scarcely bears critical examination, since homicidal mania, if it be hereditary, has never been known to restrict itself within the family circle. That there was a touch of insanity among the early Caesars was a suggestion of Mr. Baring-Gould and others, which has received general acceptance; but the abnormal circumstances of the case, the isolation of the emperor, the divine bonors paid to him, the absence of responsibility accompanying those honors, would be enough to cause the intellect of the sanest man to totter, without an insane tendency in the



SEYMOUR VAN SANTVOORD.

ter, without an insant encouncy in the blood. However, it is unnecessary to go into very much detail with regard to Mr. Van Santwoord's theory. On the face of it, it can not apply to the hundred emperors or so who followed the Gæsars, and are included in this book, which scarcely professes to be much more than a picture-book, and, as work, well serves its nurnose.

## ANOTHER VICTIM OF ROMANCITIS.

THE VELVET GLOVE. By Henry Seton Merriman. Cloth, 12010, 234 pp. Price, \$1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

HISTORICAL romance-writing has spread among our novelists like a contagious disease. It was to be expected that the literaction of impossible adventures. A year or more ago wise people propheleid that the trouble would soon be over; but historico-romancitis still rages, and day by day we hear of some writer who has succumbed to the prevailing infection. Only those with the strongest literary constitution to the almost unwaying form in which it runs it sources. Let wreet be as milke as possible, with well-developed mannerisms and styles of being own, then see them writing historical romances, and they turn out books on similar that they give the lappression of having been manifectured by a nomance factory latened of being the work of individual reactured by a nomance factory latened of being the work of individual

Mr. Henry Seton Merriman is among the latest victims, but one may observe certain differences between his book and the usual historical novel. While the book starts out in good orthodox fashion by a murder, the rest of the killing done in the book is done in bulk, and much trouble is therefore spared the public and the author, for constant doueling after a time gets on the nerves. The beautiful hervine, while she has the pinck of the ordinary berofine of the historical movel, is met already and the contraction of the pinck of the ordinary berofine of the historical movel, is met allease usually seen or to be as impossibly resourceford as these poor

Mr. Merriman has carefully preserved most of his old faults in writing his latest story. He long ago adopted a simple formula for differentinting his characters. He gave each one a dominant trait or two and brought them in evidence as often as possible. So in "The Velvet Glove" the hero is labeled silent, practical; the villain (in this case the Jesnit order), unscrupulons; the deputy villain, inscrutable.

The gentleman who is murdered in Chapter 1 is the father of the heroine. A political exile, he returned to Spain after fifteen years, baving amassed an immense fortune. His will in favor of his son is known to the Jesuits, and as his son is about to enter the order, the money will of course go to the church, and so to the Carlists, who are in need of funds. Dying, Francisco de Mogente changes his will, leaving his money to his daughter, a girl of fifteen. The rest of the book is a struggle between the deputy villain, Evario Mons, and the book is a strugger between the deputy visual, and the hero and hero's father; the former endeavoring to get the girl to take the veil, the latter to save her from it. There is a midmight runaway, match and a goodly number of other adventures.

While "The Vetve Glove" is a historical novel of the least virulent sort, only faint traces of the former excellences of Mr. Merriman's

sort, only faint traces of work are to be found in it.

# THE RE-CREATION OF AN OLD KINGDOM.

THE WESSEX OF THOMAS HARDY. By Bertram C. A. Windle. Illustrated by Edmund H. New. Cloth, 5½ x 9 in., 337 pp. Price, \$6.00, net. John Lane

N the old sense of the word as "maker" or creator, Thomas Hardy is more of a "poet" in his noveis than in his verse. Other writers of fiction have peopled places for us with the creatures of their imagination. It has remained for the greatest of living English novelists to recreate the places themselves, and so naturally and con-

vincingly that his American readers, at least, were unsuspicious of the process. We have always assumed in reading "Tess" and "The Woodlanders" and their fellow tales, that the "Wesser" described under that name had always been a well-known and generally applied name to the region of England that of old formed the leading kingdom of the Saxon heptarchy.

It was not until the last edition of "Far from the Madding Crowd" that we were enlightened. In the introduction of this the author says :

"The series of novels I projected, being mainly of the kind called lo-cal, seemed to require a territorial



THOMAS HARDY

cal, seemed to require a territorial control of the write to the papers from.

How Mr. Hardy has achieved this re-creation "by his marvelous powers of describing natural objects and scenery, as well as by his skill in delineating rustic character," is the theme of Mr. Windle's readable and reverent book. The copious illustrations by Mr. New are in artistic sympathy with the text, and the whole forms a "guide-book to the Hardy country" which inverse of the noveist can not well afford

#### A LAND OF SUNSHINE.

BY THE WATERS OF SICILY. By Norma Lorimer. Cloth, 8vo., 319 pp. Price, \$1.75. James Pott & Co., New York.

NDER the form of letters from a middle-aged brother to an invalid sister, in England, much entertaining, chatty talk about Sicily, not too Baedeckerish, and seasoned with a romantic love interest, holds the reader's attention in " By the Waters of Sicily." If the author's name did not betray her sex, it would have been conjectured by the style of the letters, notwithstanding an oceasional "swear word" as corroboration of her assumed masculinity.

This is a book to be read by the Northerner, and in the chill gray of winter, to be appreciated to the full. Everybody who loves flooding suniight, dazzling color, and riotous vegetation, as well as a simple people who have learned to "do without" nearly everything, must enjoy these pages. There is an easy, agreeable flow to the description, few statistics, and only a casual touch of pedantry in some allusions : e.g., the architecture, or Cicero's remarks about the wondrous island, and Verres' spoilations in it. As a rule, "Yours, J. C.," heeds very faith-fully his sater's request. "If there have been some gross inaccuracies in my letters, it is because I have followed your instruction: 'Write me long letters, and as womanish ones as ever you can. Tell me things about the people and all sorts of Sicilian things. I want to imagine I am seeing Sicily myself, and I never see sights."

Half the letters are from Syracuse, where a small but assorted group

of foreigners are lodged at the Villa Politi, a hotel run by a German woman, where they have Hyblean honey for breakfast and may stroll in a garden which Theocritus used to haunt when Hiero was king. Only a narrow strip of land and a road separate it from the lovely sea. Doris, a fresh young English girl, an orphan, is added to this idyll, and you see the middle-aged man's "finish" from the beginning, even if she does say that the honey of Hymettus "smells like pomade and tastes like sweet vinegar." They roam around in the dreamiest, desultory way, and don't "do" a thing. "J. C." is as passionately fond of flowers as he is of good news about the Boer war.

After swift-passing weeks of apricating in Syracuse, he acts as escort to Doris to Paiermo. They stop at Castrogiovanni, "a city ancient and gray, set upon a hill three thousand feet high . . . cold and clean, and wind-blown from corner to corner." They need Ætna, towering in the distance, to convince them they are still in Sicily. But the men are "the finest specimens of manhood" they have ever see

Finally, they wind up at Palermo, which they find modern and noisy, and long for Theocritus's garden again. The author indulges in some reflections on Sicily here. He admits that the Sicilians are immoral, but attributes this to the fact that they have no middle class, to whom Mrs. Grundy is patron saint, "They adore intrigue and scorn scandal. Mrs. Grundy would die from sheer neglect in a country where no one is shocked by his neighbor's morals and no wife expects fidelity."

"J. C." all along has been getting deeper in love with the fair Doris, but keeps clubbing his passion down with his "age." At Palermo, as if he were not handicapped enough by his years, Jack, son of a woman who had refused "J. C.," turns up and falls in love with Doris! Bnt—is it because a woman is writing the story \text{\text{--the sensible girl likes "J. C."}} to occasive a woman is writing the story?—the sensible grif laces? J. C. better and fairly makes him propose to her. Had this happened before the rest of the book had been written, would not the delte far niente of their sight-seeing. "By the Waters of Scielly" have been an even more enamored rhappody on Trioneria's efflugent sun and beaming Bowers and farry-like color? But it is very good indeed as it is.

#### PULLED DOWN FROM HIS PEDESTAL.

THE TRUE THOMAS JEFFERSON. By William Eleroy Curtos. Illustrated, cloth, 5 x 8 in., 395 pp. Price, \$2.00 net. J. H. Lippincott Company,

PARSON WEEMS set the style of American hiography in his eulogistic lives of the great style of American hiography in his eulogistic lives of the great style of American hiography. gistic lives of the great men of his time. American youth fed npon his stories of the wisdom and heroism of the earlier patriots, and have, in their turn, made our country great.

Now has come the hour of iconoclasm. Novels like "Blennerhassett " are written to prove the traitors of our young country its true patriots, and our patriots the plotting conspirators of the Revolution. In hiography we have not gotten quite this far, but the way is preparing. "The True Thomas Jefferson" is the fourth of a series purporting to present "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." concerning American statesmen. To do so, it makes the fullest use of private memoranda and takes the greatest latitude in applying them to the discredit of the subject. Thus, proceeding upon the cynical theory that "where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," it forms from the slanders of Jefferson's time an indictment of "constructive" immorality, even white disproving specific charges. Mr. Curtis says of Jefferson:

lle was probably no more immoral than Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, and other men of his time. He was neither a Saint Anthony nor a Don Juan. Judged by the standard of his generation, his vices were those of a gentleman

In other ways the biographer insinuates judgments that are illegal in form and unjust in spirit. The common and expected courtesy of a successful contestant for office toward his defeated opponent, which lefferson extended to Burr, is construed to be an indication of the former's insincerity, because he (Jefferson) "was fully aware of Burr's attempt to use corrupt influences to secure his own election." So, too, it is inferred that Jefferson approved Burr's action in the famous duel at Weehawken, because " one looks in vain through Jefferson's writings for a condemnation of the murder of Alexander Hamilton.

There are other evidences, more positively unfair than this, that the biographer is a partizan Hamiltonian. Of the letter which Jefferson, when Secretary of State, wrote to President Washington at the latter's invitation, containing a full and frank statement of his charges against Hamilton, Mr. Curtis remarks that it "shows the depth of Jefferson's malice and meanness." To a reader who has seen the full account of the Hamilton-Jefferson controversy as presented by the accomplished historian James Parton, such a biased expression of opinion places William Eleroy Curtis on a par with Edwin Stanton Maclay, who applied the term "caitiff" to the action of Admiral Schley at Santiago.

Mr. Curtis, however, rises at the close above his Paul Pry methods of investigation and his Maclay judgments. His exoperation of lefferson from the charge of demagogy in establishing "republican simplicin governmental etiquette, displays the breadth of mind that marks a true historian.

If the entire book had been written in this spirit, we would hail the advent of another Parton. As it is, between even the eulogistic and moralizing Weems and the iconoclastic and cynical Curtis, we prefer Weems.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Floating Treasure." - Harry Castlemore. (Henry T. Coates & Co.) "Minneapolis Tribune Cartoon Book for 1902,"-

R. C. Bowman. (Minneapolis Tritune.) "Minneapolis Journal Cartoon Book for 1908."-

Bart. (Minneapolis Journal.) "From West Virginia to Pompeli."-S. V. Leech.

(Methodist Publishing Company.) "Aifred Tannyaon,"-Andrew Lang. (Dodd,

Mead & Co., \$1.00.) "Adventures in Tibet." - William Carsy. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, \$1.50.)

"The Endeavoier's Daily Companion."- Amos R. Wells. (United Society of Christian Endeavor,

"Fifty Missionary Programs."-Beile M. Brain. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, \$0.35.)

"In the Footprints of the Padres."-Charles W. Studdard. (A M. Robertson, \$1.50.) "A Course in First-Year Latin."- W. W. Smith. (William R. Jenkins, \$1.00.)

"En Son Nom."-Edward E, Itale. (William R. lenkins.) "William,"-W. W. Handlin. (Paul J. Sendker

Printlng Company, New Orleans, "The Life of Saint Paul,"-Rev. S. W. Pratt.

(Funk & Wagnalis Company, \$0.75.) Infant Salvation."-M. J. Firey. (Funk & Wag-Palls Company, \$1 20.)

# CURRENT POETRY.

# Two Poems

By JOHN BANISTER TABLE

THE BUSING BURG A flash of harmless lightning, A must of rainbow dyes.

The burnished sunbeams brightening, From flower to flower he flies:

White wakes the nodding blossom, But just too late to see What ifp hath toucked her bosom And drained her nectary.

THE WATER-LILY. Whence, O fragrant form of light, Hast thou drifted through the night, Swanlike, to a leafy next On the restless waves, at rest?

Art thou from the snowy son Of a monntain summit blown, Or the blossom of a dream, Fashinged in the foamy stream?

Nay; methinks the maiden mos When the daylight came too soon, Pleeting from her bath to hide, Left her garment in the tide.

-From Burrough's "Songs of Nature."

# The Vesper-Sparrow.

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

Dear minstrel of the twilight fields... A voice from put a tranquil breast ... Thy vesper hymn aweet solace yields When closing day invites to rest. "Peace, good-will," and then good-night, While toil and care now take their flight.

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Thy form sits close upon the ground. Or perched upon a warm yray stone. As upward floats this lulling sound To cheer thy mate, who sits alone.

"Peace, good-will," and then to rest, With loving thoughts of mate and nest.

Thy nest is hidden in the grassblending colors is to hide -A dewdrop resting in the grass, Or crystal goblet in the tide. "Peace, good-will," then close the eye, Waile davinght fades in western sky.

The shadows deepen 'neath the hills; I breathe the breath of summer nights-The past'ral fragrance that o'er-spills These wently aloning grassy heights. "Peace, good-will," then fold the wings Till morning light new solace brings

Thy venners rise from nest and far When groves are hushed and meadows mute: Sometimes I catch a single bar,

Like wandering note from silver flute "Peace, good-will"; wat m broods the night. While moon and stars make silver light.

A bleating lamb just stirred the husb That fast is stealing o'er the scene : Then faintly comes the roar and rush Of distant train, the hills between, "Peace, good-will," and do not fear, Thy watchful mate is always near.

Then all is still, the day is done Thy head is tucked beneath the wing, A silver web by Long spon O'er all the hills is clistening

"Peace, good-will," and then good-night, Till skies are filled with morning light. -In December Harper's Magazine.

# Two Poems.

By THOMAS HARDY.

HIS IMMORTALITY I saw a dead man's finer part Shining within each faithful heart Of those bereft. Then said I: "This must be His immortality."

I looked there on a later day, And still his soul ouishaped, as when in clay, Its life in theirs. But less its shine excelled Than when I first beheld.

His fellow yearsman passed, and then In later hearts I looked for him again : And found him-shrunk, alas! into a thin And spectral mannikin.

Lastly I ask-now aged and chill-If aught of him remain upperished still : And find, in me atone, a feeble spark, Dying amid the dark

#### MUTE OPINION.

I traversed a dominion Whose spokesmen spoke out strong Their purpose and opinion Through pulpit, press, and song, I scarce had means to note there A large-eved few, and dumb. Who thought not as those thought there

That stirred the heat and hum. When, grown a Shade, beholding That land in lifetime trode, To learn if its unfolding Fulfilled its clamored code, I saw, in web unbroken. Its bistory ontwrought Not at the land has snoken

But as the dumb had thought. - From "Poems of the Past and Present."

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OUR REFERENCES: Dun's, Bradatreei's, Corn Exchange Bank, New York.

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By O. M. Edwards, Lecturer on Modern History at Lincoln College, Oxford. No. 62 in "The Story of the Nation." 12mo. Fully illustrated, net, \$4,52, (By mail, \$4,50, 14ff leather, gilt top, net, \$1.60, (By mail, \$1.75.)

The first adequate history of Wales in English,

# HENRY V.

The Typical Mediaval Hero. By CHARLES KINGSTORD, No. 34 in the "Herost of the Nations." (2nd. Fully illustrated, 1974). Half feather, net, \$1.35. (By mail, \$1.50.) Half le gilt top, net, \$1.60. (By mail, \$1.75.)

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#### PERSONALS.

Ernest Thompson-Seton's Early Struggles,

-The publication of Mr. Thompson-Seton's latest book, "Lives of the Hunted," is a reminder of the unique place that he holds among American writers. His early struggles for success are thus related in the St. Louis Republic

"He was born in England forty-one years ago, He came to Caeada while a mere boy, aed there his education was begun. Going back to England before be had yet reached legal age, he finished such education as he was to get from books in one of the great public schools, and thee, returning to Canada, found his way to the province of Manitoba. For reveral years he worked his way as a day laborer, . . . Until 1881 Mr. Seton knocked about the province working where and how be could to earn enough money to keep himself going and usually carrying all his possessions on his back. Then, in 1883, he went to New York. For two days he tramped the towe with not a ceet ie his pocket, trying to get anything to do to keep from starving. At length, and almost by chauce, be lound himself in a lithographer's, asking for a situation, bolsterieg the claim of a seedy straeger with the drawings which he still had, made in his Western days. On the strength of these he was given a situation at \$15 a week : he bimself says he would have accepted \$5, but asked \$40.

For two years he worked in the city, hating it beartily, and then again broke for the open country. When he returned, in 1887, it was at the solicitation of the Century Company, whose attention had been called to his drawings of birds. From that time life has been easier for Mr. Seton, the scarcely less picturesque. He was beginning to be known for his scientific work. He had nullished two volumes on the birds and mammals of Manitoba. He has been rewarded by a recognized stand among Canadian scientists, and had represented Maniteba at the Chicago World's Pair of 1893, the position, indeed, having been created for him. Bet it was not until 1848 that he found the geeeral peblic.

"In that year appeared 'Wild Asimais I Have sown." Almost Instantly it began to be recog-Keown." placed that here was a man with a message, a man who knew something of great importance and knew it better than any one else, a man who not oely had good stories to tell, but could tell them well. Each year since then has brought aeother book from Mr. Seton. In 1899 he rewrote le an

enlarged form the story which is known to day as The Trail of the Sandhill Stag, but which had first been published in ae issue of Forcel and Stream, in 1886, under the title of 'The Carberry Deer Hunt ' 'The Autobiography of Wahb, the tirizzly,' was the book of rose; the lourth is Lives of the Hunted."

Mark Twain as an inventor .- Altho Mr. Clemens is known to be of versatile genies, his fame as ac inventer is cot so great as to threaten his literary repetation. He is at present possessor of three patents, all recorded at the Patent Office in Washington. The New York Press desetthed them as follows:

"A parent was issued in 1871 in his name for 'ne murovement in adjustable and detachable straps for garments' This materit strap is the buckle strap commonly used at the back of waistcoats and trousers but so made as to button on instead of being sewed to the garment. What the advan-

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tages of such a strap are people are expected to find out for themselves, for Mr. Clemens dismisses the question by saying that they are 'so obvious that they need no explanation.

"His second patent was granted two years later, and was for the 'Mark Twain Scrap-Book.' majority of persons who use these scrap-books imagine that the name was given to the articles in the same manner that the name of a prominent man is bestowed upon a brand of cigara; but the scrap-book was the veritable invention of Mr. He had this scrap-book parented in Clemens England, France, and the United States, and it is the most successful of his inventions.

"The third invention of the creator of Huckleberry Pinn was far more elaborate than either of the others. It is described as a 'game apparatus.' There are two cards, one known as the 'nmpire's chart' and the other as the 'player's chart.' These cards are ruled off for writing the numbers of a series of years. Opposite each date is a small hole. The player announces that he will stick a pin a certain year and give some event which happened in that year. He mentions the event, and the umpire decides whether he is right or not. If he is, he is allowed to stick the pin to the hole opposite the date. 'In this manner, says the inventor, 'the game is played until one player has placed a certain number of pins in the holes of his chart.' It will be seen that these inventions of Mark Twain's cover a wide range of human effort, extending, as they do, from the solemn matter of trousers straps to the joyful game of historic dates."

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yonrself a future make a present .- Life.

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folks dat believes dat charity begins in de woodshed."- Puck.

Splendid for Rata. - GENTLEMAN (indigpantly); "When I bought this dog you said he was splendid for rais. Why, he won't touch them "
DOG DEALER: "Well, aln't that splendid for rate) "- Exchange.

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And he enswered : "I'd kill off a ofn " - Haltimore American

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DEALER: "Beg pardon. Go ahead."- Tit-Bits.

No Pince Like It .- This is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for." "II'm! rather impressionistic. Why not call it

"'Home'? Why?"

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A Touch of Humor,-"Always," said the astute news-editor to the new reporter, "always be on the lookout for any little touch of humor that may brighten up our columns." That evening the new reporter handed in an account of a burglary in a butcher's shop which commenced "Mr. Jeremiah Cleaver, the well-known butcher, is losing flesh rapidly of late." Til-Bits.

# Coming Events.

January 27-29. A convention of the National Retail Grocers' Association will be held at Milwaukee, Wis.

January 29-30. - A convention of general adver-tisers will be held at New York.

February 10.—President Roosevelt will visit the Charleston Exposition.

Pebruary 17-22. Daughters of the American Revolution, National Society will hold a convention in Washington, Pebruary 22. Prince Henry will arrive in New York on the Arenprinz Wilhelm.

Pehruary 27.-The National Momorial Services of President McKinley will be held by Con-gress, in the Hall of Representatives, at Washington,

#### Current Events.

## Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Januarv 15.—The Venesucian Government fe-luses to permit M. Cecrestat, who leased the extates of General Matos, the revolutionery feader, to land from the French meanine La Gasyra, and the French consul there ener-getically protested; the filture ring steamer Libertaldor arrives at Savanilla, Colombia.

January 19 — The rebels in the vicinity of the Gulf of Maracaibo and Uchiro, Ventruela, have begun operations against the Govern-ment, and it is reported that Castro's sol-diers have met the rebels in Maracaibo.

Talmage on "Home,"-" Blessed is that home in which for a whole lifetime they have been gathering, until every figure in the carpet, and every panel of the door, and every casement of the window has a chirography of its own, spelling out something about father, or mother, or son, or daughter, or friend that was with us awhile. What a sacred place it becomes when one can say: 'In that room such a one was born; in that bed such a one died; in that chair I sat on the night I heard such a one had received a great public honor; by that stool my child knelt for her last evening prayer; here I stood to greet my son as he came back from a sea voyage; that was father's cane; that was mother's rocking-chair! ' what a Joyful and pathetic congress of reminiscences !" -From "The Marriage Ring," by T. De Witt Talmage. 12mo, cloth, 192 pages, \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

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#### OTHER PORFIGN NEWS.

January 11. - The imperial vacht Hohenzollern will sail from Wilhelmshaven, Germany, for New York January 18. Frince Henry will cross the ocean on the Aronpi in Z Bitheim.

January 14.—Prince Henry of Prussia, it is re-ported, will represent the Kaiser at the coro-nation of King Edward. food conditions in the Russian financial sys-tem are shown by the report of M. de Witte.

January 16.-King Edward opens his second Parliament in person, the speech from the throne being well received by the two houses and the public.

January 19, It is reported from Mexico that non-persons but their lives and a larger num-ber injured by an earthquake shock at Chil-

January 18 - Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., dies in London

Domestic.

January ra - Senate A bill to create a Department of Commerce is docussed House: The Penson Appropriation bill is put under consideration

January 14 - Senate: Senator Mason advocates himo. Debate on the Pension Appropriation bill continues, speeches being made in favor of admitting ex-Confederate veterans to na-tional soldiers' homes.

mary 15. Senate: A lively debate follows the introduction, of two naval reserve bills by Senator Hale of Maine. A resolution by Senator Hour is adopted, asking the State Department, for information as to whether or not the British fovernment has collected duties on goods sent to the Borr prisoners at

fouse. The Pension Appropriation bill is passed and a resolution providing for McKinley memorial services on February 27

January 6. Senate: Senator Hoar receils his resolution asking for information about the treatment of Boer prisoners at Bermuda.

January 18 House: An urgent deficiency bill, carrying nearly \$17,000,000, und a Chinese ex-clusion bill are introduced.

#### OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 16.—The Government intends to shows the highest possible homo's to Prince Henry of Prussin on his approximing visit to the United States; the details of the arrange-ments have been left to Scoretaries Hay and

Representatives of the United States at the coronation of King Edward are appointed by President Roosevelt.

Arthur P. Gorman is reelected United States Senator by the legislature of Maryland.

January 15. Henry C. Pavne takes the oath of office and assumes charge of the Post-office Department.

Joseph H. Foraker, of Ohio, is reelected to the United States Senate.

January 16. Gov. A. B. Cummins is inaugurated at Des Montes, lows, as successor of Leslie M. Shaw, the new Sercitary of the Treasury, John D. Rockefeller makes a conditional grit of \$0.000 to Vansar College

January 17 - The Senate committee on com-merce order a favorable report on Senator Frye's ahip subady bill, and Mr. Frye ex-plains the provisions of his measure. January 18.—A delegation of beet-sugar glowers protest to President Roosevelt against re-duction of duty on Cuban sugar; the Presi-dent said that something must be done for

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

January 14.—Philippine: A large surrender of mairgent forces in listangas province oc-curs; 20 officers, 24 men, and 22 rifles having been given up. Loval natives believe this action will influence hostile hands in other parts of the province to cause in

January 19.—Cubs Governor General Wood appropriates \$117,000 for the construction of a pier and frieghthouse at Matanzas.



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K 7: 4 P 3; 2 S 1 r P 2; 4 P P 2; 1 P B 1 P P 2; kaBRs; rpps; bz. White mates in two moves.

## Problem 633.

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White - Nine Pieces 3 br3; sK:R : Q :; :p 3 rp :; :p : S 4; akspPs; BrpsPs; PsPpj; 186. White mates in three moves

# Problem 634.

By KARL BEHTING. From Schachminiaturen.

K 7; 7 Q; 8; 5 P 2; 5 P 2; 6 k B; 8; 7 R. White mates in three moves.

## Solution of Problems.

No. 622. Key-move, B - O 1.

No. 624 Key-move, R-Q R 8.

No. 624 Key-more, R-R 1 No. 616

Key-move, Q-Kt 7 Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. L. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.: C. R. Oldham, Moundaville, W. Va., M. Marble, Worcester, Mass, the Rev. G. Dobbs, Naw Orleans; F. S. Perguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Perguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law,

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Castles P-U 2	16 Q R-Q 19 B-Q 2
tP-O Kt all a Kt P	ch
6P-B 1 B-R 4	17 K R-K sq Q-Kt s
7P-O4 PxP	28 H-K 6! Rt-Kt aq
80-Rt 3 Q-K z	19 Kt-K 5!! Pa B
PxP Kt-B3	B B B Kt x B
to P-K C P x P	as R x Kt ch O x R
	ss Kt x Q K x Kt
II P x P Kt-R 4	BY KING KING
12 B-Q Kt 5 P-B 3	aj Q-Q 4 ch K-B 3
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1 P-K 4 P-K 4	18 Kt-K 5 K-K a
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3 B-Q Kt 5 Kt-B 3	10 Kt x B K x Kt
4 Castles Kt x P	20 Kt-Q B 3Q R-K Kt sq
5 P-Q 4 B-K 2	or P-K Kt 3 R-Kt 5
6Q-Rx Kt-Q3	22 B-K3 Kt x B
BPRB Rt-KB4	13 PxKt Q-KB6
SPRB Rt-KB4	R Q R 3 R x P ch
g R-Q sq B-Q s	as P x R R x P ch
	ab Q x R Q x Q ch
er Kt-K 5 B-Q 1	27 K-R sq Q-H 6 ch 28 K-K sq Q x P ch
12 Q-R 5 ch P-R Kt 3	29 K-B sq U-B 6 ch
14 O-R 6 KI-R	10 K-Kt sq Q-Kt 6 ch
ISO-R 1 R-K Ktsq	u K-Bsq O-Rt
16 Q R R P R-Kt R	Resigns.
17 0-R ( Q-KB1	Realgus.
17 Q-K 3 Q-K B 3	
One of the Chess-Ma	sters has committed him

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# The Literary Digest

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### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# EUROPEAN RIVALRY FOR AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

THERE seems to be more excitement in London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg over the question, what Power was most friendly to the United States during the war with Spain, than there is in this country. Our papers look at the dispute very philosophically: some of them even humorously, "Doubtless we shall be told presently," remarks the Detroit Journal," that Austria had to be chloroformed or hypnotized before she undertook the round robin for intervention," and "it remains now for Spain to deny that she ever had a war with us; or, if she had, to protest that it was an arrangement between the two countries to get up a little lighting that would give a number of worthy officers in the army and navy a chance for pronotion."

The dispute was started by the British Foreign Office, which stated, in Parliament and later to an Associated Press representative, that Great Britain was approached by another European Power, when our war with Spain was imminent, with a proposition "to send a collective note to the United States, the purport of which, however polite the wording, must naturally have been that of a threat." Great Britain, the Foreign Office official continued, had "every reason to believe that this Power was merely put forward as a sort of buffer, in order to sound us, and that France, Germany, and Russia were behind her." It is generally assumed that this unnamed Power, which was thus to act simultaneously as a buffer and a lead-line, was Austria, and reports from Vienna say that Austria did take the initiative in the peace movement, on account of the relationship between the Austrian and Spanish dynasties, but not with any unfriendly intentions toward the United States. This movement toward a remonstrance, according to the British statement, was abruptly stopped by Great Britain, which "deliberately put down her foot" upon the enterprise. The British insinuations in regard to France, Germany, and Russia have brought out prompt denials. Germany, according to a statement from its Foreign Office, "maintnined a negative attitude toward such suggestions [of intervention], and made known its negative standpoint whenever occasion offered." France, we are told officially, "did not back up the proposal" referred to, and "took no initiative in any suggestion tending to put pressure on the United States, nor at any time encouraged Spain to resistance." Her "attitude throughout was friendly to the United States as well as to Spain, her ardent desire being to avert war." Russia, which has always claimed to be America's best friend, has not noticed the British insinantion, but the French official quoted above says that while all the Powers were waiting to see what the others would do about the proposition, "Russia clinched the matter by the late Count Muravierl's blunt rejection of the proposal."

Some papers express the belief that Britain's object in stirring up this matter at this time is to arouse ill-feeling between the United States and the continental countries, especially Germany; but if this suspicion is correct, the effort, to judge from the newspaper comment, is not very successful. The Brooklyn Eagle says that "for Austria we have no ill-will." and "her course in the matter was natural, if not commendable," while "for Germany we have a high regard, which is now being intensified by the approaching visit to these shores of a distinguished and accomplished member of her reigning family." The New York Tribune says: "We can not expect all European countries to side with us against one of their own number any more than they can expect us always to side with them against some American state. It would be unreasonable for us to cherish wrath against them for sympathizing with Spain, just as it would be for them to be angry with us for standing by Mexico in 1865-67 and by Venezuela in 1895." "In the light of the despatches from Vienna, Berlin, and Paris," remarks the Baltimore Sun, "there seems to be no ground for the assumption that the United States was in serious danger of being coerced by a European coalition in 1898; and if there was no danger, we are assuredly under no overwhelming obligations to Great Britain for preventing something which would never have happened." "Even if England had done what she claims, and which is very much to be doubted. in view of all the statements," thinks the Pittsburg Dispatch. "Americans have surely been told of it often enough; Russia has not continually cast up to us what she did for the Union during the War of the Rebellion, when England was so ready to assist in the destruction of the republic." One effect of the fling at Russia, in fact, has been to bring back to mind Russia's friendly attitude toward us during the Civil War, in contrast with England's attitude at that time. The Chicago Evening Post says: "We value England's good-will as manifested at that critical juncture, but it is quite likely that we had two friends among the nations, and that Russia was the other. This discovery could but gratify us, and it would be perfectly consistent with Russia's earlier services to and friendship for the United States." And the Providence Journal observes: "Americans should not enlarge too much upon international friends and focs in an invidious spirit, but we have not forgotten that France was our friend in the Revolution; we know that neither France nor Great Britain was our friend in the Civil War; we may recall pleasurably that Russia played us a good turn in that struggle; and, as we extend our thanks to England for standing by us in 1808, we must, until M. Hanotaux's contention is disproved, bear in mind that Russia, also, refused to take the side of Spain." Great Britain comes in too, however, for a share of the bouquets. The Chicago News recalls the spirit shown by the British admiral in Manila Bay in the spring and summer of 1898, and the New York Mail and Express says that Great Britain's service to us in the Spanish war "was certainly rendered "





ENGLAND: "Ha! I discover a rival 1 have been undone!"

GETTING READY TO WELCOME THE ROYAL VISITOR.

- The Columbus Distatch

#### INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES IN CARTOON.

and was "real and ungradging." and adds that our people do not forget such things.

The Pittsburg Gazette says :

"It does not matter so much to us what the disposition of Europe was, so much as what the disposition of Europe is. All the nations of Europe are now anxious for American friendship, not for the benefits they may confer on us, but because our good-will is a valuable asset. International relations, so far as the men who have the star parts are concerned, are essentially commereial. International friendships are for value received or hoped 'To him that hath shall be given,' and the nation that has nothing is in danger of having taken away from it even that which it has. The quarrel as to who was our first friend and who is our best friend in Europe is a strictly European quarrel in which it is not necessary for the United States to mix. We are glad to have the nations of the earth competing for our friendship, but we have no need to pick a winner, even if we do remember with pleasure many of the courtesies of England during our war with Spain, and while we give a glad welcome to the brother of the Kaiser when he comes as the incarnation of German goodwill '

# GENERAL BELL'S RECONCENTRADO POLICY.

SOME vigorous protests and rather coustic criticism greet the news that Brig.-Gen. James F. Bell has adopted the reconcentration policy in Batangas province in Luzon. The New York Evening Post suggests that we wire an apology to General Weyler, and the Diario de la Marina (Havana) remarks: "How scandalized were the Americans and the English over all that happened in Cuba, and particularly over the reconcentration system under Weyler! How humane, how charitable, how sensitive were those Anglo-Saxons! And what savages, what barbarians, what cruel beasts we Latins were! O you hypocrites!" The Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.) asks: "Who would have supposed on the 6th of December, 1897, when President McKinley stated in a formal message to Congress, that 'the erucl policy of concentration pursued by Weyler in Cuba ' was not civilized warfare, that the same policy would be, only four years later, adopted and pursued as the policy of the United States in the Philippines? Time does truly work wonders; but when or where has it worked a greater wonder than this?"

Two papers that have supported the Republican expansion policy right along are the Baltimore American and the Detroit

Journal. But this latest news seems to be too much for them.

The American says:

"And now we have come to it. With what astonishment do we read that a general of our army in the far-off Philippines has actually aped. Weyler and Ritcheuer? Here in this country, where we have held our heads so high and so prized the commitment showered upon us for our ministrations to a suffering hamilty, we have actually come to do the thing we went to war to banish. Our good name is dearer than all the islands of the sea. In the name of all that is best in our humanity, civilization, and patriotism, let the Government at Washington erase this stain before I becomes fixed and inerasable."

The Journal goes still further. It says:

"The acknowledged failure of eivil government in Batangas must give us pause. When is the war in even Luson to early When are the natives to become convinced that resistance is fully When, supposing they become convinced, are their protestations of loyalty to be depended on? When, in short, is the policy of force to win us the respect and affection of a people who are saying almost unanimously that they do not like us and our ways and that they whis to be left to themselves?

"Supposing we have the Filipinos conquered, what then? Charles Francis Adams recently made the point that the history of the world can be searched in vain for an example of a people raised to the standard necessary for self-government under tutelings of a foreign nation. India would be less able to govern itself now than it was a century ago. The Enst Indian is still a world. In the most precious attributes of citizenship, such as we pride ourselves on and for the use of which we fought, he is worse off than ever.

"Can we reap from the seed we are sowing in the Philippines such a growth as Mexico, returned by us to its people after capture, affords of national development by our example—not by our force? That is the question, and it is important to have it answered."

General Bell finds a defender, however, in the Boston fournal, which says:

"The word \*reconcentrado\* has an ugly sound in American ears, but, after all, the question of whether it is a harsh mericand or not depends upon the way in which it is enforced. The hardship to the Flipinos of Batangas is not in the mere leaving of their homes, which are structures of straw and branches, only a fittle more elaborate than Indian wigwams. They can endure that, and perhaps profit by compulsory removal from abodes that long use and neglect have made unwholesome.

"If the people are well fed and comfortably housed, and if they

have good medical attendance, it is probable that these Filiphose will live just as comfortably as at home, and be even more exempt from dendly maladies. General Chaffee is not a Weyler on a Kitchener. He is a better soldier, but, like Lawton before him, he is a man of great, warm heart. When he has collected the Matangas peasantry about his garrison towns he will see that they are fed and shelrered according to American ideas, which means that in large proportion of these people will be better off thau they ever have been in their lives. The only harshness the state of the proposed of the second proposed in the securingly inevenible.

"Over nine-tenths of the surface of the Philippine archipelago tranquility prevails, and Americans and natives are working harmoniously together. In the truculent one-tenth—in Butangas Province, Samar, Leyte, and in one or two districts between the still lingers a guerilla warfare like that which plaqued our border States for some months after the Confectal earmies had surrendered. General Bell is applying in Batangas the same General Order too which was enforced in the Civil war in the United States. He is treating the guerillas exactly as Lincoln and Grant treated them. It is a species of surgive which will have the certain effect of preventing far more suffering that it temporarily causes."

#### PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON AID TO CUBA.

JERY few newspapers are opposing the recommendation made by President Rossevelt, Secretary Root, and General Wood that Cuban sugar and tobacco be admitted free or at a reduced tariff rate. Yet it is considered doubtful if Congress will do anything for the island. The proposed tariff reduction is resisted by the sugar journals, by the New York Press, the most uncompromising protectionist paper in the country, and by some of the papers published in the cane and beet sugar regions of Louisiana, Michigan, the Pacific coast, and Hawari. The New Orleans Picarune (Dem.) and Times-Democrat (Dem.) stand with the San Francisco Call (Rep.) and Chronicle (Rep.) in resisting any tariff reduction that may injure the American sugar industry. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Rep.) declares that "the appends for the free entry of Cuban sugar are largely made upon sentimental grounds," and considers the proposition a doubtful one. The Detroit Journal (Rep.) says:

"Why, for the sake of the Cuban, with the fruits of perpetual summer and the richest known soil always around him, should the beet-sugar grower be the only giver of clarity? It is more blessed to give than to receive. True. But being more blessed, why be selfish in dispensing the blessing? Why not permit the people of the United States as a whole to give? We have an immense surplus in the treasury that was restented by war taxes, the relief of Cuba being included in one of the war musuiter. If the Cubau cannessing grower is flying the signal of real distress, let us take from that surplus, already collected of the people, and give to him as he needs. Du't narrow the privilege of giving, or bring suffering on just one industry at home, for the benefit of a like industry in a forespin land."

The Honolulu Evening Bulletin says

"Hawaii contemplates Cuban reciprocity with much the same feeling that it would a threatening vandal borde aiming to rob its people of their earnings, their sources of livelihood, and make of their productive fields a barren waste."

On Cuba's side is a long array of influential journals. Ex President Cleveland is out, too, with a strong letter in favor of Cuban reciprocity, a letter that brings out the remark, however, that the ex-President's hammer and tongs way of going at things has sometimes hurt the causes he has tried to help. The New York Tribune, a protectionist journal of high rank, declares that "there is really no logical ground for opposition to the proposed reciprocity"; and the New York Sun (Rep.) says that the policy is "demanded by fair dealing as well as by common sense," "We do not see," remarks the New York Times (Ind.). "how any honorable American can reject this appeal," and the New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) takes a similar view, The New York World (Ind. Dem.) thinks we ought not to allow this policy to be obstructed by "n mere handful of protected beetgrowers and cane-growers, who care nothing for Cuba, nothing for the millions of American sugar consumers, nor for anything else but 'their own pockets all the time.' " And the New York Mail and Express (Rep.) says:

"Cuba would simply be taken into our range of protection without brenking it down, and intil that island and the United States, with its dependences, produced all the sugar our market would take, the protective barrier would remain unimpiried. If anybody suffered, it would be the foreign sugar-makers, upon whom we now partly depend for our supply:

The view of these papers is that if we deny help to Cuba, the island will be prostrated linearially, and disorder may follow; while if we grant a reduction in tariaf, the island will be saved from ruin, and our domestic sugar industry will not be hurt. Little more than one-third of the sugar we use is grown in this country; the rest must come from abroad, more than half of it from Cuba, and it is argued that the admission of the Cuban sugar at a reduced rate will not hurt the home industry. "A Cuba prostrated commercially by our restretions, despondent and in a mood akin to desperation," says the Boston Transcript (Rep.) "might become a Philippine problem right at our doors, with all





NEAR THE END.

-The New York Herald.

FREE TO DO WHAT?

-The Detroit News.

its ugliness and all its vexations." "There is no good economic reason, present or prospective, why the Cubans should not be favored," thinks the Chicago Record-Herald (Ind. Rep.), and the Chicago Tribune says of our sugar-growers that "nothing but an insaue, short-sighted selfishness induces them to take the unjust and immoral stand they do concerning this question," The Chicago News (Ind.) believes that the same sentiments that prompted us to give Cuba freedom should now prompt us to give her fair dealing, and the Chicago Evening Post thinks we can better afford to bear the war taxes a little longer than to refuse help to Cuba. The Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.) remarks that "when Congressmen say that they are uncertain or undecided whether they shall make any concessions to Cuba they may represent one or two home interests, but it is doubtful if they represent their constituents or their country." "By treating the Cubans properly, we shall derive as much from them as they from us." thinks the Washington Star (Ind.); and the Detroit News (Ind.) says: "The sugar interests in the United States must quit sentimental talk. They must drop the bogieman and come down to business, just the same as the growers of wheat, apples, potatoes, and fruit have done. They are entitled to reasonable protection, but they must not forget that the consumers, who number 1,000 to 1 against the producers of sugar, have some rights."

A Cuban view of the matter may be seen in the following comment by La Lucha (Ilavana);

"What will be the use of having given us Don Tomas as president if he is to come to rule over an island which will be bankrupt? Don Tomas, as he is the choice of the American Government, should be an excellent man, but he will be unable to do anything useful if he is without money.

"Of what use would all the freedom imaginable be to Cuba without the means to live? . . . . . .

"There would be a certain element of comicality that Cuba, after all that has happened here, after all the talk of bumanity and heroism, should be worse off under the Cuban flag and the protectorate of the United States than under the rejected flag of Snain.

"No doubt Spanish methods were old and unprogressive, but when those who are never content and never will be under any régime are eliminated, it has to be admitted that the majority, and among them the better and more industrious people of the island, were content enough not to prefer putting the whole machine out of joint in order to try to attain the ideal of the minority.

"The alternative was forced upon them, however, probably it had to come, and if it does not bring increased prosperity, the labor and sacrifice and the sentiment will have been in vain."

Prince Henry and the Anarchists,—The Anarchist, pages, aspecially Free Society, of Chieago, and Freided, of New York, have recently published threats against Prince Henry, who is to visit this country. Freided, in one of its late issues, publishes a page of denunciation of the Prince, the language of which, according to the Battimore American, "is of wulgar character and is of a kind that night lead a weak-misdefellow to consider it his duty to do harm to the royal visitor." The Brookly Earcle suws:

"What these madmen and idlots in Chicage expect to accomplish in an attack on the German Prince is not worth going into, for they know less than any one else; but the fact that they are inciting violence justifies a close watch of them, and to seclude them in jails during the royal visit would be only a sensible measure of protection. It is, to be sure, a satisfaction to know that there is not an American in the whole band, yet if the Prince were to be hurt while in this control, and instead of being fewered the friction that has from time to time here manifest between this country and Germany would be increased. But on such attack must be made. Chicago will be held accountable for every untoward act and utterance of the wrongheads whom it shelters, and if it becomes necessary to put every one of them behind the bars while the Prince is inspecting the stock yards, the sausage factories, the post-office, the sewer, and the other beauties in the metropolis of the Middle West, let them be placed there."

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PHILIPPINE PROGRAM.

INTEREST in the Philippine problem has been revived by the speech of President Schurman it Boston, in which be comes out for Philippine independence; by the report that General Bell has adopted reconcentration methods in Batangas province; and by the formulation of a definite Philippine program by the Democratic members of the Senate. Dr. Schurman, who, it will be remembered, was president of the first Philippine commission, said that "President Roosevelt really means that the Filippinos shall have such independence as the American people have," and he said that he saw "no other course but grown liberty, culminating in independence." The program of the Democratic Senators is in the form of an amendment to the Philippine revenue hill. They move to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the following:

"(1) That the United States relinquish all claim to sovereignty over the Philippines, 'subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.'

"(2) That from and after the passage of this act the Philippine Islauds shall be foreign territory, and all goods entering the United States therefrom shall be subject to the same duties, customs, and imposts as are now or may be hereafter prescribed by law for goods entered from other foreign countries; provided, that during the temporary occupation of the islands all trade between them and the United States shall be from

"(3) That the United States shall continue to occupy the archieago until the Filipinos have formed for themselves a stable government, and until sufficient guarantees have been obtained for the performance of our treary obligations with Spain, and for the safety of those inhabitants who have adhered to the United Vivo.

"(4) That as soon as these results have been accomplished, it is declared to be the purpose of the United States to withdraw from the Philippines, and leave the government, control, and sovereignty thereof to the inhabitants, retaining only such military, naval, and coaling-stations as may be designated by the Government of the United States."

Most of the Democratic and anti-expansionist papers accept these resolutions as "American, just, and expedient," as the Pritisburg Post calls them; but there is little or no argument on the matter that is new. The New Orleans Times-Democrat says:

"This announced policy will recommend itself not only as true Democracy and genuine Americanism, but as wise and proper overy respect, for no one has shown the slightest reason why the Flippinos should receive different treatment from the Cuban. On the contrary, it would seem that the reasons for our relinquishing control of the archipelago are stronger than those quishing the Cubans independence. The Philippines are farther away, more difficult to control, having little communication with us, whereas Cuba is commercially a part of this country; and the fact that the natives are of an alien and inferior race renders any amalgamation or assimilation impossible, whereas most of the Cubans are Aryans, like us."

A number of Democratic papers, such as the New York Journal, the Atlanta Constitution, and the Louisville Courser's ponal, look upon our retention of the Philippines without disfavor. The Courier-Journal thinks there can be no question that civiliaction will be the gainer as the result of our expansion policy. It says: "We have the Philippines with us for good, as a matter of fact, and nothing that Mr. Hoar and all the others who challenge our occupation of the islands can say or do will alter that essential position. Nor can any question the good that has been done wherever Anglo-Saxon civilization has extended."

### CANAL ROUTES AND CONFUSING NEWS-PAPER ADVICE.

SELDOM have the newspapers of this country entertained such a bewilderingly varied assortment of opinions on any great public topic as they now display on the question of a route for the isthmian canal. About the only proposition that seems too preposterous to get the support of any paper is the "Darien ronte," with a tunnel six or seven miles long through the Andes Mountains, the ships to be towed through by an electric trolley arrangement. To believe some papers, the Nicaraguan route is too long and tortuous, and is subject to terrible earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; to believe others, the adoption of the Panama route would involve us in financial tangles with France. the soil along the route will not hold water, and the fierce revolutionists will expose the ships to constant danger. We are warned, on the one hand, that if we build the canal across Nicaragua. France will build a shorter one across Panama, and steal all the traffic; on the other hand, we are told that if we build across Panama, some other Power will build across Nicaragua. and thus have a line of communication nearer the United States than ours, which, we are told, would be fatul in war. In this dilemma a number of papers urge that Congress appropriate the money for a canal, and leave the choice of route to the President ; while others are willing to wait a year or more while the whole subject of route is investigated again. Still other papers are driven to despair, and are doubting if Congress will reach any conclusion this session. "There seems now no prospect of any action by Congress during the present session toward definite canal legislation," thinks the New Orleans Picayune (Dem.), "and the matter may be considered as dormant if not dead for the present." And the Jacksonville Times-Union (Dem.) says: "It would really seem that we must have a Democratic Administration before we can dig the canal." A few papers oppose the entire canal project.

A good deal of this confusion seems to have been caused by the offer of the Panama Company to sell out for \$40,000,000, and by the unanimous opinion of the canal commission that, at his price, the Panama ronte is "the most practicable and feasible."



WESTERN HEMISPHERE: "It's queer how much trouble those fellows are baving about where that part in my hair shall be!"

— The Minneapolis Times.

A careful examination of the press comment seems to show that many more papers now favor the Panama route than favor the one across Nicaragua, altho a still larger number do not declare outspokenly for either. "No interocentic canal is possible in Nicaragua that will suit the purposes of commerce." declares the Baltimore American, and "any canal built there for such purposes would cost an amount of money surpassing the wildest dreams of the most reckless speculator on earth." The Hardrot Times 1892 similarly: "The absurdity of pushing giant occan steamers 187 miles 'across lots' between two occans, through a narrow and sitmous waterway with nine locks, is so absurd from a commercial point of view with nine locks, is so absurd from a commercial point of view

that it ought to be laughed out of the halls of Congress." And the Nashville American believes that the adoption of the Nicaraguan ronte would have been "a colossal blunder, one that might have led to the expenditure of untold millions and the eventual loss of every dollar of it by the completion of the Panama route by France or some other European Power," Some of the other papers that favor the Panama York Evening Post.



favor the Panama
route are the New Chairman of the Senate Committee on Intervork Evening Post,

Nearagua route.

the Boston Herald, the Philadelphia Times, the Pittsburg Dispatch, the Chicago Evening Post, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and the St. Paul Pinneer Press.

The New York Journal is strenuously opposed to buying the "Panama muddle," It remarks:

"Therefore, while the essential thing is to have a eanal SOME-WHERE, the only plan that promises a certainty of having it ANYWHERE is to dig it at Nicaragna. And if the Adminitration did not think so, why was it so anxious to conclude the Hay-Pauncefoet treaty?"

The Chronicle, of San Francisco, a city that is vitally interested in the question, declares that the canal commission's recommendation "should have no weight;" and goes on to say:

"The interests of Pacific ports and the Mississippi valley demand the Nicaragua route, and the interests of the entire United States demand it, for on coastwise trade the Nicaragua route is shorter even for Atlantic parts. The coastwise trade is the trade whose interests should control, and the Nicaragua route should be chosen even if it will tend to build up the foreign commerce of New Orleans and Galveston. Nobody is in a position to say that a half-century hence the United States will be able or desire to prevent a European Power from building a second canal at Nicaragua. It is certain that Nicaragua will at any time consent to the enterprise, and that within fifty years there will be European Powers with money to build the canal if military reasons require it, and a war to prevent its construction will cost more than the profits of half a dozen canals. These are the controlling factors in the case, and should determine the location regardless of any other considerations whatever. It is not a case where expert advice is required. Experts are always controlled by considerations pertaining to their profession. An engineer will prefer the route which presents the most interesting engineering problems.

"Let no one imagine that the interests of the people are paramount at Washington. We do not mean that the majority of Congressmen are not honest, for they are. Private interests, however, are on the spot to deceive with one-sided views backed up by 'expert advice.' In this way Congressmen are misled. The mere putting off of the beginning of the work which is involved even in negotiations with Colombia will well pay the transcontinental roads for their expense in belping Panama."

"Let the President select the route, now that expert investigation has accumulated all the facts, "says the Pittaburg Chronicle-Telegraph," and the Boston Advertiser thinks that "it stands to reason that a better bargain can be made by leaving the Presiident free to deal with the Neurargan people, or with the Panan people, at his discretion, than by tying his hands in advance by a snap judgment and a hard-and-fast decision on the part of Congress." The Philadelphia Press expresses a like opinion, and the Atlanta Constitution (which schlorn agrees with The Press on any topic believes that Congress should devolve the details of the canal's "location, control, and completion upon the Pressident, or upon a commission to be named by him."

The Chicago Area, the New York World, the Kansas Cily Journal, the Brooklyn Nandard-Union, and the Miwankee Journal think that it will be letter to go slow and start right when we do start, than to blunder by too much haste. "The important thing in such a stupendous undertaking," says The Nandard-Union, "is to decide and start right. An additional vear's delay is a small matter in comparison.

# BRUSQUE MANNERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AND MARTIN DOOLEY.

HERE has been a noticeable change in the White House anecdotes told by the Washington correspondents since the President's famous interview with General Miles and the press criticisms on it. Before that time we were told of a Supreme Court justice who went to see the President about a position for his son, and who was told in a tone of voice heard by everybody around that his son must prove his fitness for the place just as anybody else must. We were told of a Senator who called to see about the retention of one of his friends in office. and who prefaced his remarks by saying that he had the man's resignation in his pocket. The President, it was said, interrupted the Senator with the remark that he was glad to hear it, and with a direction to Secretary Cortelyon to wire his acceptance of the resignation. Then came the public reprimand of the Lieutenant General of the army, which called out some severe comment from the nrmy and navy press and many of the daily papers. Since then, stories of brusque manners at the White House have been noticeably absent, altho none of the correspondents has reported any sharp change in the President's deniennor

"Mr. Dooley" hits off the Miles incident and the President's alleged method of dispensing discipline in part as follows:

"There was me frind, Gin'ral Miles. No more gallant sojier iver dhrew his soord to cut out a pattern I'r a coat thin Gin'ral Miles. He's hunted th' Apachy, th' Sioux, th' Arapaboo, th' Comanchec, th' Congressioni, an other savages in th' plain; he's faced clear han' promotion in ivry form, an' no harm come to him till he wint up th' White House stairs, or maybe 'twas till he come down. Amylow, Gin'ral Miles was pursoon' th' thrue coorso in a nachral warryor an' enlightenin' th' wurruld on th' things he happened to think iv.

"Twas that got him into throuble. Wan day afther inspicial," army, Gir'at Miles gave a chat to wan vin his fav'rile journals on what he thought about th' navy, him bein' a great authority on navy affairs befure steam come in. I don't know what th' divvle he said, an' I don't care, I'r me mind was made up long ago, an' ivrybody that don't agree with me is a yether a

Schley man, or a Sampson man an' little betther thin a thrasicor or a cow'rd, at that. But annyhow be give his opinyion, an' afther givin' it he got his bonnet out, had a goold beater in to its up th' epylexe, got th' iliterhic lights goin' in th' buttons, found th' right pair iv ibuo an' pink pants, pulled on th' shoes with it' silver bells, haruessed to his manly high th' soord with th' forget me-nots on th' handle, an' pranced over to th' White House. As he wint up th' hall he noticed an atmospher iv what Hogan calls cold hatoor, f'r wan iv th' durekeepers said it' Prisidint want' home an' another lightly kicked him as he passed, but like a sojer he wint on to th' east room where Mr. Rosenfelt, th' pa-apers tells me, shited in front it th' frieplace.



A NEW PAINTING OF PRISIDENT RODSEVELT, by Constantin Makowsky, the Russian Court painter. The painting is now on exhibition in New York, and is the personal property of the President.

nervously pluckin' Sicrety Gage be th' beard, 'I've come,' says Gin'ral Miles, 'to pay me rayspicts to th' head iv th' naytion. 'Thank ve,' says th' Prisidint, 'I'll do th' same f'r th' bead iv th' army,' he says, bouncin' a coal scuttle on th' vethran's helmet. 'Gin'ral, I don't like ye'er recent conduct.' he says, sindin' th' right to th' pint iv th' jaw. 'Ye've been in th' army forty years, 'he says, pushin' his head into th' grate, 'an' ye shad know that an officer who criticizes his fellow officers, save in th' reg'lar way, that is to say in a round robin, is guilty iv I dinnaw what,' he says, feedin' him with his soord, 'I am foorced to administher ye a severe reproof,' he says, 'Is that what this is? ' says Gin'ral Miles, 'It is,' says th' Prisidint. 'I thought it was capital punishmint," says Gin'ral Miles as he wint out through th' window pursooed be a chandelier. His nex' article will be entitled 'Hosnital Sketches,' an' I updherstand he's dictatin' a few remarks to his nurse on providin' atthractive suits iv steel plate f'r gin'rals in th' army.

"Well, sir, they'll be greeat times down there f'r a few years. A movement is on foot f'r to establish an emergency hospital f'r office-holders an' politicians acrost th' sthreet fr'm th' White House where they can be threated f'r infractions by th' Civil

Sarvice law followed be pers'nal injuries. I'll be watchin' th' pa-apers ivry mornin', 'Rayciption at th' White House, Among th' casulties was so-an'-so. 'Th' Prisidint was in a happy mood. He administered a stingin' rebuke to th' Chief Justice iv th' Supreme Coort, a left hook to eye. Sinitor Hanna was prisint walkin' with a stick. Th' Prisidint approached him gaily an' asked him about his leg. 'Tis gettin' bettler,' says th' stuitor.
'That's good,' says th' Prisidint. 'Come again whin it is intirely well an' we'll talk over that appintment, he says. Th' afthernoon was enlivened be th' appearance iv a Southern Congressman askin' f'r a foorth-class post-office. Th' Prisidint hardly missed him be more thin a foot at th' gate, but th' Congressman bein' formerly wan iv Mosby's guerrillas escaped, to th' gr-reat chagrin iv Mr. Rosenfelt, who remarked on his return that life at th' White House was very confinin', 'I will niver be able to enfoorce th' civil sarvice law till I take more exercise," he said heartily. Th' ambulance was at th' dure promptly at five, but no important business havin' been thransacted nearly all th' Cabinet was able to walk to their homes."

### DO WE WANT THE DANISH WEST INDIES?

THE sentiment of most of the papers on the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies seems to be, as the New York Press pursit, that "we do not want the group, but we can not let it go anywhere else, particularly to Germany, whither it was pretty certain to go ere long." The treaty for the purchase of the islands was signed last week in Washington, but the purchase will not be complete until the Senate ratifies the treaty, Congress appropriates the necessary \$4.50.000 or \$5.000.000, the islandsers vote for the transfer, and the Danish Rigsdag adds that anxious for annexation," says the Washington Noter, "and while there is an opposition, it apparently is not of such strength as to cause the United States any difficulty when the time comes for the change of sovereignty." Says the New York Tribune.

"With the acquisition of the Danish islands all lands this side of the Angede Passage will become either American or British, or else independent. Only the lesser Antiles and the Spanish Leward Isles will remain under more mixed ownership. And indeed the only other flags upon them are those of France and Holland, lands which are and are likely ever to be our freeze and Thus the problems of mixed sovereignties in the West Indies are gradually and most amicably being worked out to satisfactory solutions, with the Stars and Stripes becoming steadily more consciousus in those regions."

The New York Journal says:

"When we get them, no doubt we shall make them a useful naval base. They will constitute our farthest outpost in the Atlantic—as far east of Key West as New York is east of the Mississippi. They will command the entrance to the isthmian canal, whether it be at Nicarayus or at Panama.

canal, wetterer it or at Neurogus of at radiation.

"We can make them prosperous, too. These tiny specks of land with their few thousand people can produce so little sugar and tobacco that even our ravenous proceeds interests can hardly seem that the seem of the seem of

"But we shall welcome the Danish West Indies and do onr best to make them so happy that all their neighbors in those sapphire seas will want to follow their example."

But the islanders will find that their welcome is not nnanimous. "If the purchase should be consummated," says the Philadelphia Ledger, "another Pandora's box of troubles will be opened, for all of the islands of the West Indies that are not helped by their home governments are in trouble." The chief product is cannesugar, and much of the market has been destroyed by European beet-sugar bounties. The New York Evening Post remarks:

"The islands are desperately poor. Those for which we are now asked to give \$4,500,000 of good money would not be accepted as a free gift if the Senators who have to vote upon the treaty should visit them in person. They will simply bring us new responsibilities and new expenses. Every argument that caused the rejection of the Seward treaty in 1867 remains in full force to-day, while the one argument in facror of it—that we were without any naval station in those waters—has ceased to have force since we have acquired Porto Kico."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHO invited Prince Henry, any way !- The Chicago Tribune.

PERHAPS Aifred Austin forgets that John Bull and Uncle Sam came together on two former occasions. - The Commoner.

THE handmaiden of protection should hasten to equip herself with a rainy-day skirt and an umbrella - 7 he Commoner.

APPAR'S STLY 16 (see is a little damp that was intended to ignite British

APPARENTLY the fuse in a little damp that was intended to ignite British enthusiasm for Lord Rosebery.— The Chicago News,

THAT naval battle at Colon could not have been much. One does not read that any of the vessels looped the loop. - The Cheage News.

THOSE diamonds found in Monlana may be some that Senator Clark dropped while going around the State looking for votes... The Chi.

cage News.

ABOUT the only thing left for Emperor William, in his efforts to gain American popu-

larity, is to come on for Schley.—The Chr. Chr. cago Reco d. Herald.

KINO EDWARD'S amonomement that the South African war is almost all an end will be pleasant news for General Kitchener.—
The Kanasa City bur-

SOMETHINO might be done for the Nicaragua Canal if the Morgana were to stand together. Let the Senator make overtures to J. Pierpont—The Chicago Exning Post.

SIR THOMAS LIFTON has begun huilding Shamrock III., and may as well begin thinking of plans for Shamrock IV. right away.—The Chicare Record-Herald.



HE WON'T BE HAPPY TILL HE GETS IT.

- The New York Journal.

THE President has cut out the hand-shaking feature at the White House but the knee-shaking by visiting office-holders is still painfully plenty.— The Atlanta Constitution.

GEN. TOMAS ESTHADA PALMA, president of Cuba, has lived in New York for many years, and will no doubt be able to cope with all varieties of Cuban politics... The St. Louis Gibber-Dewords.

It is reported that Senator Quay is about to write his biography. Possibly he wishes to forestall any enterprise in that direction by William Allen White,—The Rochetter Descrat and Chronick.

WE are unable to determine from Senator Morgan's treatment of the Panama Canal representatives whether the gentlemen are on trial for forgery or embezzlement.—The Alfants Journal

FULL many a gem of the purest ray serene the dark, unfathomed caves no occan bear, because no giant sort of dredge-machine has yet been dipped by Pierpont Morgan there. "The Visit unere American.

by Pierpont morgan there. - I me trainmore intercast.

"One way to stop the war taxes," sternly proclaims the Atlanta Journal, "would be to stop the war." A good way, also, to stop the government taxes would be to stop the government. - The Chicago Tribune.

MR SCHWAR, of the steel trust, denies that he did any "sensational gambling" at Monte Carlo. Evidently Mr. Schwab lost. There is nothing

gambling "at Monte Carlo. Evidently Mr. Schwab loat. There is nothing sensational about that at Monte Carlo. — The Kansas City Journal. AFTER all it would hardly have been fair to send General Miles to King Edward's coronation. It is proper that Edward himself should be first

among the dazzling spectacles of that glittering occasion.—7 he Kansas City Journal.

THE singing societies are looking for men with good voices to join in the musical welcome to Prince Hearty, but they have not yet sent as invite-

THE singing societies are looking for men with good voices to join in the musical welcome to Prince Heary, but they have not yet sent an invitation to Capitali Coghian, of the navy, 10 join them.—The New York Mail and Express,

# LETTERS AND ART.

# IS THE LOVE-MOTIVE TOO PROMINENT IN FICTION?

THE love-story has so completely dominated the romantic literature of every age and to-day occupies so high a place in popular regard that few are bold enough to challenge its supremacy. Mr. Howells is one of the few, and Mr. Julian Hawtonne gives currency to the views of another, a friend, not named, who insists that the love-story has been decidedly "overdone," a view with which Mr. Hawthorne himself coincides in the main. He writes in The Hooklover's Weekly (Philadelphia, January 27), as follows:

"A highly intelligent person with whom I talked the other day told me that he sincerely deprecated the prevalence of lovestories in the present era. I may as well mention that he is no crusty bachelor, but a man happily married, with a delightful family around him. 'It is altogether out of nature,' said he. 'Love comes to every normal human being, no doubt; he man ries the girl, and they live with their share of felicity, have children, and entertain their friends. But that is the whole matter, so far as love is concerned. The man, being now a full man, begins his struggle and commerce with life and the world. He has disposed of preliminaries, and takes up the real purpose and interests of his existence. But were we to credit the story-books, love is first and last and the whole thing. It molds all careers from start to finish. The entire tale is occupied with the more or less thwarted efforts of the lover to win his beloved; and when he has done it, or failed to do it, if the tale be a tragedy, the writer conceives himself to have finished his task, and writes finis at the bottom of the page. It is preposterous! What manner of world would this be in which we live and labor, were such the truth? There might be some poetry left, perhaps, tho hardly the highest; but there would be no presses to print it on, no paper and binding, no book-sellers, and no means of livelihood, therefore, for the poet. There would be no science, invention, discovery, politics, or philosophy-except the philosophy needed to help a man to carry on when all stimulus to live and work had been removed, and he was reduced to the extremity of sitting down and contemplating the partner to whom he was yoked. I atterly deny that the love of man for woman is the whole of life, or even any part of life in its fuller sense. How story-tellers came to agree that they would pretend it is, is more than I can imagine; I suppose it must be sheer failure of knowledge and invention. This is the more probable because all lovestories are radically alike; no sooner have you begun to read one than you know, apart from certain arbitrary details, just how it is to proceed and to come out. Nowadays, in our desperation, we are resorting to illicit passion to vary the monotony; but the monotony was preferable. So I say, let the story-tellers henceforth go back to old Homer and Virgil, to the Arabian Nights, to Don Quixote and Gil Blas, to Robinson Crusoe (God bless him !), even to good old Captain Marryat and Mayne Reid, and to Treasure Island, and to the early productions of Rider Haggard and Conan Doyle. Did you ever read 'The Adventures of a Younger Son,' by Trelawney?-the same who afterward wrote another of the most readable books in the world, 'Records of Byron, Shelley, and the Author.' What have you to say of that unique series of adventure tales by George Borrow; is there anything better in modern literature?-and yet there is not a page of love-making in the whole of them. I don't mean to assert, of course, that a good story with love as its burden may not be and has not been written; love serves as a theme once in a way well enough. So is breakfast a good and interesting thing in the daily rontine; but do we wish to keep at breakfast from morning till night? Our important experiences, as a rule, come after the breakfast things have been cleared away. Besides, I maintain that not only is it against nature to make love the whole thing, but the telling of the facts, or alleged facts, of a love affair is intrinsically unnatural and indecent. People don't do it in real life; what would you think of me, were I to hold you down in that chair while I discovered to you all the details of my youthful passion for my excellent wife? Do you imagine she would ever permit me to invite you to dinner again? No gentleman would ever dream of making such disclosures; and, even if he did, he would be prevented by the circumstances of the case; how could be recall the embraces, the avowals of affection, the silly chatter in the garden path or in the set of Lancers, what he said, has the said, how the time came when neither could say anything except by the burning glauces of devotion unuterable?—and yet such rubbish, which neither you nor I could possibly recall from our niviaxe sperience, if we would, forms the bulk of your convertises to the properties of the second properties of the second

Mr. Hawthorne thinks that the conclusions of his friend are eminently reasonable. "Love-stories," he says, "meaning tales of courtship, are altogether too numerous; it would be a beneficent improvement to write stories of nuarriage—of the influence of the married state in making or marring, as the case might be, the parties to it. We have not sufficiently considered in literature the nature of marriage as a factor in clittenship; the real citizen is not the man or the woman, but both together," Mr. Hawthorne concludes as follows:

"Yet, protest as we may, the love-story in its present form must remain and never can be dispensed with, for a reason which every poet feels, tho my friend above quoted did not take it into consideration. Love belongs to youth; and mankind, male and female, is spiritually and eternally young. The illusion of age is produced solely by the imperfection of material conditions; it is no essential or permanent feature of our nature. In the spiritual state hereafter we shall recover from the earthly disease or disability and be forever in the prime and glory of our youth. Love, in its infinite aspects, will then avouch itself as the complete and sufficient end and aim of humanity, which is the creature of Love eternal and infinite. This truth the poet divines, and it warrants his poem throughout the ages. And the other men who are not consciously poets, like my friend, may temporarily ignore it, it abides in the bottom of the heart just the same, and will discover itself in due season. Altho many or most lovestories written nowadays are silly and shallow, the ideal lovestory is not only the best thing in literature, but it is in order to tell it that literature exists."

Men of Letters as Athletes .- Probably no other words in Rudyard Kipling's much-criticized new poem, "The Islanders," have stirred up so much resentment as have been produced by his scoff at the "flanneled fools at the wicket" and "the muddied oafs at the goals." His fellow literary men have been among the first to take up the cudgels on behalf of athletics, and this fact has led the London correspondent of the New York Herald to call attentiou to the marked athletic proclivities of men of letters. Dr. A. Conan Doyle, as is well known, is a capital cricketer and a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club. Other literary cricketers are Frankfort Moore, J. M. Barrie, A. W. Pinero, Andrew Lang, Stephen Phillips, S. R. Crockett, and Barry Pain. Lawn tennis also demands the use of flannels, and its devotees. which include G. B. Burgin, Robert Hichens, and A. C. Benson, apparently come under Mr. Kipling's condemnation. Football is necessarily the sport of younger men, but Rolf Boldrewood and Coulson Kernahan must be reckoned with the "muddied oafs" of their day. As for golf, its adherents are legion, and include Augustine Birrell, Robert Barr, Egerton Castle, "Ian Maclaren," Dr. Robertson Nicoll, Gilbert Parker, and a host of

There have been many historic cases of athletie men of letters. Lord Byron was a famous swimmer, and Lord Tennyson was, in his youngerdays, noted as a pedestrian. Robert Burns delighted in the sports of his country, and in feats of strength had few equals. Dickens's prediction for long walks is well known, and Charles Kingsley was very handy both with the gloves and with the oar. Edgar Allan Poe was a strong swimmer and jumper. Another American poet, William C. Hvyant, practised gymnastic exercises almost until his death, and in a letter to a friend, written in his seventy-seventh year, speakes of his custom of rising at half-yast five and exercising for a full hour with dumbelles, hock, and horizontal bar.

#### "THE ENGLISH WALT WHITMAN."

WHATEVER be the literary estimate set upon Walt Whinman's work, it can hardly be denied that he has left a vigorous impress upon the life and thought of our time, and that his writings have found a welcome in many countries. In England, Whitman's mantle seems to have fallen on Edward Car-



FUWARU CARPINIER.

penter, a poet and essayist whose writings have much in common with those of his American prototype. William Diack, a writer in *The Westminster Retueto* (December), says of Carpeuter:

"There have not been wanting those who would fain place him on an even higher pedestal than the 'good gray poet' of the West himself. Count Tolstoy, whilst declaring that he 'could make nothing of Walt Whitman,' praises very highly the work of his English disciple. Certain it is that of that peculiar school which Whitman has called into being, Carpenter is now the owned which we have been an experience. It has not his master's blasty and vigorous bow's changing form or the dancing, glistening sunbeam—but still be has inherited a goodly share of his philosophy of life and his manner of presenting it."

Unlike Whitman, Curpenter came from an upper-class environment and had a collegiane clonation. He became a Cambridge University becturer, and for a short time was a clergyman in the Clurch of England. Later, he threw up all these interests, and took to farming life mear Sheffield. It was here that his "free poems," which he wrote for the most part in the open air and which were published, in 1883, under the till "Toward Democracy," took form. In his poetry, declares Mr. Diack, Carpenter "reinearantes himself in every form of life and nature—the waving ferns and the spirit of the trees, the slave and freeman, the realist and idealist; and thus inspired sends forth his message to the world." The writer continues:

"Toward Democracy" consists of one long poem of seventy stanzas and a hundred or more shorter pieces, all, however, blended together by the same spirit of fearless seeking after ruth, and, seemingly, all he outsome of one mighty inspiration. Throughout the work the author speaks as the embodiment of the unfettered soul 'whose body is cost away,' and in that capacity interprets anow the 'meaning of the word democracy' in its bottest and grantlest significance. 'These things, I, writing, the standard of the control of the control of the control of To Carpenter, democracy represents the inward cayression of progressive life as well as its outward development.

"Despite the almost infinite variety of its lights and shadows, one central times soon reveals itself to the sympathetic reader. Whether he speaks of God and religion, of the meaning of hie and death, of freedom and democracy, or of slavery and servitude, he is ever dreaming the dream of 'the soul's slow disentianglement.' This phrase to him sums up the meaning of the word democracy. The story of the travail of the soul of man from bondage to freedom is the story of this poet's book. It follows the fight of humankind through many lands and through has painted complete mastery over himself. 'The three that he interprets the meaning of man's incessant struggle with nature and unfolds the spiritual significance of the latter-day doctrine of evolution or, as he terms it, 'exfoliation '—the growth and un-folding of the human flower.

#### Ages and ages back,

Out of the long grass with infinite pain raising itself into the upright posi-

A creature - forerunner of man-with swift eyes glanced around

No to-day once more, With pain and suffering driven by whatever instinct who can tell? Out of the great jungle of custom and supposed necessity, into a new and

wonderful life, to new and wonderful knowledge, Surpassing words, surpassing all past experience—the Man, the meaning

Uprears himself again."

To Edward Carpenter the "return to nature" is the first great step toward human happiness. Alike in his prose and verse he has proclaimed this conviction. Mr. Diack says:

"La a masterly prose treatise ("Civilitation, Its Canse and Core"). Carpenter traces with graphic pen man's departure from the garden of Nature; forcibly and mt times satirieally sets forth the hollow artificiality of modern life, and points to us the way back to the Paradise of Nature. Audrigel with flaming sword keeps watch and ward o'er the entrance, but this armor is not invulnerable. The angel is a weak and erring mortal, and the flaming sword which he wields so destreously is the last of power and riches. Back to the perennial simplicity of Nature is Carmenter's resounding summons:

Come up into the fragrant woods and walk with me,

The voices of the trees and the silent growing grass and waving ferns ascend:
llevond the birth and death veil of the seasons, they ascend and are born

again;
The voices of human joy and misery, the hidden cry of the heart - they too
ascend into new perpetual birth.

A't is interpreted anew: In man the cataracts descend, and the winds blow, and autumn reddens

and ripens;
And in the wonds a spirit walks, which is not wholly of the wonds,
But which looks out neer the wide earth and draws to theef all men with

But which looks out over the wide earth and draws to itself all men with deep unearthly love: Come, walk with me."

If the essence of all poetry is communion with the "infinite and eternal," as has been said by a modern critic, then, in the opinion of the writer, Whitman and Carpenter must be numbered among the veriest masters of the art of poesy, and if they have been misunderstood, it is because they have had the courage to "break the bonds of conventional verse and leave the tags of true behind them." He concludes:

"Assuredly, these two, Walt Whitman and Edward Carpenter, shall yet stand side by side in the world's great arena of criticism, as two of our latest bards who have proved themselves worthy of the widest acceptation—Whitman, a perennial fount of

life and lordly vigor,—Carpenter, a little lower down, in the ranks of modern teachers, yet filling faithfully and well his own peculiar niche in the great temple of Fame."

# MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN TOUR.

THE advent of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has been heralded from London as the peer of Bernhardt and Duse, and is at present playing to crowded houses in the Theater Republic. New York, has aroused keen interest in dramatic circles. Mrs. Campbell is regarded as one of the foromost living exponents of the

psychological " drama, and the plays in which she is appearing are of a striking and unusual kind. They include Sudermann's "Magda." Pinero's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith," Björnson's "Beyond Human Power," Echegaray's "Mariana," and Maeterlinck's "Pelléas and Mélisande." "The box-office has abandoned the idea that problem plays, and plays that have as motives the analysis of psychic, religious, or ethical phenomena, are not remunerative," says Mrs. Campbell in a newspaper interview; "the public has been educated up to them, and it is good that they can assimilate. It is a mistake to think that Ibsen, Ior instance, is beyond the average intelligence, Personally 1 am a firm believer in the serious drama and in the work of the great psychologists who are writing for the theater of to-day."

The reception accorded to Mrs. Patrick Campbell by the New York dramatic critics is of the most conflicting character, and the press comment upon her art ranges all the way from the highest praise to marked disapproval and belittement. The New York Mail and Eliptest violes as view that is not infrequently beard when it says (editorially) that "New York does not quite understand Mrs. Campbell," and that her "vague, delicate, impressionistic" acting does not appeal with great force to the average American. The Commercial Adverticer says.

"Probably the most intellectual person of prominence now acting on the British stage, she is also a woman whose temperament, appearance, voice,

and manner are all so strange and vivid that they stir up strong and opposite feelings in an audience. The clientèle which Mrs. Campbell has made hers in Loadon is composed in a flattering degree of the intellectual and literary classes. Her hold upon them grows from her gifts as an actress, her holdness and intelligence as a producer of plays which can not have a mob success, and the excellence which she always maintains in her company. . . . Mrs. Campbell's great beauty is, of course, very useful, if not absolutely necessary, in holding the attention, and the strangeness and glamour of her appearance enable her to enforce her meaning with less detail than would be required if she did not appeal so amply to the eye; but these physical gifts are never wrongly depended upon by her; they are always in the service of her artistic nature, which is delicate and penetrating in perception, large and simple in execution, with something haunting in its understanding and simplicity, like the two plays which she uses for mere love of them, 'Beyond Human Power' and 'Pelléas and Mélisande.'

The same paper waxes very enthusiastic over Mrs. Campbell's impersonation of the "Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." "A more just and complete gazap of the character," it declares, "in its entirety and in every detail, it would be impossible to conceive." The Timers says, in similar vein, that by her performance in this play Mrs. Campbell "kando 'revealed as an actress whose range is

exceptional and who is not without characteristics which approximate, at least, to greatness, in the best sense of that muchabused term." The Evening Post is more sparing in its commendation.

"Considered as a whole, her performance is strongly confirmatory of the impression created by her Magda, that she is an emtional, rather than an intellectual, actress, that she would be anable to identify herself with any character outside the range of her own instincts and impulses; that her best work must be, terrefore, within rather narrow lines, but that, owing to her strong individuality, sensitive temperament, and superior intelligence, it is apt to be of uncommonly high quality."

Mr. William Winter, of The Tribune, criticizes Mrs. Camp-

bell's art and tendency in his usual vigorous fashion. The English actress 'repertory of plays expecially comes under the ban of his condennation. Such plays, he declares, as the "habefuerous 'Mrs. Tanqueray,' the tainted 'Mrs. Eibsmith,' the ponderous' Beyond Human Power,' and the morbid and excrueiating 'Mariana' may be viewed with favor by a "sickly class of fantantic frividities and degenerates" in London, but they are hardly representative of true dramatic art. He continues:

"Mrs. Campbell is neither esceptional as an actress nor extraordinary as a sonain. Her porfessional equipment, gained in many years of experience, is into deal of the many years of experience, is into the more or less winning charmon and contract of the more or less winning charmon to the proace-lings nor magic in herealt to diversal attention from the excessively lugularious norbid, drift, and sometimes pernicions character of the dramas in which she has chosen to appear; and either to see those plays or to think of them is to suffer.

Is to some companied is an eccentricity, but, in her wife, and processes claims. Her denotement of a wayward, passionate nature, bitterly resented in a wayward, passionate nature, bitterly resented in a nature fact as well as of domestic restrictions and in cynical revolt against social conventionality, is measurably effective, manifesting a true matinct of that lawless freedom which, whether in humanity on nature, when combined with beauty, is always agreeable. . . As acting it is neither great nor in any way exceptional with the companies of the companies of



MRS. PA (RICK CAMPBELL.

# BACON VERSUS SHAKESPEARE, AGAIN.

THE Henley-Stevenson controversy in London has been recently quite eclipsed by the reappearance of an old topic of never-failing interest. Hacon versus Shakespeare. This is a subject which the American reader is impelled to study, if only for putratic reasons: for the Baconian theory was cradled in this country. It ennanated some forty years ago from the fertile thering of Delin Blacon, a St. Louis lady, who ended her days of the truth must be toldy in an insane asylum, and it was developed to its most fantastic conclusions by a Dr. Owen, of Detroit, and by the eccentric and brilliant Ignatius Donnelly. Moreover, the immediate cause of the respenting of the controversy is n book on the "Blitteral Cipher of Sir Francis Bacon," by another American lady, Mrs. Ethabeth! Wells Gallup, of Boston, who has been in England for some time and has made a number of covers to her theories. Says the London If Verley Register:

"The cipher which Mrs. Gallup professes to have found in a large number of books printed during Bacon's lifetime is a 'bilit-

eral 'one described in one of his acknowledged works, and consists of making use of two founts of type in printing a book, the intervals at which the letters of the second occur enabling one, by means of a key, to spell out a message. This cipher has been detected in the 'Advancement of Learning,' too, the 'Novum Organum,' too, in Spenser, Ben Jonson, etc., and, of course, in the unfortunate First Folio of Shakespear. It seems from its revelations that Bacon was the son of Queen Elizabeth by Leicster, to whom she was secretly married; and that he wrote the works of Shakespeare, Greene, Spenser, Peel, Marlowe, and the 'Anatomy of Meliancholy,' "

Mr. Sidney Lee, a well-known English literary scholar, who received a copy of Mrs. Gallup's book and studied it carefully, pronounces "the whole farrago unworthy of serious attention from any but professed students of intellectual aberration"; and one London paper declares that it is difficult to conceive how



SHACON AND BAKESPEARS

HOMEN: "Look here, what does it matter which of you chaps, wrote the other fellow's books? Goodness only knows from many wrote mine!" [Node, as weath, and ext.] - Proceed.

Mrs. Galtup's theories "could be found credible outside of Bedam." In nana quarters, however, the new book is accepted in all seriousness, and its arguments have won favorable commendation from at least one English Inerary man of international reputation—Mr. W. H. Mallock. Mr. Mallock disavows being a complete convert to Mrs. Gallup's point of view, but he contends that her theory is "sufficiently plausible to deserve to have its truth tested," and he sustains this conclusion at some length in the December Nunteenth Century. In a later letter to the London Times, which has been the storm-center of this literary controversy, he says:

"What strikes me principally in this controversy is the odd sentimental acerbity with which the upholders of Shakespeare's authorship receive the arguments of those who presume to entertain a doubt of it. Shakespeare is a figure of interest to us only because we assume him to have written the works that bear his name. What we know of him otherwise tends to quench interest rather than arouse it. What reason is there, other than the most foolish form of school-girl sentiment, for resenting the idea of a transference of our admiration of the author of the plays from a nam who is personally a complete stranger to all of us—orat best and who is personally acomplete stranger to all of us—orat best admirted to be one of the greatest geniuses who have ever appeared at any neriod of the world's history?

Mr. Mallock's espousal to this limited extent of the Baconian side of the argument has had the effect of arousing a most amusing, the decidedly one-sided, discussion in the English journals, in which a share has been taken by Leslie Stephen, Andrew Lang, W. L. Alden, and many other well-known literary men. The London Times devotes a lengthy editorial to the subject,

marshaling all the old reasons for believing that Shakespeare wrote the plays that bear his name. Few of the literary journals take the authject seriously. The London Ontlook refers jeetingly to the "Gallupian assertions," and adds, my steriously: "We be-lieve that if the word 'gallop' (which of course is merely Gallup) be searched out in due order in the First Polio of Shakespeare, and the words immediately preceding and succeeding it be recorded, a most remarkable declaration will come to light. And if 'Miching Malleche' be not W. H. Mallock, My, then, Bacon never worde the plays." "How can we ever speak of 'Bacon's "Misuammer Night's Dream ""' inquires The Academy: "the very resistance of the tongue is argument against this Transatlantic heresy." The same paper quotes the following verses:

Ah mel what a tragic imbrogito,
Produced by a famous first folio.
A mericans swear
That a clopher lies there
To knock Rogitand's Bard towley-powley O1...
Yet Mr. Biographer Lee
Is certain as certain can be,
No mystervi (arks
No mystervi (arks
"A cipher? All moonshine!" says be

Dr. Georg Brandex, the Dauish critic, ascribes the Bacouian "craze" to "feminine criticism on the one hand, with its lack of apristing delicacy." Literature, commenting on this remark, consistention to the fact that "something like two hundred pro-Baconian works have appeared in America, and not far short of a hundred in England," representing "a vast underlying mass of Baconianism among the millions who form a superficially cultured reading public on both sides of the Atlantic."

We're quite in accordance with Lee.

#### THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

N a recent article in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST. November 23), some interesting facts and figures were presented to show the vitality of the French language in the northern United States and Switzerland. In other countries. however, especially in Belgium and in England, the French language seems to be declining, rather than advancing, and this fact draws many expressions of regret from contemporary French writers. The status of the French tongue in Belgium forms the theme of a recent article in the Revue (Paris), in which it is pointed out that whereas there were recognized in Belgium a few years ago but two lauguages, the French and the Flemish, German has now entered the field as a very formidable rival, and, according to the last government statistics, is now the national Belgian language. French, the old official language, is being more and more completely supplanted by Flemish, and the Belgian Government is making every effort to establish the supremacy of the Flemish tongue.

No less marked is the decline of the Piench language in England,

M. Fernahd Herbert, professor at V. Ecole des Hauirs Etudes

Commerciales, writing on this subject in the same journal, sees
an analogy between conditions in Belgium to-day and those
existing in England four hundred years ago. "The Belgian
Government," he says, "desires to make Flemish the official
language of Belgium; Edward III, was constrained by circumstances to authorize the use of the English tongue in England.
As soon as Flemish shall be decreed the solo official language at
Brussels, the days of French will be numbered. The word 'decadence' is no longer strong enough; it is a question of life or
death."

The writer then dwells on the actual situation in England, and says in substance: Of all the European nations, England cultivates modern languages the least. This is due to the facility of

her own idiom, to the increasing proportion of human beings who speak it, and to her pretension of some day imposing it upon the world as the universal language. For some time past abe has perceived that not France but Germany is her most formidable economic competitor. She has begun to realise the importance of studying foreign tongues, but now finds it more profitable to study German than to study French. Ten years ago the smaller schools of England had a French professor. Vaday he is replaced by a German professor, who teaches what French is required. If a mere accomplishment is desired, the French language is taken up; but if it is a question of usefulness, of fitting a pupil for business, it is German. French literature is being rend less and less in England. Indeed, the 'French novel' has become on English soil almost synonymous with "obserces book" and is read in secret. M. Herbert aver.

"What means shall we take to increase the popularity of the French tongue abroad, and particularly in England? If we think thin the presence of a few thousand French people in England and the publication of a French weekly newspaper in London, which is hardly known to the members of the French colny, will accomplish much in this direction, we are mistaken. Every good Englishman and every American residing in Paris goes regularly every morning to the news-stand to buy his New York, Herath. In London, the Paris mercing papers do not netrage newspapers, the Mathie, for instance, which already enjoys great popularity over there, appear in Loudon at the same time as in Paris? . . . . .

"The commercial utility of the French language is becoming doubtful; doubtful; also, from the point of view of linguistic propaganda, is the efficacy of the universal exhibitions of which we have a monopoly. Our efforts must be directed through the press and the theater, which guide public opinion on the one hand, and divert the masses out he other. [In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Charles Frohman, the well-known theatrical manager, has made a proposal to establish a known theatrical manager, has made a proposal to establish a be interest in Paris.—Eutros Latrasav Duorsz.] The technical class, the statistical fecture, are too suggestive of the school-master, and repel. Direct persuasion must give way to indirect methods, which arouse no antagonism."

M. Herbert further elaborates his views in the Keruse dis-Keruser (Paris). He admits that English is likely to be the universal language of the future, and that without a knowledge of English France will find it almost impossible to maintain her commercial position. But is it not possible, he asks, that the English tongue, in becoming the international language of commerce, may concede to the French language the first place in the world of letters and sciences? French, he says, hus had the bonor is the past of being preferred by those who were courteous, polite, and of a diplomatic turn of mind, and if French is being superseded by English in diplomatic circles to-day, it is only because diplomacy is becoming dominated by the commercial spirit.

The writer examines a proposition made by one of his colleagues, M. Michel Breal, who thinks that it would be an easy matter to make the study of English obligatory in all the French schools, provided the English-speaking people would study French. M. Herbert saws:

"This project, under a flattering appearance, conceals the greatest danger to our language that has ever threatened it. In good faith, we shall apply ourselves to the obligatory study of English, and once launched on this path we shall continue to study mechanically, as we have German for thirty years, without knowing whyl. Is it believed that in England and in America, where they profess little taste for languages, they will act with the same good faith toward ours? Is it believed that they will willingly constrain themselves to study French with its capricious syntax, when they know that the English language will be understood by us? The English are too practical, too "matter-of-feat," is they say ronder, to indulge in any sentiment

"The French language not being understood by the English, while the English is understood in France, he foreign studies will derive double advantage in neglecting the study of French in order to devote himself to the study of English, which he will be able to speak fluently in two or three years, thanks to the simple and rational methods long in use in Germany. The entry European countries will reason in the same way. Who then will learn French?

Vet, even the England and America can not be compelled to study French, M. Herbert is in favor of taking measures to familiarise the French with the English tongue. He proposes that the French Minister of War should issue a decree making it compulsory that candidates for Saint Cyr and the Polytechnique should speak nt least one foreign language, preferably English. He continues:

"When German ceases to be obligatory at Saint Cyr, our officers will know German anyway, but—and this is the main point —our exporters will speak English and will make good use of it. Our products will find their way to foreign countries. The adventurns spirit which characterized our fathers will reassert it. self. The hend of the family will not feel anxious about the future of his sons because their native land refuses to give them living. Perhaps, even, the decrease of Premel population may tion. And to think that the secret of all these blessings may be continued in an ordinary decree of the Minister of War!"

Dr. J. P. Mahaffy, in an address in London not long ago before Modern Language Association, dwelt upon what he termed the folly of the attempts being made to stay the departure of decaying tongers, such as Flemish, Gaelic, and Czech. He saw no danger of the disappearance of the French tongue. On the contrary, he expressed his belief that French, German, and English were destined to be the dominant languages of the future, at might be true, he said, that English is becoming the universal language in one sense, but it is equally true that neither of the others is to any great extent giving way to it, and that the alternative for the three countries is a trilingual ideal.—Translations madel for Tile LITERARY DUSSE.

# NOTES.

Literature, the weekly journal published by the London Times, has suspended publication, and is merged with The Academy. In its place The Times is issuing bi-weekly illerary supplements of the same general character as that adopted by the New York Times Saturday Review.

FIGO. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, the successor of Seth Low as precised net of Columbia Culversity, is the editor of FA Educational Review, of the "Greater Educator Series" and of the Teachers' Professional Library. He was the first president of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, and has been associated with Columbia Culversity for twenty-four years.

THE plays of Oscar Wilde are to be ascribed hereafter only to "the author of "Lady Windermere's Barn." The managers of St. James's Theater, London, in which "The Importance of Belog Karuses," the first of his piays to be performed since his trial, is being produced, state that this was his dying request, "And thus he shall be nameless," comments the Spring-field Republicus.

The Chicago papers have been giving a good deal of space to the achievements of Miss Euretta D. Metcalf, a literary prodigy, who, if the stories that are told about her be true, certainly eclipses previous records in a similar line. Miss Metcalf, it is stated, "composes and writes poems, novels, and magazine articles to her sleep"! The Chicago Xwot declares marked departure from the beasten public of literature.

THE one-thousand-dollar prize offered by Small, Maynard & Co. for the most correct solution of the authority of the stories in A.7 Mouse Party most correct solution of the authority of the stories in A.7 Mouse Party in usualing correctly; the artiter of each of the twelve stories. Wr. Sikhly genesed oferes correctly, and a number of guessers that less names correctly are publishers as mounce the name of the author as Isança, Calvis, Port. The publishers as mounced the same of the stories and the control of the stories of the

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### SOME PECULIAR RESULTS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE world has scarcely yet had time to consider some of the possible results of long-distance wireless telegraphy. If Mr. Marconi really did receive transatlantic signals, which some experts still doubt, and if he is going to succeed in his attempts to transmit regular intelligible messages, certain things are bound to happen that as yet have hardly been thought of. Mr. C. T. Child presents some of these for our consuderation an article entitled "Some Unconsidered Aspects of Wireless Telegraphy," which be contributes to The Electrical Review January 111. Mr. Child apparently does not credit Mr. Marconi's assertion that he has assured the secrecy of wireless communication by "tuning" receiver to transmitter. He says.

"It seems reasonably safe to assume that we are still without a syntonic system. It this be the case, and a sending-station is erected in Corawall capable of affecting a receiver somewhat more than two thousand minds away, it would affect similar receivers practically all over the continent of Europe, while it would doubtes render wireless telegraphy of any sort in England, the northern half of France, and neighboring regions impossible. The same remarks apply to the stations which may be receted in the maritime provinces of Canada or in eastern Masschusetts. For this reason it would seem that wireless telegraphy, even more than the art of telephony ever was, is a natural monopoly of the first class.

"By natural monopoly is meant that to make such a thing operative it practically must be under such single control that interference will be eliminated. In order to insure such control it is certain that international action of some sort would be requisite, and since the action of any party to such an arrangement coull entirely destroy its usefilness, the value of wireless telegraphy as an adjunct in war, at least for long-distance operations, apparently disappears.

As to the sending of commercial messages by this means, Mr. Child thinks it doubtful if any present opinion is of value, but from the nature of things he counsels us to restrain our enthusiaam somewhat and wait for results. He quotes Professor Ayrich's apt similer of the loud electromagnetic voice calling in the wilderness and the sensitive electrical ear hearing it in the distance, and reminds us that if we can imagine a voice of trans-oceanic capacity roaring in England, the electrical ears of Europo will be more or less deafened. He goes on to say:

"Another consideration that follows from the Cornwall-New-foundlaind experiment is that it is likely that any signaling done anywhere in the world by such sending apparatus would affect safficiently sensitive receivers anywhere else. The old hypothesis that wireless telegraphy signals were due to Hertain waves must evidently be given ny in view of these results, unless it is assumed that the earth is transparent to such waves—a seemingly impossible assumption. Apparently what takes place when a wireless signal is sent is a disturbance of the electrostatic condition of the earth. . . If we make some such assumption as this it is evident enough that we may explain the passage of wireless signals apparently through a done of sac-water about 350 miles high, as in the ense of the Cornwall-Newfoundland experiment.

"If (filis) is true, as it seems to be, then the necessity for a systonic system is even more evident than it was before, and the question of the actual availability and utility of wireless telegraphic methods turns upon the number and diversity of syntonic systems that can be simultaneously installed. In other words, it all turns upon the accuracy of turning which may be possible. Conditions are somewhat as if two pianototes were upon mos. If they were perfectly in time with one another the corresponding note on the other would also sound itself, together with all of its related octaves, fifths, fourths, and other nearby harmonics. If the pianos contained an infinite number of strings, only certain groups under these conditions in the second

instrument would respond. It a system of syntonic transmission should be built upon such an arrangement as this, it is evident that the sending notes of different stations could not be octaves of one another, or lifths of one another, or bear any other simple harmonic relation to one another. The very practical question is, how many different tonalities of sending-stations could operate simultaneously with satisfaction and certainty?

"These are, in trief, some of the first considerations which arise in reviewing the superb work which has been done by Mr. Marconi and his associates, and in considering the results obtained by them with relation to their practical utilization for actual long-distance signaling purposes. It is fortunate that no man can read the future. It is not intended here to cast any aspersion upon this splendid work or to bebrille it in any way. What wriebes to elegraphy actually will do in the future only the future can determine. If it does no more than it already has accomplished, even then it will stand upon the historical records of electricity as one of the most intensiting and autonishing achievements which mark its pages."

#### A MOUNTAIN OF SALT.

THIS marvel, we are told by Lectures pour Tous (December), stands at Cardona, Spain, in the foothills of the Pyrenees, in an inhospitable region, torrid in summer and very odd in winter. It attracts few spectators, for it can be reached only by a journey of twenty-five unlies in a "tartane," or mule-cart.



A MOUNTAIN OF BALT, CARDONA, SPAIN.

Near the salt mountain stands the old fort of Cardona, long reputed one of the strongest in Spain. At its base flows a stream apparently half frozen, but what looks like ice and snow is really salt. Following up the stream through a gorge entirely barren of vegetation, the traveler comes suddenly at a turn in the path upon the salt monutain, which resembles a huge glacier. It is estimated to contain 500,000,000 tons of rock-salt-a statement which may be more interesting if we remember that the neighboring country of France consumes 700,000 tons annually, so that this mountain could supply France with salt for 700 years. The salt mountain is private property and is worked as a mine, but only to a very limited extent. The workmen fashion crosses, flasks, cups, and other objects of fine clear specimens, and sell them to occasional tourists. Of course the rain beating upon the salt-hill gradually washes it away, but the process is very slow. A shower of detached blocks falls after a storm, but these fragments grow together again as broken ice does. The worst enemies of the mountain are underground watercourses which dissolve great caves in its base. These caves are interesting, but hardly safe to visit for obvious reasons. Their roofs are covered with salt stalactites. This is not the only salt mountain in the world. There are some in Persia, worked as mines, and the miners are said to build houses of blocks of salt, cemented together by wetting. There is one in Colombia which was uncovered by a landslide in 1870.—Translation made for THE LITER-ARY DIGEST.

### ACCURACY IN SCIENTIFIC ROMANCE.

A REVIEWER in Nature (London, January o) gives high praise te Mr. H. G. Wells for carefulness and accuracy where he deals with scientific fact in his romances. The writer speaks particularly of Wells's recent story, "The First Men on the Moon." After mentioning Jules Verne's work, with which the Moon." After mentioning Jules Verne's work, with which the Moon." After mentioning Jules Verne's work, with which the Moon." After mentioning Jules Verne's work, with which of the Moon of the Moon of the Moon of the Moon of the most (Jaring character," he goes on the say.

"Mr. Wells has produced a book of a very different character: he has made himself master of the little we know about the moon, and thought out the possibilities with the greatest care, and the result is a narrative which we will venture to say is not only as exciting to the average reader as Jules Verue's, but is full of interest to the scientific man. We do not mean that the astronomer is likely to learn any new facts from this resume, for which he himself furnished the material; but he will be astonished to find how different the few scientific facts with which he is familiar look in the dress in which a skilful and imaginative writer can clothe them, and it is worth reading the book with minute care to see if one can not catch Mr. Wells in any little scientific slip. Some writers are so easy to catch that the game is not worth playing; but Mr. Wells is a worthy opponent, and we are glad to see that his scientific rank has been recognized by the Royal Institution, who have invited him to lecture on Januarv 24.

But hard as it is to "cache Mr. Wells napping," the reviewer flatters himself that he has achieved this feat, altho he confesses that he makes the assertion "with a triumph not free from trepidation." The reader will remember that Mr. Wells's hero journeys monivant in a glass sphere covered with "cawrite"—a material impervious to gravity. When all the bluds are closed, it floats in space, but when one is epened toward the moon the sphere is attracted in that direction. Says the reviewer:

When the cavorite blinds are closed and the sphere starts on its journey, he describes the curious effects of the absence of external gravitational attraction-all the material occupants of the sphere slowly collect in the Interior by their mutual attractions, and there is no 'up ' or 'down.' Then a window is opened toward the moon and promptly everything gravitates toward the moon-the direction toward the moon is descriward, the the attraction is slight. Surely this is a slip? With bodies moving freely in space only the differential attraction would be felt, and this would be negligible compared with the mutual attraction of the occupants of the sphere. Even if it were not so small it could not act in the manner specified; its tendency would be to separate bodies (as in the case of the tides), not to bring them together, and thus a man near a 'floor' would not fall toward it but would rise from it. But Mr. Wells is so wonderfully careful in general that we make this criticism with far less confidence than we should have felt in another case; we have an uneasy feeling that he may dexterously transfer the supposed slip from his account to ours.

Plant-Movement.—A discourse on the movements of plants was delivered at the recent necting of the British Assignment at the by Mr. Francis Darwin, whose father, the great naturalist, first audied this subject. Popular Science Area (January) describes the discourse and its bearing on vital phenomena as follows:

"A series of photographs showed how the movements of stem and root are normally controlled by the growing tip in all cases and how the directions of both portions of the plant are kept vertical in spite of disturbing causes. It was also shown that whence the growing tip of the stem was "blinded," by covering it with a sheath of tinold, the guiding influence of light is aboilshed. The tip of the stem, or root, acts as a sense-organ, directing the growth at the some of elongation, which is seadled farther back

and corresponds to the motile organ of an animal. The presidential address had expressed the view that the laws of nature could not be interfered with by living matter. The neo-vital school would, in the main, agree with this view. Their assertion is that to describe completely the phenomena of life the notiens of chemistry and physics are necessary, but not sufficient. Mr. Darwin emphasized this view by demanding that the phenomena of plant movement should be regarded as psychological; and by describing them in terms of memory and even of conscieusuess. The issue between the eld and the new schools is more clearly drawn. The older school maintain that all the phenomena of life, however unintelligible they may seem, will ultimately be explicable by chemical and physical notions, while their opponents, who emphasize the fact that such notions do not now, certainly, completely explain the phenomena, refuse to bind themselves to prephecies.

#### DRILLING FOR OIL IN THE OCEAN.

W E Americans are eminent for simple and practical methods of solving problems. In parts of Europe, where there are oil-bearing strata under water, it has been proposed to get at them by gigantle projects of reclamation. In Summerland, Cal,



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RE-LATION OF THE CONDUCTOR TO THE REST OF THE CASING IN A SUBMARINE OIL-WELL.

Courtesy of The Scientific American

the local engineers have achieved the desired result in a much simpler and easier, but not less effective, manner. In an article in The Nestethie, Juneation (Junuary 18), Dwight Kenpen tells us that in Summerland there are already about one hundred submarine olivells in successful operation, besides others helow high-ide mark. He thus describes the method of keeping the sea out:

"The drilling of submarine oid wheels, as 'performed at Summerlaud,' primarily involves the construction of a wharf from the shore to some point over the oil-producing strata, or across the region where the borings are contemplated,.....

"A peculiar condition in connection with these wharves, which is of uncommon interest, is their immunity from the teredo. The oil wassed from the many wells both on the wharves and on shore is often seen floating on the surface of the sea.

This either drives off the destructive teredo, which are quite plentful in those waters, or see makes it impossible for those pests of the sea to find lodgment in in the oil-coated piles. The oldest piles have been driven nearly four years, and there has been no deterioration whatever in any of the wharves due to shipwomer or any other form of marine life.

"I pun the completion of the wharf, or so nuch of it as is necessary for the immediate purpose, the drilling machinery is assembled at the location for a well. In beginning the drilling operations the first important work to be done is in putting down what is locally termed a 'conductor.' The conductor consists merely of oil well casing of a size larger than that with which the well would have been started were there no sea to contend with. In setting it, the conductor is held suspended by the sand line in an upright position with the shoe about a foot above the sand. It is then plumbed as nearly as cas he, and, watching a favorable opportunity when the wash of the water is least violent, it is suddenly dropped to the sand. It is then ceutrately plumbed

while resting on the ground under the ocean, and is secured in its vertical position by means of boards nailed to the derrick floor in such a way that their edges bear against the casing from four different directions. The drilling stem, which has been previously fitted with a driving-head and clamps, is then ruit into the conductor, and it is driven into the sand as far as it will safely go. Then the clamps are removed and the drill set to work, and by alternate drivings and drillings the conductor is worked through the sand to the clay beneath, where it is discontinued. By the time the top of the conductor has been driven to the level of the derrick floor the bottom end has become so deeply embedded in the sand that the stays can be removed and the casing driven beneath the derrick to a point near the level of the water underneath. Should it then prove too short to penetrate the sand, other lengths are screwed on and the operations continued antil that object is attained. When the conductor has been driven a few feet into the clay underlying the sea-sand, the ocean is as effectually shut off from the well, for all practical purposes, as if it was held back by a dike or sea wall. However, there is still danger of letting the ocean water into the well through the carelessness or incompetence of the driller. It is quite essential to change the drilling bit to the next smaller size immediately on

stopping the conductor or whenever it is decided to go no farther

does not necessarily postulate ions in the definite sense contemplated by the modern ionic theory. Almost any of the more recent theories of electrochemical action would, perhaps, answer the purpose of the new hypothesis equally well. It is only reasonable to expect that in time physiologists will discover the fundamental laws—perhaps very simple in character, but no doubt very complex in superposition—which underlie nerve action, and the objective seld set demonstrates. There can be no town of the content of t

#### THOUGHT, EXERCISE, AND THE BLOOD.

M ANY a hard student has complained that concentrated thought sends the blood up into his head. That this is no fancy was abown several years ago by Prof. Angelo Mosso, of Turin, Italy, who devised a balance on which the human body could be so poised that a change in the distribution of blood could be detected at once. This showed, for instance, that when

a man who was exactly balanced was given a numerical problem to solve, his head would at once sink, owing to the determination of blood to the brain, Professor Mosso's experiments have been much extended and his apparatus improved by Director William G. Anderson, of the Yale Gymnasium, who has devised what he calls a "muscle-bed." This is described by the inventor in an interview pub-



GENERAL VIFW OF THE WELLS AT THEIR THICKEST PART, Courtesy of The Sientific American.

with any size of easing, and also to keep the easing following closely after the drift. Otherwise, when drilling altend of a conductor or casing that is permanently stopped, before reducing the size of the bit, there is danger of water oreaking through from above into the new boxing; and when drilling too-far also also the casing the tools are liable to gain more and more sering, either strate, those reasting a cavity of much greater dameter than the easing will fill, and which frequently becomes a watercourse outside of the easing for the rain mot only of the well, but also of the allowed to the reduced the reduced the reduced the reduced to the reduced the reduced the reduced to the reduced the reduced to the reduc

The New Norve-Theory.—The electrochemical theory of nervous action, due to Professors Loeb and Mathews of Chicago, continues to excite attention, but it apparently meets with more favor among physiologists than with electricians. Says The Electrical World and Engineer (January 11):

"Any physiological theory involving the ionic theory of elecricity is a theory of the second degree, since the ionic theory is itself only a working hypothesis that has not yet been received as a matter of demonstration beyond the pale of doub. Norover, it would seem from the outline given of Dr. Mathews's theory that the ionic theory might fall without necessarily implicating the essentials of the nerve-action theory here considered so that in certain sense it would seem that the new theory lished in the New York Sun (January 11) as a movable couch on which in man can be easily rolled in either direction by a large or me adjustment. The bed can be locked at any point, and there are levels, gradinated senles, and initiator to be used in making records. The whole is halanced on kinfe-edges and is therefore very sensitive. Dr. Anderson is reported as saying:

"It is obvious that a body perfectly balanced on the delicate kntfe-edges of the muscle-bed will be affected by additional weight on either side of the point of equilibrium. Consequently an additional supply of blood will cause the bead to settle if the blood goes toward the caput, or the feet to go down if the flow is in the opposite direction.

"I have . . . found that under mental work the head would suik and in a very brief period. I have balanced students before written examinations, and have found the center of gravity changed after the mental test from two to sixteen millimeters, or from a sixteenth of an inet to almost two and one-half inches,

"This shows extra blood supply to the upper extremities. In a few cases there was no change; rather was the result minus, "It has been found in the case of men who have temporary brain congestion due to study that the center of gravity would fall if the lower extremities were exercised. In other words, the

blood was called away from the neck and encephalon, as it was needed elsewhere.

"It has been found that mere thought will send a supply of blood to parts of the body. A man perfectly balanced will find his feet sinking if he goes through mental leg gymuastics but does not make the movements,"

One of Dr. Anderson's most interesting results is that the flow of blood to an exercised part is affected by the attitude of mind of the person exercising. He says:

"I have found that men who exercise in a listless, automatic, or mechanical manner do not change the center of gravity to a great extent, but in nearly every case, when a man has taken his special series of movements in a conscious or highly voliculal manner, the supply of blood to the arms or legs was very noticeable and the line of gravity went up or down markedly.

"If two men exercise the arms and thorax, taking the same exercises, one stauding before a looking-glass, the other not, the former will show a higher center of gravity than the latter, or a richer blood supply to the parts. This is another illustration of the effect of conscious versus mechanical methods of exercise."

Dr. Anderson also finds that movements in which men take pleasure send a richer supply of blood to parts than that which comes from movements not to their liking, and that the student who is interested in his work attends to it with greater conscientionsness than its manifested by the one who is not interested. Pleasurable thoughts send blood to the brain, while disagreeable thoughts drive it away.

The inventor deduces the following rules, which seem likely to be beneficial as well as interesting:

"A man will get better results from his exercise if he will attend to it and not make it too mechanical. By better results I mean a richer blood supply and healthier metamorphosis of

tissne.
"In some ways it is better for people to exercise before a look-

ing.glass....
"Interesting exercises are of greater worth than those which are not interesting.
"All out of-door sports, athletics, rowing, swimming, boxing,

"All out of-door sports, athletics, rowing, swimming, boxing, and games are better means of physical development than uninteresting gymnastics. In the latter category I include the so-called oft-repeated gymnastic drills,"

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A VESSLE which has been specially designed and equipped for catching dish by the use of the efetter light has also these finishest a. Norfolk, News, away The Historical Neview (Jennary 4). "It is seventy-eight test long, of vessel of light affects of long to the vessel of light affects for long to the vessel of light affects of light light property, which is carried over the bow of the vessel, and the finish strated power land to the light lig

DIFFERACE BLYWEIN BLACK AND GREEN TEA-Hs a recent bulleton of the Tobyo College of Agriculture, Mr. Ana. a Japanese expert, ablows, or the Tobyo College of Agriculture, Mr. Ana. a Japanese expert, about the same and black tea depends on the fact that the first is obtained from bayer as and black tea depends on the fact that the first is obtained from bayer as an analysis of the first in the first is obtained from bayer as a first and the fact that the fact is obtained from bayer as a first and the first and the fact that the first is obtained from bayer and the first and for the first and first an

CAN A MAN HIBERNATE? - An interesting variation of the ordinary "fasting" exhibitions is now current in London, according to The Hospital It says: "Papuss, a South American, aged 34, after being wrapped up in 400 yards of flanne! bandage, has been placed in a glass box or 'crystal urn, which has then been sealed up water-tight, and sunk under water.
... The man, meanwhile, is supplied with air by means of a tube through ... The man, meanwhile, is supplied with air by means us a weither food which it is driven by an electric fan, but with nothing else, neither food which it is driven by a well week. That this is a performance demanding very considerable endurance and fortitude no one will deny, even the the man in the urn be assisted, as he claims to be, by his power of sending himself into a cataleptic trance, and by auto-auggestion as to the unreality of hunger and the non-necessity of food. What is of some scientific interest, however, is the statement that by aid of the careful and rather tight bandaging the circulation can be so limited as to exercise a considerable influence upon the tissne waste and presumably, therefore, on the necessity for water for excretory purposes. We know, of course, that in hibernating animals the circulation goes on in a very modified way, being reduced almost to zero, probably in consequence of an influence exerted through the vaso-motor nerves, and if it could be shown that a somewhat similar the only local limitation of vital changes can be effected by external pressure, the matter would be one of very considerable interest. It will be recollected that attempts have been made from time to time, with more or less success-generally less-to control inflammatory processes by this means."

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

#### ARE MINISTERS EGOTISTICAL?

THE assertion is sometimes made that ministers as a class are egotistical, and Mr. James Buckham, a writer in 7Ae
Cerititan Kegitter (Boston, January 16), thinks that there is some truth in this charge. In fact he confesses that within the range of his ministerial acquinitance he recalle but few who do not impress him as being more or less egotistical, or at least "self-conscious beyond the normal and becoming." He writes:

"This temptation is peculiar and most subtle in the case of the minister, because from time immemorial the priestly or clearla class has been regarded as sanctified and lifted above other classes by mere virtue of its more sacred calling. Men lineve encouraged its representatives in cheristing the conception of a vicarious excellence and noblity and worshipfulness derived from the priestly function. And now, in these later days, when the world's sensit worship has been largely withdrawn from the minister in his purely representative capacity, and he has been compelled to stand or fall at a man, appraised by inherent manly virtue alone, it has been a hard and slow and reluctant task for the clergyman to disabuse himself of the old notion of sacerdotal saucity, and to estimate himself and the homage due him purely on grounds of individual character and ability.

"Another reason why the clergyman is peculiarly liable to the temptation of egotism is because his function is necessarily more or less paternal, advisory, and instructive. He is, indeed, like a shepherd in the midst of his flock. No figure so well expresses the hitherto accepted idea of the pastoral relation as this old, familiar Scriptural illustration. The minister is always the central figure in his little world, the one to whom all look for advice, for assistance, for comfort, for inspiration, for enlightenment. It were strange, indeed, if a man habitually placed in such a position should not almost unconsciously yield to pleasing convictions of personal sufficiency, superiority, and authority. A very great and well-balanced man, with the native modesty of true greatness, might not entertain or yield to such feelings. But I submit that it would be almost beyond reason to expect the ordinary man, the man of average caliber, to remain entirely un-moved and unspoiled by them. We can not conspire to set the average man ou a pedestal, and then require him not to look down upon us,"

The real fault, adds the writer, lies not so much with the minsteers as with those who "provoke and seduce them to egotism." The "clergyman-worshiper" has for many generations been largely in evidence in all Christian lauds; and, in the opinion of Mr. Buckham, it is "this class (of whom women, no doubt, form fully four-fifths) that is chiefly responsible for the smug selfcomplacency, the dictatorial spirit, professional mannerism, and high self-exteem of far too many clergymen of only ordinary mental and suffittual caliber." He concludes as follows:

"The egotism of ministers will be abated, I think, in this very natural way: that, whereas in the past they have been distinctly coddled into it, the future is going to subject them to a respectful but decided lack of class-worship that will be most wholesome and corrective in its effect. With the growth of intelligence, independence of thought, personal equipment and resource, selfcommand and self-understanding, the average churchgoing man and woman are going to be less childishly dependent upon the minister than heretofore. They are going to rejoice in spiritual interpretations and spiritnal opinions of their own, as well as intellectual. There are going to be more and more stout, independent beil-wethers among the flock. There is going to be less timorons crowding about the shepherd's legs, less following and more leading, or at least progressing pars passu. The minister is presently to lose his immensely superior status of man-amongsheep, and become, as he ought, man-among-men,-wiser man among men, it may be, but not so unnaturally disassociated in status as to seem demigod or superior being.

"Evidences are plenty that this emancipation of both clergyman and parishioner from an abnormal and harmful relation is already taking place. The worship of ministers is gradually dying out,—gradually, but surely,—and with it must pass the clergyman's autocracy, his sense of superior importance, and consequently his egotism. This seems, to the writer, one inevtable result of man's spiritual emancipation through growing intelligence; and he hopes that he may live to see the day when the average minister will have no more and no stronger temptations to egotism than the average man in any profession."

#### A THEOSOPHICAL VIEW OF SACRAMENTS.

A NNIE BESANT, in her recent work, "Esoteric Christianlty," presents as arguments for the preservation of religious forms and ceremonies the very reasons which, in the stern
logic of reformers of the stamp of Knox and Calvin, require their
aboltion. That these forms are derived from paganism is, in
her mind, a credential—a proof that they are a part of natural
and universal religion. That there is physical value, tending
to psychic culture of the participants, in the esthetic tones of the
ritual and the impressive gestures of the ceremonial, adds, in
her estimation, to the spiritual nature of religious observances,
instead of detracting from their ethical character, as is held by
the antiformalists.

Naturally Mrs. Besant, having these opinions, upholds the practises of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches as against those of the evangelical bodies. In accordance with her view that a sacrament is both a symbol of divine truth and an actual "method by which the energies of the invisible world are transmnted into action in the physical," as "literally as in the galvanic cell chemical energies are changed into electrical," she adopts the definition of sacrament as given in the Catechism of the Church of England: "An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritnal grace given unto us, ordained by Christ Himself, as a means whereby we receive the same and a pledge to assure us thereof." "In this definition," she says, "we find laid down the two distinguishing characteristics of a sacrament. The 'outward and visible sign' is the pictorial allegory, and the phrase, the 'means whereby we receive the' 'inward and spiritual grace covers the second property." The phraseology of the Episcopal Catechism distinctly alleges, Mrs. Besant repeats, that the sacrament is literally a means whereby the grace is conveyed, and that without it grace does not pass, at least in the same fashion, from the spiritual to the physical world. In this connection she imposes upon the discussion the theosophical view of the nature of the spiritual world :

"From the standpoint of occultism there is no dead force and no dead matter. Force and matter alike are living and active, and an energy, or group of energies, is the veil of an intelligence, of a consciousness, who has that energy as his outer expression, and the matter in which that energy as his outer expression, and the matter in which that energy moves yields a form which he guides or ensoults.

"These numberless lives, above and below man, come into touch with human consciousness in very definite ways, and among these ways are sounds and colors. . . . . .

"In communicating with the higher intelligences certain sounds are useful, to create a harmonious atmosphere, suitable for their activities, and to make our own subtle bodies receptive of their influences.

"The effect on the subtle bodies is a most important part of the occult use of sounds. These bodies, like the physical, are in constant vibratory motion, the vibrations changing with every thought or desire. These changing irregular vibrations offer an obstacle to any fresh vibration coming from outside, and, in order to render the bodies susceptible to the higher influences, sounds are used which reduce the irregular vibrations to a steady rhythm, like in its nature to the rhythm of the intelligence sought to be reachied. The object of all off-repeated sentences is to effect this, as a musician sounds the same note over and over again, until all the instruments are in time. The subtle bodies must be tuned to the note of the being sought, if his influence is to find free way through the nature of the worshiper, and his was ever dome of old through the use of sounds. Hence, music has ever formed an integral part of worship, and certain definite cadences have been preserved with care, handed on from age to age.

"lu every religion there exist sounds of a peculiar character called 'words of power,' consisting of sentences in a particular language chanted in a particular way."

The anthor gives examples of these sentences in the Sanskrit "mantras," the effect of chanting which "is to create vibrations, hence forms, in the physical and superphysical worlds," and the extent of whose influence is "according to the knowledge and purity of the singer." "If his knowledge be wide and deep, if his will be strong and his heart pure, there is scarcely any limit to the powers he may exercise in using some of these ancient mantras."

So in the Roman Catholic Church, according to Mrs. Besaut, the Latin is used in chants not "to hidd knowledge from the people," but in order that "certain vibrations may be set up in the invisible worlds which can not be set up in the ordinary languages of Europe, unless a great occulist should compose in them the necessary successions of souths."

From the emotive and moral effects on the hearer of the Latin chants, the author passes to their physical results in the higher worlds. They appeal, the says, "to the intelligences in those worlds with a meaning as definite as the words addressed by one person to another on the physical plane, whether as prayer or, in some cases, as command."

The next essential part of the sacrament is, according to Mrs. Besant, "The Sign." "Bach sign." she says, "has it sown particular meaning, and marks the direction imposed on the invisible forces with which the celebrant is dealing, whether these forces be his own or poured through him. In any case, they are needed to bring about the desired result, and they are an essential portion of the scaremental rice."

Holding such views of the power of magic, it is not surprising to find the author turning to the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" as well as to the gospel of early Christian mysticism, the "Pistis Sophia," for fillstrations of the value to the soul in its fourney from this to the other world, of the possession of the occult Word and Sien.

The last requisite of a sacrament, in this theory, is that some physical material be used. This not only serves as a symbol, but also actually forms a "material means of conveying the grace," for which "high ends" a "subtle change in the material adapts it." The etheric theory of the physical construction of the universe is used by Mrs. Besant to explain the secret of how this change, as well as kindred miracles of magnetic healing, etc., is accomplished:

"In a sacrament, magnetic changes are caused in the ether of the physical substance, and the subtle counterprast are affected according to the knowledge, purity, and devotion of the celebrant who magnetises—or, in the religious term, consecrates—it. Purther, the Word and the Sign of Power summon to the celebration the angles specially concerned with the materials each and the nature of the act performed, and they lend their powerful aid, pouring their own magnetic energies into the subcle counterparts, and even into the physical ether, thus reinforcing the energies of the celebrant.

The author concludes this part of her discussion as follows:

"We thus see that the outer part of the sacrament is of very great importance. Real changes are made in the materials used.

They are made the vehicles of energies higher than those which naturally belong to them; persons approaching them, touching them, will have their own etheric and subtle bodies affected by their potent unagnetism, and will be brought into a condition very receptive of higher influences, being tuned into accord with the forty beings connected with the Word and the Sign used in consecration; beings belonging to the invisible world will be present during the sacramental rite, porting out their being and gracious influences; and thus all who are worthy participants in the ceremony—sufficiently pure and devoted to be timed by the vibrations caused—will find their emotions purified and stimulated, their spirituality quickened, and their hearts did with peace, by coming into such close touch with the unseen realities."

## DR. VAN DYKE ON PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

A GOOD deal of confusion exists, even in religious circles, as to the definite purpose of the work undertaken by the Revision Committee of twenty-one ministers and elders appointed by the last Presbyterian General Assembly. This fact has led Dr. Henry Yan Dyke, one of the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen of the country, to answer, in plain language, three fundamental questions relating to this matter, namely: (1) What makes the work of revision necessary? (2) What is proposed to be done? and (3) When it comes, what results may be loped for? On the first point he says (writing in Tee Coulews), languary 11);

"There is a twofold need for revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. In the first place, the church has been studying her supreme standard, the Bible, for two bundred and fifty years since the Confession was written. She has been educated by Christ for one hundred years in the great work of missons, It is reasonable to suppose that she has learned something. Why should she not express it in her erved!

"Another reason for revision arises out of the fact that the Westminster Confession was made in a time of herce conflict and controversy. It was natural that certain things should be stated then with greater emphasis than they would have otherwise received; that the metaphysics of the seventeenth century should creep into certain chapters; and that certain points should represent a judyment of that age rather than a permanent truth. For example, the Westminster Confession speaks of the Pope of Rome as the Antichrist. Presbyterians to-day do not generally believe this. Again, by expressly mentioning 'elect infants,' the Westminster Confession leaves open the supposition that there may be 'non-elect infants.' Presbyterians to-day believe that all who die in infancy are saved by Jesus Christ. The Westminster Confession has a long metaphysical chapter on God's eternal decree, which at least seems to teach that some men are created to be saved and others created to be damned. The Presbyterian Church to-day does not believe this, and to guard against misapprehension on the subject it wishes to say clearly and unmistakably that God has not put any barrier between any human soul and salvation

"Moreover, the Westminster Confession has no chapter on the love of God for all men, on the Holy Spirit, on the Gospel, or on missions. Now the Presbyterian Clinrch has come to believe in these things with all its heart; and it wishes to put its belief into words.

"Therefore revision is needed, not because of a conflict in the church, nor because of a lack of liberty, but because faith, deepening and broadening through the study of God's Word, craves an utterance in the language of living men."

Two tasks confront the Revision Committee. One is to add to the Westminster Confession an appendix (or, in more technical language, a" Declaratory Act" guarding against misunderstanding on the points mentioned, and expressing the faith of the Presbyterina Church in missions, the Itoly Spirit, and the love of God. The second is to prepare a brief, clear, and simple statement of the principal doctrines of Presbyterian faith, to supplement, but tot supplant, the Westminster Confession. The first result of these changes, declares Dr. Van Dyke, will be "a simpler creed." He continues:

"Not that the mysteries which are inherent in religion will be removed. That is impossible. But there will be fewer long, technical, metaphysical, and controversial words, and less effort to explain and define foal's eternal purpose. A statement of be life that can be used without a dictionary, understood by people who are not philosophers, and read in a few moments, would indeed be worth having.

"Another result that we may hope for is a clear word on the duty of the clurch to serve the would by good works, and to preach Christ to everybody. We do not need to wait, indeed, for this word to be spoken before we do our duty in living and preaching the tiospel. "Peace and work' is now the program of the church. First her peace will be promoted, and her work added to the chirach. First her peace will be promoted, and her work added nissons—the charter of her life—Christ for the world, and the world for Christ.

"Finally, this revision movement should give us a stronger emphasis on the truth that God is love.

"Sovereignty and grace have always been the two great pillars of the Reformed faith. Sovereignty means that God is supreme. Grace means that God alone can save.

"Take these two words separately, emphasize the sovereignty, limit the grace, and you have a hard creed. But take them together, believe in the sovereignty of grace and the grace of sovereignty, and you have a creed that is infinitely sweet and glori-

"No man can be saved without God. There is no man whom God is not willing to save.

"That is the whole of it. That is the creed which is incarnate in Jesus Christ, the Savior of the world. That is the creed which our faith longs to utter."

## HAS SCIENCE DIMMED THE HOPE OF IMMORTALITY?

THIS question, which has engaged the attention of so many gifted minds, is discussed by one who combines in a rare degree choice scholarship and elegance of diction, namely, the Rev. George Matheson, D.D. In an article in the London Experience (December) he says:

"My object has been to investigate whether the influx of the modern waters has effaced former evidences. I have now come to a department of natural religion which is supposed to have been specially damaged by the inroad of these waves; I allude to that tract of land which mun sees in the future. The immortality of the soul has been discussed for ages, and the fiercest stage of the battle has ever been in the heart of each individual man. I do not here come forward to add to the list of combatants. Mine is a humbler aim. I want to ask whether anything has happened to dim the hopes of yesterday. No man can deny that there were hopes vesterday-hopes whose light was strong enough to help men to die, and-what is more wonderful-to help men to live. I want to ask if these hopes have been put out. They were lighted before the days of evolution; has evolution extinguished them? Do they belong now to a castle in the air, to a palace of fancy, to a conception of nature which no longer represents the world in which we dwell? The cry of multitudes is, 'Our lamps are gone out.' The plaint is not that they are inadequate, but that they are extinguished. Hundreds would be abundantly satisfied if they could only be told that the lamps of the world's virgin youth were still available to light them into the kingdom,"

Before proceeding with his discussion, Dr. Matheson states the conclusions at which he himself has arrived

"I, too, have experienced the weight of the problem, and have subjected these lamps to a careful scrutiny. And, for my part, I have come to the conclusion that none of these lumps has gone out. I do not think there is a single star of hope that once trembled in the world's sky which has been extinguished by the supposed shadows of the atmosphere of science; and I will try to state the grounds which have led me to this conviction."

The writer then traces the history of the search for some

"deathless object, anything which actually bears the stamp of immortality," and explains how the introduction of Christianity blocked the investigation in the material world. Continuing, he says: "There came times when he [man] longed for something of the old spirit—some return of that natural sense of immortality which saw the fadeless amid the mutable, the constant amid the changeful, the permanent amid the preishable." This leads on to the scientific solution of the problem:

"Such is the want of the modern man. Has it been met? Yes. But by whom? By the last man from whom we should ever have expected: by the evolutionist. In the afternoon of the day, in the midst of the world's prose, there has been realist the dream of the heart's poetry—the desire to find an immortal thing. A hand has pointed us to one impreshable object; and it is the hand of science. Evolution—the doctrine of change—has itself revealed something which changes xnd."

In the writings of Herbert Spencer Dr. Matheson has found the scientific demonstration of immortality:

"He (Spencer) tells us that there is in this universe a force whose characteristic feature is abidingness or, as he calls it, resistence. In a universe of perpetual changes—changes which the force itself has generated—it has from all terraity remained unmoved. It has never been increased; it has never been diminished. Its quantity has never varied; amid endless in flactuating manifestations the amount of its energy is always, the same the same the same and fall, its waters have the same measurement. The winds rage and rest upon its boson, but, alike in their sand and rest upon its boson, but, alike in their grant and in their rest, the weight of the atmosphere is equal. The passions of the heart sweep and sleep on it's heart, but, all the in their sweeping and in their tsleeping, the pulsations of this mighty force are neither less nor more.

"And so, after all, there is such a thing as immortality in the universe!... For the first time in the record of man we have received scientific testimony to the existence of an actual immortal life."

The particular lump which is examined by the writer is the value attached to the individual life. The conflict for two hundred years prior to 1850 had its results crystallized in the words of Boilingbroke: "The species is everything, the individual is nothing; God's providence can only reach the general good,." But after the birth of the doctrine of evolution there came new hight on this question:

"I would say that in the light of evolution she [nature] seems carcless of the species and careful of the individual." She is carcless of the species, for the doctrine of evolution has tended ever more and more to obliterate the landmark st of species. It has tended more and more to hide from human investigation the points of difference between race and race, and to bring into prominence the points in which race and race agree. . . . Every stage has been a singe of intereasing individualism. Bach new form is a form that turns more invard on itself. The scar is more individual than the pulmous mass from which it springs; it lives a separate life. The plant is more individual than the pulmost in the same file mechanical things. The stage is the special than the pulmost the same file mechanical things. The which isolate him from all beside."

Dr. Matheson fortifies his interpretation of Spencer's doctrine by reference to the teachings of Weismann, wherein he says

"There is a creature which, as Weismann says, has never seen death! Before the mountains were brought forth or ever the dry land appeared, while yet the earth was only a wide waste of waters, there was formed within these waters a tiny life encased in a tiny form. That life, that form, has never died. Accident has doubtless eliminated many of its off-shoots, but the essence of the life remains."

The writer sums up his conclusions in these words:

"This lamp, then—the lamp of individuality—has not been put out by science. Science has rather burnished the lamp anew. It has shown that the aspiration of religious (aith is no unscientific dream. It has revealed the spectacle of a creature which has escaped death, which has perpetually renewed its days. Is there not in such a spectacle a scientific hope for man—the scientific suggestion that he, too, may possess an individual principle which the cleavage called death may leave unaffected? This is not an analogy like the simile of the butterfly, not a poetic symbol like the resurrection wrought by spring. It is a sober truth, a prossic fact; and as such it grounds religious faith upon the ledge of experience."

## STATISTICS OF THE RELIGIOUS BODIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

M UCH is heard in these days of the decidence of religion and the growth of religious indifference, but the statistics of the religious bodies of the United States that have recently been made public by the Rev. Irr. II. K. Carroll do not seem to justify any pessimistic conclusions. Dr. Carroll was in charge of the religious statistics of the United States census of 1890, and he issues annual tables showing the extent of religious growth and progress. His latest table, which gives the membership of the principal denominations and the accessions of 1921, is as follows:

Relig ous body.	Membership at present	Growth 1901.	
Roman Catholic	9,158,741	466,081	
		11,141	
Disciples of Christ	1,179,541	19,559	
Southern Baptist	8.574.105	25,712	
African Methodist	. 668.1 A	27,890	
Colored Haptist	. Lisacillea	15,146	
		16,500	
Presbylerian, North	993,815	16, 182	
hustian Scientist	. AR-030	13,950	
Lutheran General Synod	204.068	4,500	
ongregationalist	614.815	3.475	
Raptist, North	1,005,611	1,010	

The following table, prepared by Dr. Carroll, shows the denominational membership and rank in 1890 and 1901

Religious body,	Rank,	Communi- cants.	Rank,	Communi-
Roman Catholic	1	9-158-741	1	6,212,417
Methodist Kniscopal		2,760,301	2	9,240,154
Regular Baptist, South	- 1	1,664,108		1,280,000
Regular Eaptist, colored		1,610,801	1	1,348 989
Methodist Episcopal, South	5	1,477,160	- 5	1,900,476
Disciples of Christ	6	1,170,541	8	641,011
Regular Baptist, North	7 8	1,005,613	6	800,450
Presbyterian, North		999,815		785,224
Protestant Episcopal	9	750,799	9	539,054
African Methodist	10	698,154	11	452,735
ongregationalist	11	634,835	10 ,	\$12,771
Lutheran Synod Con	13	566,375	12	757-153
African Methodist, Zion	13	\$37-337	13	349,788
ulheran General Conncil	14	346,553	14	324,847
Latter-Day Saints	15	300,000	19	144-537
Reformed German	16	248,929	15	304,018
United Brethren	17	940,007	16	200,474
Presbylerian, South	18	927,931	18	179,721
Colored Methodist	10	904,973	80	179,384
Lutheran General Synod	28	204,098	97	187,439

The most remarkable item on this list is that showing the growth of the Roman Catholic Church. Dr. Carrill rates the increase in Roman Catholic membership as too high, and points out that the figures given represent, in a large proportion of the dioceses, the growth for several years, whereas in the case of Protestant bodies the figures given represent those for one year only.

Dr. Carroll estimates the total church-communicant membership in the United States at 85,006,452. There are some poon Mormons in or about Utah, and this body claims to have made 65,000 new converts in the East last year. Quakers lots, in 1991, according to Dr. Carroll, 93 members. It has long been known that Quakers in the East, where they cling to old styles in dress, language, and forms of public worship, have been losing in aumbers and influence, but for many years they have been growing in Indiana, Illinois, and lows. Now it is shown that Quakers in the West, where they have adopted the progressive methods of other religious bodies, are losing at a steady rate. Another

fact brought out by Dr. Carroll is the continuous tendency of religious bodies to divide into factions. He finds no less than twenty-two different kinds of Lutherans, and twelve kinds of Presbyterians.

"Taking the figures as representative of their face value," remarks the Pittsburg Gazette, "our country contains the largest body of practical Christian worshipers in Christendom," The New York Mail and Express says:

"It looks very much indeed as if the seed sown by the great evangelical organizations, such as the Society of Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Young People's Union, were beginning to yield lifs harvest to the churches. The statistics are also an impressive vindication of the American principle of a free church in a free state. The fathers who forbade forever an establishment of religion were not irreligious but for the most part profoundly religious. They had see that the religious setablishments of the Old World were of doubtful value, either religionsly or morally. They believed that by understanding alone is a house established; and the experience of these early days of the twentieth century, as well as that of all the years that have passed since the fathers fixed their constitutional decrease, has proved their wisdom."

The Providence Journal calls attention to the remarkable vitality of the Disciples of Christ and the Christian Scientists, and says:

"The tenacity of religious bodies, no matter unifer what discouragements, is sufficiently noteworthy. The great bodies increase and the small bodies diminish, but still the latter stand by their guns. . . The sectarian principle has been, and doubtless long will be, an important factor in American religious development. The antagonism of the Puritains to the Church of England, the neglect by that church of colonies like Virginia, where it had a fair chance, the strong prejudice ugainst the Church of Rome which even now has not wholly passed away, and the divisions in large Protestant bodies brought about by the slaved needs on and the Criti War-lay religious of the strength of the religious spirit that the figures show on the whole a steady and healthy growth."

The Cleveland Leader, noting the fact that the rate per cent, of increase in the membership of the leading religious organizations last year is but 2.67, as compared with 2.18, the annual rate of increase in population from 1890 to 1900, thinks that this showing can hardly be regarded as satisfactory. It continues:

"These statistics are encouraging to all interested in religious work, but states are a vast addition every year to the masses of people in this country who have no connection with any church. The actual gain in the total membership of the churches is not more than half as great as the net growth of the population of the United States.

"Such facts are not cheering. They suggest that the nucldiscussed question why the churches do not progress faster in power and memberahip needs much further consideration, of the most careful kind. It is certain that the religious workers of America will never be satisfied with gains equal to only half of the annual growth in the country's population.

"Missions will continue to claim and receive the attention of the clurches of the United States, but they will not be allowed to obscure or weaken the efforts which are incumbent upon religious organizations to lessen the wast number of people outside of all denominations. There is much to strive for at home.

Mohammedan Missions in the Philippines.—The statement is made that Mohammedan missions are meeting with a measure of success in the Philippine Islands. There are at present eight Mohammedan missionaries in Manila, of whom three, strange to say, are American citizens. The money to support them comes from India and from Singapore. In the opinion of The Christian Observer (Louville, Presb.), the Philippines are

not unlikely to prove a fruitful field for Mohammedan propaganda, for the following reasons:

"1. The Romanism which has prevailed there has disgusted the people. As they know no other Christianity than Romanism, they naturally turn from all Christianity. The rapacity and the idolatry in what is there called the Christian religion is enough to produce this effect.

"2. The change from Spanish to American rule favors freedom in religion, and therefore freedom to the Mohammedans to proselvte.

"3. The delay on the part of Protestants to take advantage of their opportunity to preach the Gospel there favors them,

"4. The seeming restraints which are put upon Protestant efforts in the Philippines by officers of the United States Government favor the impression that the choice of religion lies between Mohammedanism and Catholicism.

"5. While the United States Government gives no public official recognition or sanction of the Bible there, yet the Koran has been officially recognized as a valid code of law, and indeed as the established code in the Sulu Islands." 1

It is evident, comments the same paper, that Mohammedanism, so far from being effect and dying, is active in missionary work, With Roman Catholic missions from this country in Manila, and Roman Catholic school-leachers from this country, and Mohammedan missionaries (in part from the United States), The Observer thinks that "we may well be aroused to consider what duty Protestantism owes in the Phillionine Islands."

## FIGHTING THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT.

THE "Away-from-Rome" agitation in the German provinces of Austria is, so its advocates claim, rapidly developing; and the last quarterly report, published by the Vienna Kirckenzeitung, seems to show that the ratio of conversions is steadily in-creasing. Vigorous efforts are, however, being taken by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church to check the movement. Recently the combined Roman Catholic episcopacy of the empire published a warning in the form of a pastoral letter, of which the following is a translation:

In our beloved Austrian fatherland we are now experiencing a calamity that cries to heaven and that is a repetition of the most spiteful attacks that have ever been made on the church of Christ. The battle-cry 'Away from Rome!' has been resounding and has found an echo in many quarters. Every faithful Catholic knows that this blatant invitation to desert Rome, the center of Christian unity, endangers his very sonl. For to desert Rome means to descrt Peter; it means a separation from the Catholic Church, which Christ has founded on that man of rock, Peter; it means a separation from God, because Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who became man, has established this church. And it was said by the church father Cyprian, 'No one can have God for a Father who has not the church as his mother.' The authors of this sacrilegious 'Away-from-Rome' agitation aim to make the Catholics of Austria desert their beloved church, to make them traitors to their country. [It is charged that the movement favors a union of the German portions of Austria with the German empire.] When we look at the origin and the methods of this propaganda, it is evident that it is prompted chiefly by a blind hatred for the church and by political and traitorous motives. No pure religious sentiments have anything to do with it, and the most baneful methods are employed. The Catholics of Austria must remain true to the Holy Father and to their Emperor."- Translation made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

This newest of queer religious seem is the "Association of Christian Brethren," which, according to the New Yor Ko. Ko., is "sailing down the Missistappi in a modera initiation of the Arts to tell people that the militarion is surely coming in 1941. "Manyada is in he name of the boat, and endearly one hundred persons, men. women, and children, are about of her. The president of the seet in L. T. Nichois of Minnespolis, and he launched his attention of the control of

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

## AUSTRALIA UNDER HER NEW CONSTITUTION.

"THE new commonwealth is giving great dissatisfaction all round, and its exponents say the difficulties with the home authorities are so great, and the whisper is going round, and becoming more than a whisper: 'Well, cut the painter!'

Thus writes an Australian correspondent to *The Paily New*. (London); but this feeling is in no way reflected in the Australian press. The Sydney *Mail* does, however, say that the contry is "at last paying the bill for our federal enthusiasm." The same paper says:

"The selection of a site for the federal capital is no further advanced than it was in May last, when The Mail suggested the formation of a Federal Capital League. What was said then should come with greater force now. It was stated that there were in our midst men of much experience in Australian politics who held that the removal of the commonwealth Parliament from Melbourne would never be effected, and that there were others. more moderate in their views, who thought it would not take more than twenty years for New South Wales to obtain the capital which, according to the constitution, is her right. The capital is to be not less than one hundred miles from Sydney, and this restriction, simple the it appears, is likely to retard the work of selection. If the framers of the bill had said that the capital should be in the south or the north, or that it should be not less or more than a certain height above sea level, there would not be so many excuses for delay in the making of a choice. The state being large, so many districts are eligible for the bonor that local influences are being exercised to their fullest extent. . . . That in the formation of capitals delays are likely to occur is shown in the experience of the United States and Canada, The establishment of Washington was a work of stupendous

difficulty."

Of the Australian contingent in the Boer war, the Melbourne

Argus savs: "The cable message announcing that the War Office has quashed the court martial proceedings in South Africa under which three members of the Fifth Victorian Contingent were sentenced to death (a sentence afterward commuted to a long term of imprisonment) will be read this morning with the deepest gratification throughout Australia, and, of course, particularly so in Victoria. This action, it is stated, has been taken in response to a petition to the King from a score of Australians at Clapham. . . . By quashing the proceedings the War Office has done more than to pardon the meu-it has blotted the sentence of death out of the record. It is not pretended or contended in Australia that the men did nothing worthy of censure or punishment. Inciting comrades not to obey orders-fighting ordersin the face of the enemy is a very serious matter. Technically, no doubt, it is mutinous conduct. Absolutely it is indefensible. But on this occasion it was not mutiny in the sense of treachery or disloyalty. The men had not the slightest idea of dishonoring or betraying the flag under which they had previously served What happened was that in a most improper waybut a way that was natural to angry and imperfectly disciplined men-they resented an extraordinarily offensive insult hurled at them, and apparently at all Australians, at a time when they were smarting keenly under the memory of the Wilmansrust disaster-a disaster of which they believed themselves to be the victims rather than the anthors. We may take it that the provocation has been fully considered by the War Office. It is obligatory upon commanders not to use language or adopt measures likely to sting human nature into revolt."

Of the various exclusion bills now before the House and Senate, the same paper remarks:

"The right thing to do is to postpone legislation until it can be based upon the evidence and findings of a parliamentary inquiry. The position is one which may be presented in a very serious fight. Hurry is not an imperative obligation. Kanakas do not constitute any sort of menace to the future of the commonwealth. Asiatics do. Queensland is not lostile to the measure which is intended to exclude Asiatics. She happens to be the state most exposed to that kind of undesirable immigration. But the kanaka is not numerous, is peculiarly adapted to a class of work which hitherto Europeans have shown themselves disinclined to enter upon, is restricted to that work, and is a visitor, not a permanent settler."

The new tariff continues to be denounced by free-trade papers, but the Australian press generally seems favorably disposed toward the principle if not the details of the bill,

#### VON BÜLOW'S REPLY TO CHAMBERLAIN.

As is well known, observes the \*\*Irrondenhatt\*\* (Vienna), in an elaborate elitorial, Chamberlain, "as a means of repeling the criticism in foreign papers aimed at the system of conceutration camps, and similar methods in the South African campaign, pronounced the meastires of other armies in previous wars much more blameworthy." It continues:

"The Chancellor of the empire has now met the wishes of those who demanded that these instinuations be repelled at the earlier opportunity. He frankly conceled that Chamberlain would have done much better, when he was called upon to justify its polyhabat he left foreign countries out of the account allogether. In any event the had no been sufficiently circumspect in recurring to foreign precedents. The Chancellor added that according to foreign precedents. The Chancellor added that according to the sustained with the had received from the other side, 'Chamberlain had wounded the susceptibilities of Germany' without did not go. He did not take advantage of the opportunity to make explanations which might have amounced an extraordingment between England and Germany... and thereby have limited the freedom of action of the German empire."

The imperial Chaucellor certainly foresaw the impression that his utterance regarding Chamberlain would create in England, according to the Voszische Zeitung (Berlin), which says:

"All that he sald regarding the British colonial minister has already been said by ourselves, only with more emphasis, but there is a difference between the uterances of the press and those of a responsible minister, speaking in his official capacity. Chamberlain's outbreak was au act of folly. But it was not directed against Germany alone. It equally affected France, Russia, and Austria. When Chamberlain spoke thoughtlessly count von Bilowa maswered with the consideration. He cannot have assumed that his words would dispose of the matter. He must have taken into account the effect his utterance would have on the British press. He also, doubless, believed that the British initiate would not remain alond. If Eugland's statesmen working else is to be anticipated than a sharpening and a revival of diplomatic caurerés."

On the other hand, the Kölnische Zeitung thinks the incident should be regarded as closed. It says Chancellor von Billow's speech was clear and very much in Mr. Chamberlain's manner. The Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Diplomisey always makes use of the millest form of words in which its meaning can be expressed. Some may be of opinion that this mildest possible form is not the proper one in which to allude to Chamberlain. . . . To this it may be replied that when the German empire speaks it must take into account not only thenon whom it addresses, but also its own self-respect. If NC Chamberlain does not comprehend the considerate and meritorious language of German diplomacy, there are in England apperhaps-elsewhere persons who will translate the utterance of Count on Billow into somewhat sharper German for him."

The English newspapers, fortified by Mr. Chamberlain's declaration that he has "nothing to take back," oucourage and sustain him, from The Times (London) down. Even the pro-German, anti-American Saturday Review (London) says:

"Count von Bülow's speech has been commended as skilful;

it was certainly disingenuous. He was given just the opportunity which was wanted to set right the bitter misunderstandings between Germany and England. Instead of doing his duty directly as even Bismarck, the prime hater of the English, would have done, he showed an utter subservience to perverted public oninion in Germany. He lectured Mr. Chamberlain for things he never said, merely tempering his lecture with the awkward acknowledgment that he had received assurances-which he was bound to believe-that the insult was unwitting. The proviso suggests the inference that the British Government had offered under pressure some apology for the words of one of its ministers. In fact, no official assurances can have been given."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### THE CALL OF CONSCRIPTION IN ENGLAND.

ONSCRIPTION, in the continental sense, will do England no good, in the opinion of the British press. According to the Loudon Spectator .

The only question, therefore, is how to secure effective training for such numbers as will suffice for the work to be done, which is to keep the kingdon permanently safe, and to fill up rapidly gaps in the regular mmy when a sudden emergency calls for its replenishment abroad. There are just three plans which will secure this end, and there are only three. One is the continental conscription, which makes soldiers under command of the whole population, forces them all into barracks for two years. and makes of every state which adopts it a standing camp. That system is opposed, not only to British habits and the whole organization of British society, but to British ideals. . . The second plan is the one which we understand Mr. Rudyard Kinhing to recommend, universal compulsory training for a year without life in barracks, except for three months. . . . The third plan, which we have steadily advocated, is to secure them without compulsion, by steady encouragement in the shape of prizes and honors, by careful and sympathetic training, and by the formation of ranges everywhere upon which they can be constantly exercised and taught,"

There is not, we are convinced, any reluctance on the part of the people of these islands to renounce obligations and to evade duties that other nations have accepted," says the London Times. Yet it declares

"Tho, for reasons that are, in our opinion, conclusive, the continental form of conscription or compulsory service in the army is unnecessary in this country, because ill suited to our needs, the popular feeling is ripe for measures which would go far to

realize the ideal set before 'the Islanders' in the appeal earnestly addressed to them, through our columns, by Mr. Kipling."

"At the same time, it has to be remembered that compulsory service rests on the duty of every citizen to take his part in the work of national defense," says Truth (London) :

"The armies of the Continent are designed, theoretically at any rate, for defense only. Our weapon of defense, on the other hand, is our navy. If, therefore, conscription is to be introduced into this country, it should be conscription for the navy."

#### THE SWAY OF THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

THE return of the Chinese court to Peking has fixed the attention of the press of the whole world upon the Chinese Empress-Dowager once more. It is admitted that her hold is as great as ever, but The China Mail (Hongkong) hints at her approaching end:

"Foreigners have little or no interest in the puppers of the Empress-Dowager. She is the real ruler of China's destinies, and were it profitable it might be interesting to speculate on the probable changes that would follow her demise. . . . Considering her age and the trials and tribulations she has experienced during the past eighteen months, and the fact that the court has been traveling from Hsian-fu to Kaifeug-fu in cold and trying weather, it is not surprising that this extraordinary weman's health should have broken down. If it be destined that she should be removed from the arena of Chinese politics at their present interesting stage, there is no saying what changes the present generation might witness in China. The Emperor, weak tho he is, has shown himself a friend of reform, thereby winning the esteem of hundreds of thousands of Southern Chinese who might otherwise have rallied to the standard of a strong revolutionary leader desirous of restoring the Mings. It is almost too good to hope that the Emperor should escape from the power and influence of the Empress-Dowager; but her reported illness points to the possibility of a great and sudden change in the drift of Chinese politics at no far distant date."

"When we speak of the Chinese court we really have the Empress-Dowager in mind." says the Journal des Débats (Paris). adding

"She continues to dominate the Emperor's weak mind. It may be said that she never once ceased to inspire Chinese policy throughout the crisis just ended, and that she will inspire it still more in the future. After having vainly hoped to delude the



THE ENGLISH NATURN WILL CONTINUE THROUGHOUT 1932 10 DEVOUR HIS CHILD- this unpleasant insubordination and . Humoristische Blätter



O Lord! I pray you make an end of enlighten the Boer people who do not understand that my dealings with them have be a from motives of kind--Lustige Blätter



PREPARATIONS FOR THE CORONATION



Do you know why Edward's ok is always up to Heaven It is because he dare not look any one on earth in the face.

Powers with her intrigues, after having spun the negotiations out intentinably in order to frustrate them, she finally recogmized that there was no way of escape from the satisfaction denumbed by the civilized world, and she yielded to the inevitable. Hence she permitted the signing of the protocol. Next she consented to return to Peking with the phantom of an emperor whom she drags in her train. Thus commenced, some weeks ago, the iourney of accidents whose varied stages have been set forth in the despatches, and which now ends with the solemn entry of the sovereigns into Peking. . . . But it would be idle to believe that the Empress-Dowager is sincerely reconciled to Western civilization, which has inflicted such deep humiliation upon China and upon herself. She will continue, no doubt, to be hostile to modern ideas and to fight progress in China, just as she will listen more willingly to the advice of the old reactionary party that dislikes foreigners. But there is a gulf between this sullen, natural, and, to a degree, legitimate opposition and that spirit of revolt which found expression in the Boxer insurrection. ern civilization having given evidence of its power, the Empress-Dowager, who is an astate politician, not withstanding her hatred, will see the necessity of bending before this superiority.

"The Chinese adventure might have had a much worse ending," is how Max Nordan sums up the situation in the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) .- Translations made for The LITERARY DIGEST,

#### EFFECT OF THE POLISH CHILD FLOGGINGS ON THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

'HE notion that the Wreschen episode has imperiled the renewal of the Triple Alliance, "or that it could even casually trouble the cordial relations of the united Powers, is too wild to call for serious contradiction." In this way the Pessische Zeitung (Berlin) begins an elaborate editorial on Austria-Hungary and the Wreschen affair. It continues.

"But it is easy to understand why the opponents of the Triple

Alliance would elevate every trifle to the rank of a teason of

THE POLISH SCHOOL-CHILDREN FLORIGED AT WRESCHEN

state, and take advantage of every unlikely occasion to sow hatred of Germany. In Austria, especially in Galicia, there is fruitful soil at hand. And the agitators are at work in Italy, too. . . . It must be acknowledged that the disturbers are on the alert and they know just what they want. But the throw of a stone may disturb a pond, it can not affect the ocean. The Triple Alliance would long since have lost all significance if it could be disturbed by such considerations, or even lightly affected by them,"

The Austrian official and semi-official press scenes to be inspired by similar views. Thus the Pester-Lloyd (Budapest):

"The Wreschen episode, and everything connected with it. may be put aside and buried. The Austro-Hungarian German connection is quite strong enough to stand a puff of wind, as the



POLISH MISCHID VOUSNESS

THE Clerical party, parent of the Poles by adoption, wonders why every one is so angivent the dear Polish child seated in the saddle in front of him and deing to but in to any one. A'ladderadatich (Berlin)

Vicuna saving puts it. Yet it were better if such puffs were spared, for while they do no damage they make a noise,

The alleged personal organ of Count Golachowski, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, namely, the Fremdenblatt (Vienna), says:

"The two governments may be thanked if the echoes of the Wreschen affair in Austrian territory and the discussion of it in both the Austrian Chamber and the Galician Landtag have not in

the least affected the relations subsisting between our monarchy and the German empire. It may be taken for granted that the Wreschen affair will be steered out of the channel in which the politics of the two allied states move in perfect security. That the Wreschen episode and the agitation of Polish untional sentiment to which it has led will not remain without echo in Austria, is due to the large Polish population in Austria and to the national character of Galicia. . . . But that the echo is not louder is due not only to the attitude of both governments. but to the intimate union connecting Austria-Hungary with the German empire, a circumstance which renders possible a consideration of all complications with perfect calm and impartiality."

The press of that third member of the Triple Alliance, Italy, has nothing in particular to say on this aspect of the Wreschen affair. The Tribuna (Rome) does deplore the flogging and calls attention both to the death of oue of the children and to the appeal of Polish women to the sympathy of mothers all over the world. It warns Germany to heed and

to be humane, but gives no intimation that the "Triplice" is thereby endangered .- Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST,

ST-BLITT IN UNLUGAY. The newly elected Chamber of Representatives meets in Montevideon or February 3. The Sight of that my is not well pleased with the character of the body. The Razon and the Trigary 3 the Great of the Sight STABILITY IN URUGUAY. The newly elected Chamber of Representatives

#### THE GRAND OLD MAN OF JAPAN.

"A S the Marquis Ito has passed from one capital to another, the object of deference and attention in Washington, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, and in Berlin, he may well have felt that the end crowned the toil," says The Standard (London); and in a similar strain The St. James's Gastefe observes.

"The greatest man in Japan is closing up the old year in Lonon. The Marquis Ito deserves the highest fame his country can give him. He has been ranked with Gladstone and Hismarck, and whatever there may be of merit in the comparison, the Marquis is unquestionably one of the world's wise men. It was he who forecast the invasion of the West, and saved Japan was the who forecast the invasion of the West, and saved Japan his name is hailed as that of the savior of his country, the framer of its constitution, the leader of progressive Japan."

If we turn to that high authority on Japanese affairs, the Nobellerald, of Japan, we find it declaring that Ito's tour is of "considerable interest to us in Japan, who do not see the Marquis and his work through that haze of distance which magnifies or distorts both in the eyes of American and European observers." And of the net result of the travels of "the grand old man" the same names as the superior which is the superior when the superior we have the superior which is the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior when the superior when the superior when the superior we have the superior when the superior

"We may expect to see Marquis Ito return with renewed seal in the cause of representative institutions, satisfied that his fellow nationals are most likely to realise their worthy ambitious in the ever-expanding fields of industry, commerce, and art under the free and enlightened conditions of life which a constitutional system of government insures. If this surmine is sound, as we trust events will prove it it, then we may confidently expect the great Choshin leader to devote the remaining years of his political point of the properties of the event of a truly representative political system in which the country's real leaders will be responsible to the country at large."

#### THE FLAG AFFAIR AT KOWEIT.

THE flood of editorial discussion relating to the Persian Gulf and its destiny, with which European newspapers are filled, has been fed in a fashion thus outlined in the London Speaker:

"At Koweit, in the Persian Gulf, an incident has occurred which might, were our diplomacy less hampered than it is at this moment, prove to be of some considerable consequence. As it is, a mere recital of the facts is sufficient to show that we can obtain no advantage in the difficulties that surround our action in that quarter, and that at the best we shall leave the place as we found it. Koweit is to be the terminus of the Bagdad Railway, a German enterprise. The Sultan (who has been consistcutly supported by Germany since 1896) asked, apparently spontaneously, for an affirmation of the very vague suzerainty which he exercises over the Sheik of Koweit. He demanded his presence and obeisance in Constantinople. The sheik, Marabout, by way of answer, hauled down the Turkish flag and substituted a private emblem in its place. It was asserted that this action was due to the orders or advice of our own authorities, the cruiser Pomone and the gunboat Redbreast being then in the port. The new Prussian cruiser Varinig thereupon arrived upon the scene."

A great future is in store for Koweit when the railway is built, asays the *Journal des Jibbast* (Paris), and it can not be suffered to become a British dependency without serious consideration. The editorial protests of the *Novoye Vermya* (8t. Petersburg and other Russian papers have been neutralized by the attitude of the Cara's Government. A luminous editorial in *The Friend of India* (Calcutta) says:

"The Persian Gulf is vital to Great Britain and to India. If Russia were to accomplish what she undoubtedly aims at, namely, the establishment of her political supremacy in an unbroken line from her present frontier down to any convenient point on the Persian Gulf, it would have the effect of a wedge driven between Great Britain and India. . . The whole question of the Persian Gulf is further complicated by recent events occurring at Koweit. Exactly what has happened there recently is not yet known, but apparently it has been the policy of Lord Lansdowne to protect this little state from Turkish aggression, while at the same time appeasing the Sultum by recognizing that he possesses a kind of suternity. Like many other places on the Persian Gulf, Koweit occupies a very doubtful international position."

The same paper declares that British war-ships are only near Koweit for the purpose of 'policing the Persian Guilf." I shall that in the performance of this international duty the various English cohinests 'have insisted that, however much the Arabin sheiks may fight with one another on shore, they are not to engage in naval warfare lest neutral consucrees should sinfle much their hostilities." The following considerations must also be taken into necessity.

"In the course of a hundred years Great Britain must have expended several million pounds and a good many hundred lives in securing the effective peace of the Gulf. The greater part of that valuable work would be thrown away if she were now to relax her control and to allow Turkish officials to pretend to take over the duties that are now so effectively discharged by British naval officers. At the same time it is most undestrable that we can be suffered to the same time it is most undestrable that we care territorial advantages for ourselves. If, for example, we were to seize Koweit, as some hot-headed English journalists have suggested, such action would create a precedent which other Powers would immediately initiate, just as the science of the Russia. "Turking the most for The LITERARY DIVESTA."

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

THE THEFE ALLENS F FLIMAY.—Every leading newapaper comments upon the statement of the Freech foreign minister, M. Delecased, to the Giernale-Flatia (Komes, in which he save France and Italy should reach an understanding regarding the Bulkans.—The Berlin press warms Italy that should there be a circular and royalist vacation in France, there would necessary the statement of the control of the control of the control of the control of the comparing power of the control of the comparing power of the control of the comparing power of the control of the control of the comparing power of the control of the

THE NEW PRISIDENT OF SWITZERLAND.-III. Joseph Zemp has for the second time been made President of the Swiss Confederation, having heid

the same post in s505. He was about in Entlebach, Luzerne, in siral sira

GERMANU'S GOOD FULL. All the leading English per leals are printing atticles urging Great Britain to draw away from Germany and near to Russia. One argument for this course is the allegation that German diplomacy pursues a subtle and profound policy and can not be trusted. The Deutsche Rundschan (Berlin) says all this is preposterous, "Germany seeks the maintenance of the world's peace above everything else. She would regard perfect barmony among Great Britain. Russia, and France as a guaranty of her own policy, provided English reviews in their vaporings over future world policy did not give such a combination an anti German bent.



President of the Swiss Confederation

MUNITIAL CONSULTION IN 
SECULATIVE AT CONSULTION IN 
SECULATIVE AT CONSIDER (18 Fig. 18) and other papers. Munichesies, Levernoticed in the London Didd and other papers. Munichesies, Leverton and the London Didd and other papers. Munichesies, Leverton and the London Didd and the London Didd and the London
Leverpool there is a "boss" gain fall lit reality. Only a week of two
since a Conservative member dared to assert that it was not seemly that
the drink interest another propositions in its fifteness pose that committee or
the bousting of the poor. This gentleman has since paid his price," Not
is that all. "Levels is in the throw of an investigation of copporation con
tracts, and very publical revealations are being made, the the constitution of
the committee of longisty, seeing that in practically consense of the very

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## A PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF RELIGIOUS

PHENOMENA. THE SPIRITUAL LIFE: STUDIES IN THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION, BY George B. Coe, Ph.D. Cloth, 5 x 71/2 in., 278 pp. Price, \$1 on. Enton &

Mains "HE phenomena of religious experience have been the last to be

granted a hearing by the science of psychology." This author speaks for the psychological method in the examination of religious experience. He seems to have derived some hints of the details of this method from Starbuck's "Psychology of Religion," upon which, however, he has considerably



improved. The connection made by Starbuck between adolescence and the first awakening of religious experience Professor Coe has enlarged upon, and turned in somewhat different directions. All his tables, however, generally correspond. By these two presumably independent investigators, the age of puberty and the time of religious awakening are shown closely to correspond. This fact will be soon taken as established by students of psychology. Professor Coe's most interesting study, however, is, so far as we are aware, a new one. It is the investigation, through cases actually questioned, of the relation between temperament and spiritual-

ity. So far as his investigation coes he seems to have demonstrated that religious transformations are favored by a sangnine temperament, expectation, hallucinations, and passive suggestibility to automatism, and

are most likely to occur when these are present in combination. The author's limits on suggestion and the relation between religion and physical health are not new, but are in line with the psychology of to-day. His frequent caution in discriminating his method from all metaphysical assumptions as to the part played in religion by divine forces will be valuable to those who have sometimes supposed that we could not exhibit the natural and physical elements in religious experience, without seeming to deny God's agency. The author clearly points out, on the other hand, the advantage to religion of understanding all the natural factors, and of recognizing as fast as possible the order and law of religious experience. Very little has been accomplished as yet in reducing religion to an intelligible and orderly process, but every attempt of this kind is preparatory to some forthcoming philosophy of religion, from the psychological point of view. Considered as a contribution to such a future work, this little book has value. For the rest, ministers ought to possess themselves of this material and follow its more important hints, that serve for the time being as a guide to the study of conversions and related religious phenomena.

#### TALES OF THE RAILROAD.

HELD FOR ORDERS. TALES OF RAILROAD LIFE. By Frank II. Spearman. Cloth, 5 x 7% in., 359 pp. Price, \$1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co

HIS book of stories has three prominent defects, to begin with: an exceedingly tasteless cover; an eccentric style, that is often animated, but more often confusing and annoying; and a lack

of consideration for the uninitiated reader in the using of technical words. But there are merits in the book to balance these things, and more.

They are stories of railroad life, told by a man who knows it thoroughly, with all its possibilities of picturesqueness and excitement. One gets a very good idea from them of the responsibilities and the trials of the engineer and the train-despatcher. Most of the stories are worth reading and one or two of them are really splendid. The story of Hailey, the bridge-engineer, who goes down in a wreck on the bridge he was not allowed to build as be wished, and of "Selarco," the silent fireman who sticks by his engineer, are as good railroad tales as one could wish. They have humanity in them; one gets some of the



FRANK H. SPEARMAN.

pathos of the lives of these faithful men, with their grim tasks and their tragic fates; and that, we imagine, is the best that could be asked of a railroad story. The closing narrative, of the fireman who is wrecked on the fast mail that is being rushed, and who takes the mail in a freight-train that stands near, is also very stirring. The author shows numerous traces of Kipling in these accounts, but then so do all new authors who tell stories about Kipling's subjects.

We have spoken of the best of the stories. They are very neven in quality-two or three running into cheap sensationalism. ing story is particularly unfortunate in this respect, and might, with the help of the cover, turn many from the book. We have read quite often before of the mild, silent man who enters the border saloon, and is forced by the bad man to "dance"; we know that he will make the bad man regret his badness, and just how it will be done.

#### ONE OF THE FLESHLY SCHOOL.

HAWTHORN AND LAVENDER; WITH OTHER VERSES. By William Ernest Henley. Cloth, 31( x 2), in , 113 pp. Harper & Brothers.

M. HENLEY is one of the "fishly school," and for those who like that sort of thing, there is plenty here of the sort they will like. But for some of the rest of us, who see something else in life and nature than lust, and find something better to meditate on in our thoughtful moments than death and decay, a volume of verse chiefly devoted to these subjects grows monotonous despite an undeniable vigor of expression and technical skill. "My songs are now of the sunset," says Mr. Henley in his "Envoy" (there are a "Prolog." an "Envoy," and a "Præludium"), and the sunset is not a very glorious one. In one poem (p.

lxxxviii) we get this: In that great duel of sea, that ancient

Which is the very central fact of life.... and again (p. xxxiv):

Love, which is lust, is the Main of De-Love, which is lust, is the Centric Pire.

. the marvel of earth and sun is all for the toy of woman and man And the longing that makes them one.

And still again (p. xxxv):

Mr. Henley is capable of splendid work ; but in this volume he follows the changing procession of the year from month to month, and nearly everything suggests to his mind the idea of procreation; and that when



WILLIAM E. HENLEY.

that is ended everything is ended. There is a baker's dozen of short poems on "London Types" of which this may not be said; but even they are types of low life,-the Bus Driver, the Hawker, the Bar-Maid, the Sandwich-man, etc.,-the types of London's decay rather than of London's vigor. There are also a number of memorial poems that are fine in many of their lines, and that sound the patriotic note with large, the not persuasive, sincerity. For a sample of the London types, take this : 1.174

> "Liza's old man's perhaps a little shady. 'Liza's old woman's prone to boose and cringe; But 'Lara deems berself a perfect lady. And proves it in her feathers and her fringe. Por 'Liza has a bloke her heart to cheer, With pearlies and a parrer and a tack. So all the regetables of the year Are duly represented on her back Her boots are sucrifices to her buts. Which knock you sperchless - like a load of bricks! Her summer velvets dazzle Wanstead Flats, And cost, at times, a good eighteen and six. Withal, outside the gay and giddy whirl, "Lina's a stupid, straight, hard-working girl.

That is not high work, but it is genuine.

#### THE RING OF TRUE METAL.

THE COLOR OF HIS SOUL. By Zoe Anderson Norths. Parchment cover, 3% x 7% in., 210 pp. Price, \$1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalts Company.

HE author of genius is the man behind the book. The author of talent is the man in the book. The genius dominates his work, according the rhythm of his materials to the key of his own nuture. Talent, on the other hand, accommodates its rhythm to the key

of the subject. "The Color of His Soul" is a work of talent. There is no underlying master melody, yet the whole of the little composition is as janglingly musical as a string of sleigh-bells which somehow chime with the surrounding elements, the tonic air and the

glittering light. This is the result of inborn literary taste; it is the ring that was cast simultaneously with the bell metal. This pure literary tone is found in everything to which the name Zoe

Anderson Norris has been appended. Heretofore her writings have been newspaper and magazine sketches, none of which have had sufficient plot to be ranked as stories proper. And, indeed, in this her first book, she has not really achieved a novel. To make the "novelette" she has simply selected a number of sketches of personal experiences, which are related to each other solely through the fact that

they had the same observer, and has strung them loosely together in this common bond, bringing with a enap the first and final incidents together. Then she has thrown the sweetly jangling circlet over her Pegasus, cracked her whip to the public, and is off to the crowded literary speed-

That she will lead the procession of distinguished authors is doubtful, but that the smartness of her style will "eut a dash" is beyond question

The two sketches of the book that are united to give it title relate, one to a young Socialist who is repreented as led away by the theories of Dr. Herron, and the other to a girl dying in child-birth in a maternity bospital. There is dramatic power



ZUL ANDEMSON NORMES Photo by Marceau, New York.

in the closing scene where the callow enthusiast, the denouncer of the wrongs wrought by the capitalists upon the "wage-slaves," is revealed as the betrayer of the dying seamstress, and one who has even preyed upon her earnings.

#### A PASTOR OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

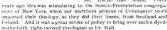
JOHN HALL, PASTOR AND PREACHER, A Biography by his Son, Thomas C. Hall. Cloth, 5½ x 5½ in., 14c pp. Price, \$5.50 net. Pleming H. Revell Company.

OR thirty years, Dr. John Hall was an acknowledged leader in American church life, and his son, Prof. Thomas C. Hall, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has brought together in this biography the salient facts of Dr. Hall's ministerial career, as well as of his earlier life in Ireland. A visit to the United States in 1865, as a delegate to the American Presbyterian Assemblies, led to his call from Dublin to New York. His success in his new sphere of work was instantaneous and crowds flocked to hear him. "I have begun with ordinary sermons," he wrote to a friend at this time, "that I might not pitch the standard of expectation higher than I could honestly keep up.-have eschewed all attempts at sensationalism, and told the people that our reliance must be upon the steady, patient teaching of divine truth." During his long pastorate in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Dr. Hall won for himself a unique place in the religious life of New York, and his activities were only curtailed by failing physical powers and by the peculiarly discressing circumstanceslargely the result of the Warszawiak controversy-which clouded the last days of his life.

Yet even if his energies had not failed, and if his zeal for the conversion of the Jews had not aroused the opposition of certain influential members of his congregation, it is probable that Dr. Hall's popularity

would have waned. He represented a type of pastors who, while still the favorites of evangelical congregations abroad, do not, in their old age at least, strongly attract the present generation of American churchgoers. A young man, especially if he be stalwart in appearance and earnest in manner, may he norular because of his old-time homiletic methods; but a preacher who is advanced in life must be advanced also in his methods for arousing interest among the pewholders, or run the risk of being





#### IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

ADVENTURES IN TIBET. Including the Diary of Miss Annie R. Taylot's Remarkable Journey from Tau-Chau to Ta-Chien-Su, through the heart of the "Porbidden Land." By William Carey. Copiously illustrated, Cloth, 51/x 8 5/2, 285 pp. Price, \$1.50 met. The United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston and Chicago,

R. CAREY, a Baptist missionary in India, great-grandson of that William Carey who was the pioneer of modern missions. and himself a leader in the foreign work of Christian Endeavor, being ordered north by his doctors (in July, 1899), spent a month in Sikkim, that wedge between the three "closed lands" of Nipal, Bhutan, and Tibet. It was his happy chance to cross the Jelep Sa into Tibet; and there, in her famous shop in Yatung, he found that cheery little woman from Cheshire-dauntiess, resourceful, a miracle of pluck patience, and fortitude, good sense and sagacity, marvelously blended with childlike simplicity and guildessness, - who erept into Tibet through a Chinese gate and, practically alone, groped her way through the secret places of that dark and dangerous land which had remained "simply a blank, or a blind eye, on the maps of the world." Her audacity makes one hold one's breath. There is nothing to equal it in the whole fascinating story of way-making in Tibet. quaintly pathetic in its simplicity I how surprising, how amusing, in its unpreparedness!

And her extraordinary Diary 1 The very artlessness of it is not the least of the wonders of that great little woman's ways. It is such a brief and telling itinerary as an American school-girl might once have jotted down, as she jogged in a "prairie schooner" from Chicago to Denver. Not until the entry for the day had been written would that plucky little bundle of unconscious heroies-numbed and jaded as she was-consent to burrow in her sleeping-bay under a tent or in a cave.

And when at last the tent had been taken from her, and no cave was to be found, she "lay her down to sleep" in the snow, with no roof but the sky, "What a comical little bundle it must have been." remarks Mr. Carey, "for the merry stars

to wink at !! "A book for anybody to read." No technical details, no scientific pretensions, no notes of strenuous exclamation i When she stole through that gate in the wall, and plunged into the darkness and the terrors of Tibet, she had a pistol, and it might have happened so that she would have to shoot it; but it had been packed in the baggage, and played no part in that white woman's burden. She had a say glass for the spying of brigands afar off; but the brigands swarmed about her, "so close and so often (she was twice under fire) that looking for them at long range would have been an absurd superfluity." She had a watch; but she was forever trying

to swap it for a tent or a tat. No ther-DRESS. mometer, no aneroid, no theodolite was hers; she toiled over unmapped mountains, and jogged through unknown valleys, "obbytons of the claims of science, and constrained only when something went wrong with her chang to notice the boil-inomoint." Says Mr. Carey:



MISS TAYLOR IN TIBETAN

"These blurred pages [of her Diary], what a tale they tell ! There is

And so, by sheer force of astounding helplessness, and the overcoming audacity of a childish trust, she made her way through that wild theater of mystery and awe and fear, where the lama, however loathsome and revolting, holds the people in the holle w of his hand, with his trumpet of human thigh-bone at his lips, and a skull in his defiling grasp--made her way for many months, undaunted, disappulled, even cheery, even droll, building up that wonderful Diary with the persis-

some meaturn or privations and perils, but how much more that is not mentioned can yet be plainly read in the quivering of the lines, in the sunny expressions of hupe and trust! It was a light shining along the path, a fire hurning in the bones. But the light was 'a light in the dark land of Galilee,' and the fire was a flame from the passionate heart of

tence of a saint and the artiess cunning of a suckling Mr. Carey's part in the handsome volume, making half the bulk of it, Is eminently reverent and sympathetic, his enthusiasm justified by intlmate knowledge and a tried devotion. His preliminary chapters, descrining the land and the people, are marked by graphic picturesqueness and occasional strains of spontaneous eloquence not less impressive than entertaining. The resulting book is something more than a surprise and a delight; it appeals to the reader with the force of a prophecy and a revelation-as of a little brown wrea, hopping and twittering over the snow on the "Roof of the World," and bearing in her beak a straw from the stable at Bethlehem.

That a defenseless, trusting woman has succeeded where men of cunning and resource have failed, is a good omen for the Christian conquest of Thibet.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LETERARY DIGINET is in receipt of the following books

"The Art of Teaching."-Emerson E. White. (American Book Company)

"Elsle's Little Brother Tom "-A. M. Thurber. (Universal Truth Publishing Company.)

"Songs and Other Fancies"-Henry D. Muir. author and publisher.

"Lyrics."-John V. Cheney. (C. C. Birchard & Company.)

"Musings by Camp-fire and Wayside."-W. C. Gray, (F. H. Revell & Company, \$1.50.) "Study of Trees in Winter,"-Annie O. Hunt-

Ington. (Knight & Millet.) "The Strength of the Weak."-Chauncey C.

Hotchkiss. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1, so.)

## CURRENT POETRY.

#### From "Hawthorn and Lavender"

By WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY.

[See THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 5, 1901, for further selections ]

The wind on the wold,

With sea-scents and sea-dreams attended, Is wine ! The air is as gold

In clixir-it takes so the splendid Sunshine !

O, the larks in the blue ! How the song of them glitters, and glances, And gleams!

The old music sounds new-And its O, the wild Spring, and his chances

And dreams There's a lift in the blood -

O, this gracious, and thirsting, and aching Unrest ! All life's at the bud.

And my heart, full of April, is breaking

Look down, dear eyes, look down, Lest you betray her gladness. Dear brows, do naught but frown, Less meu miscall my madness.

Come not, dear hands, so near, Lest all besides come nearer. Dear heart, hold me less dear, Lest time hold nothing dearer.

Keep me, dear lips, O keep The last greet word paspoken. Lest other eyes gn weep, Lest other lives lie broken!

XXVI.

June, and a warm sweet rain : June, and the call of a bird : To a lover in pain What lovelier word?

Two of each other fain Happily heart on heart : So in the wind and rain Spring bears his part!

O, to be heart on heart, One with the warm June rain, God with us from the start, And no more pain!

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#### THE OPIUM SMOKER.

I am engulfed, and drawn deliciously, Noft music like a perfume, and sweet light tiniden with audible colors exquisite, Swathe me with cerements for eternity, Time is no more. I pause and yet I flee, A million ages wrap me round with night, I drain a million ages of delight. I hold the future in my memory,

Also I have this garret which I rent. This bed of straw, and this that was a chair. This wormout body like a tattered tent. This crust, of which the rats have eaten part This pipe of oplum ; rage, remorse, despair ; This soul at pawn and this delirious beart.

#### THE PRICE.

Pity ail faithless women who have loved : none knows How much it hurts a woman to do wrong to love.

The mother who has felt the child within her Shall she forget ber child, and those ecstatic

Then pity faithless women who have loved : these

Municred within them something borne out of

These mothers of the child whom they have loved end slain

May not so much as lay the child within a grave,

#### The Return,

By JOHN BURROUGHS.

He sought the old scenes with eager feet -The scenes he had known as a boy ; "Oh! for a draft of those fountains sweet, And a taste of that vanished inv."

He roamed the fields, he mused by the streams

He threaded the paths and lanea; On the hills he sought his youthful dreams, In the woods to forget his pains

Oh, sad, sad hills ; oh, cold, cold hearth ! In sorrow he learned thy trut!

One may go back to the place of his birth, -He can not go back to his youth

-The Independent.

#### Progress. By TON MASSON

Back, back he slipped in desperation grim. With tyrant Pailure busy every hour

Till once his mirrored face looked out at him Unrecognized, so had it grown in power ' In January Scribner's Magazine.

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#### PERSONALS.

When Crispl was Lucky in Heling Penniless,

—The late Francesco Crispi, the great Italian
statesman, once escaped arrest as a revolutionist
because he did not have a sou wherewith to buy a
candle. The story is told in the Courrier det
First. Cinc. (New York):

"On January 14, 1858, Prancesco Crisps, the recently deceased Italian statesman, then a political refugee in Paris, received from an Italian friend connected with the Paris opera two gallery tickets for the performance of that evening, which the Emperor and Empress were espected to attend. Crispi and his wife were on the point of starting for the theater when the latter exclaimed : "Francesco, where shall we get a candle?' They were in such destitution that they had neither candles nor matches, nor yet the wherewithal to buy them. Going to the opera would involve groping for their room at midnight and going to bed in total darkoess. Too proud to confess their condition and to borrow a few sons they regretfully denied themselves the promised treat, remained in their room, and retired before the twilight had

"On the following morning they learned of Orsin's attack on the Emperor, the police raids, and the arrest of all Italian revolutionists found in or near the theater. If Crispi had been in the house he would certainly have been among the first arrested, for he was known as an ardent disciple of Marxiol.

"The possession of a tallow candle and a match might have altered completely not only his own destiny but also that of Italy!"—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGIST.

M. Menier and Chocolate Ialand,—When M. Menier, the French chocolate manufacturer, bought the island of Antiquoti, in the month of the St. Lawrence River, Canada was somewhat alarmed, fearing that it might be a hostile move on the part of France. These fears, however, have since been entirely allayed. Says the London Extensis.

"M. Menier paid £35,000 for the exclusive possession of Anticosti. The romance of the thing appealed to him, and when its two million acres were offered he scarcely hesitated.

"Anticosti was not uninhabited when Menier took possession. Here and there along the coast, and principally at the little harbor of Pox llay, were a dozen or more families that had earned a precarions livelihood at fishing for twenty-odd years.

"These settlers bore no title to the land occupied by them, simply living there on the sufferance of the previous owners and at a nominal rent. They contented themselves with fishing, and made little effort to till the soil.

"When the purchase became known strange takes of political complications appeared in the press. One paper claimed to have proof that incritifications were being rerected by night, and that a formidable battery of modern guns was about to be landed from a strange vessel which had mysteriously appeared in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"There was, indeed, a series of earthworks back of the town of English Bay, now called Hai Me. Claire. The interior of these earthworks wan filled with barrals of flour and beef and other pro-

"These are our fortifications," smilingly exclaimed M. Landrieu, the chief of the commercial board of Anticosti, appointed by M. Menler, "We fortify ourselves thus against hunger in case our main stores are destroyed."

"Notwithstanding dissension within and bitter racial accusations without, Menier calmip proceeded with his plans. Through his legal adviser in Quebec he went to law, and after a sensational trial the Fox Bay settlers were ordered to leave the Island.

"The decision was followed by a storm of protest from the press and part of the Canadian public.



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able, a collection was taken up for them.

"Menier's plans for the island are broad. They include the building of towns, the construction of roads and railways, the building of a deep-sea port, and the development of the natural resources of

"A fair start has been made. The old settlement of English Bay, which consisted of a few scattered fishermen's buts, is now the seat of anthority on the island. A regular town has been laid out, with streets, a plaza, sanitary plumbing, school, and all that goes to make up the modern community.

"It is an important part of Menier's plan to surround himself with thoroughly competent men The scheme of administration includes a governor, M. Comettant, who was born in New York, and parious chiefs of service

\*Under these directors of department are many skilled workmen and laborers, the whole making an admirably organized force Menier is, of course, the absninte dictator of the island."

#### MORE OR LESS PUNCENT.

The Girl Tryer.-By ETHEL HOWELL. A girl there was and she talked each night (Even as vau and I)

T o a suit of ciothes and a necktie bright. When the tide of her satire was at its height She called this object her "Beited Knight" (Even as you and I).

Oh, the smiles we waste and the wiles we waste And the lokes that we thought so grand, Helong to the man who had no sense, And now we know that he never had sense And could not understand

A girl there was and she spent her wit (Even as you and I), Humor and fun and a clever hit. And he never did see the point a bit. So the girl inst mentally classed him "It" (Even as you and I).

Oh, the hits we waste and the wits we waste. And the excellent things we planned. Helong to the man who was so very dense And now we know that he aiways was dense And never could understand.

The poor girl talked till she nearly died (Even as you and I), And many a yawn she had to hide Which he might have seen if he'd nuly tried. She got so sleepy she nearly cried

(Even as you and i). It isn't the bore - we've stood that before -That makes na rise in our might. It's coming to know that he never did know,

It's learning at last that he never could know And never did see we were bright. - For THE LITERARY INGEST.

His First Profits THE VISITOR: "Horrors! the lightning express wrecked and totally destroyed by fire!" YOUNG ARTIST: "Harrah! Good!"

VISITOR: "Are you crazy?"
ARTIST: "No, but I expressed a drawing on that train and I valued it at fifty dollars. Now

the express company will have to pay for it."-Life. Unirks and Quibbles. - It is easy for the light-

headed to be light-hearted. He who confesses that he ijes, ijes ; he who denies that he lies lies twice.

We admire the man who will listen to reason because he gives us a chance to talk. Most of us know only one man whom we regard

as absolutely fair and unbiased, and modesty prevents as from naming him, I at a man imagine he is having his own way and a woman can do anything with him; iet a woman

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first.

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#### Coming Events.

Petruary 12-18. The International Woman's Suffrage Conference will hold a convention at Washington.

February 18-81.-The National Bental Assarta-tion will hold a convection at Atlanta, Ga

Petruary 19-25 -The National Conocil of Women of the United States will hold a cooseo tion at Washington

Pebruary 22.—The National Spanish War Vete rans will hold a convention at Springfield Mass.

Sons of Veterans Death Benefit Association will hold a convention at Philadelphia. Pebruary 27 - The United States Golf Associa-tion will hold a convention in New York City.

#### Current Events.

#### Foreign,

SOUTH AMERICA. January no-A naval battle between govern-ment and rebel fleets takes place in the har-bor of Panama, resolting in the death of General Alban and the anking of a govern-ment and a rebel vessel.

January 22.—The South American Steamship Company of Valparation will demand Loucason of Colombia for the science and loss of the steamer Landare, which was sunk in Panaina Bay on January 20.

January 24—It is reported in Panama that the Liberal General Herrers has been defeated near that city by the government forces under the Colombian General Castro.

January as - Six hundred government troops reach Colon under General Pinzon,

OTHER POREIGN NEWS.

January s.-Lord Cranborne, in Parliament, re-plying to a question by Mr. Notinian, as a that Great Hitlain had devined to join in a joint note to Fresident McKinley before the outbreak of the Spanish-American Wur, isc-cause its object was to bring pressure to bear on the American Government.

The pig fron produced in Hermany during 1907 amounted to 7,785,887 lone against \$,427,842 tons produced in 1922.

January at .- Winston Churchell and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt make speeches childcoring the policy of the British Government in South Africa. Aubrey Thomas De Vere, the poet, dies in London.

January 22. Memorial services are held at Progmore, Windsor, at the tomb of Queen Victoria, on the anniversary of her death.

January 23-Mr. Redmond, in the House of Commons, brings up the entire question of Irish land grievances, and is answered by Mr. Wyndham, Chief Sectetary for Ireland January 24-Mr, Redmond's lish amendment to

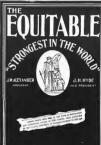
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#### Domestic

COMORES

Commission, recommending acceptance of the Panamis Company's offer, is received from the President.

Smale: Senator Lodge reports the amended Philippine Tariff bill, and Senator Rawlins, acting for the bemocrats offers a substitute: Senator Frye introduces his Ship Subsidy bill.

January 21. - Nenate The debate on the Philip-pine Tariff bill begins, the opening speeches being made by Senator Lodge for the Re-publicans and Senator Rawlins for the Democrats.

House: The Urgent Deficiency bill is considered, irrigation and the Philippine question being the principal subjects of discussion.

January 23.—House: The item in the Urgent Deficiency bill of \$000,000 for an army post at Manila is discussed; but a substitute offered by Congressman Cannon is adopted by a close party vote.

January 2). - Senate: Senator Mason offers a resolution in favor of Admiral Schley, which is referred to the Committee on Naval

#### OTHER DONESTIC NEWS

January 20.-Andrew Curnegie offers to give \$40,000 for a free library building to Lewing-ton, Ky.

January 21.—Admital Schley's appeal from the findings of the Court of Inquiry is presented to President Roosevelt.

Mnyor Lnw, of New York, makes known the names of the computee to receive Prince

January 22.—Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet-Sugar Association, makes an argument against lariff contessions on Cuban sugar, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

January 2) - The President and Mrs. Roosevelt give a reception in honor of the members of Congress.

January 25.—A hearty welcome is given to Rear-Admiral Schley in Chicago, as guest at sev-eral receptions and a banquet.

eral receptions and a banquet.
It is announced that the Comper and Hewitt families have given \$\sigma\_{\text{target}}\text{for an endow-ment fund for Cooper Union, New York City, and Andrew Carnegre has made a second gift of \$\sigma\_{\text{too,coo}}\text{for for the same purpose.}

#### AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 26 - Philippines: The American Cham-ber of Commerce at Manist sends a petition to Congresa, asking permission to allow Chinese laborers to enter the Islands.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tableta. All drug-gists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Sc.

the address is defeated in the House of

King George of Greece is attacked by a luna-tic with a knile, but is saved by a park in-spector, who is himself stabbed.

lanuary so .- The report of the Isthmian Canal

Hoase A general debate on the Urgent De-ferency Appropriation bill occupies the time

House: Consideration of the Urgent Deficiency bill is finished, but a final vote is not reached

bill is husbed, but a host vote is not reached.

January y<sub>a</sub>...House: The Urgent Deficiency bill
is passed; the Item of \$0.0,000 for shelter and
protection of troops in the Philippines being
adopted by the votes of all the Republicans
and sixteen Democrats.

It is announced that the Creed revision com-mittee of Preabyterian Church has completed its work and drafted an outline of a short declaration of belief

Governor Taft, who has just returned from the Philippines, says the islands are over-taxed.

Remember, we keep no ready-made goods, but make every garness to corder. This is a "money back business." If what you get does not fit and give astisfaction, send it balk, and no well release to the control of the co January 24.—A treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States is signed at the State Department by Secretary Hay and Mr. Brun, the Danish Minister in Washing-

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8; pK :pR 3; 5p 2; :p : k4; bPS 5; 6 e z:

Q:Pabista White mates in two moves

Problem 636.

By P. K. TRAXLER.

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stpsPt; sStatPt; jR4. White mates in three moves.

#### Solution of Problems.

No. 607. Key-move, Q-B s. No. 628. Key-move, R (R y)-R 6.

No. 629. K-Kt 7 Q-Q 4 ch Kt-Kt 5, mate 0. K = R

K-Q 4 R-K 4 Q-Q 4. mate ", R-Q6 KxR

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got them I should have been at rest by this time. H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia from which he had suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail.

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cal and 69; 0. C. B. Humboldt, Kan.
Comments (above): Very a ritatic, notwithstandpoints of symmetry and economy: H. W. Br.
Collen, but gooden — (b. D.; Artractive in form,
Collen, but gooden — (b. D.; Artractive in form,
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the manifold of the collenge of the collenge of the collenge
Thought: "-W. E. S.; "The old wine is better
than the new — J. G. L.; "Aperfect gom — S. M. M. han the new "-], G. L.; "A perfect gem" -- S. M. M. (689): "An obvious key; but seven interesting no rather ordinary mates" -- H. W. B.; "Good" -- M. T. Fairly good "-G. D.; "A Hannsome per-ormance" -- A K.; "First class" -- P. S. F.; "Kather rowded, but ever jiggeniously placed: "-]. H. S.; Admirable "--]. F. W.; "A Texas ranger" --]. G.; "Very pertry, but not difficult" -- S. M. M.

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## In addition to those reported, F. W. L., W. R. C., and A. O. Jones, Boseman, Mont., got 623, 624, and 623; Dr. H. W. F., 621. The Inter-State Match.

In the big match-New York or, Pennsylvaniathe score ia: New York 18, Pennsylvania 15. The game between M. Morgan of the Franklin Chesa-club, and A. R. Hodges, of the Manhattan Chesa-club, is very interasting and instructive:

Rny	Lopez.
MORGAN,   HODGES,   WARE,   P-K4   P-K4   Slack,   1 P-K4   Slac	MOSGAM, HODGE, WART, 13 B-K13   B-B3   4 Q R-Q 3 Q K s   5 P-B4   6 D K + 4   6 Q K + 4   6 Q K + 4   6 Q K + 4   6 Q K + 4   6 R-Q 1 (d) R-R s   6 D K + 4   6 R-Q 1 (d) R-R s   6 D K + 4   6 R-Q 1 (d) R-R s   6 D K + 4   6 R-Q 1 (d) R-R s   6 D K + 4   6 D K + 4   6 R-R s   6 D K + 4
. No	ofes,

Mote,

(a) Tschigorin's move.

(b) This very powerful move gives White a great advantage.

(c) At this juncture the student will derive instruction from analysing the position, and discovering whether or not Black had any better

play.

(d) In order to play this R to B s.

(e) Suppose Kt-Kt 5, how would White continne?

(f) Black hasn't any satisfactory reply. Mr. Morgan played this game with great skill,

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The University Society

# The Literary Digest

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

## LIGHT ON THE AMERICAN RECONCENTRADO CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE amazement with which many American papers heard the news that General Bell had established a reconcentration system in Batangas province, Luson, has been relieved somewhat by later reports showing that our method in the Philippines and the Spanish method in Cuba are not identical. The Army and Newy Journal notices some of the protests against the military measures in Batangas, and remarks plyingly that "the things which the civilian critics in the United States don't know about military affairs in the Philippines would make a whole library of war history." The Pittsburg Times says: "General Bell does not propose to starve these people as Weyler did the Cubau reconcentrados. To suppose that he does is an insult on a brave and honorable American soldiers."

Stephen Bonsal, who inspected personally General Weyler's concentration camps in Cuba, and who has just returned from the Philippines, where he was familiar with the American reconcentration system, contrasts the two in an article in the New York Iterath. He says:

"While in the Philippines I thought this policy of concentrations was merely the hippant view of cynical newspaper paragraphers. On my return, however, I find that many believe that the United States Government is enforcing in the Philippines a policy of concentration which is on all fours with the diabolical scheme of extermination by which General Weyler reduced the non-combatant population of Cuba by several bundred thousand.

"It seems curious that such a misconception should arise. The facts about the Weyler scheme form a dark chapter of history which can not be disputed. By him thousands of people were driven into huge corrals, fourteen of which I visited for The Herald during that period when the mortality among the penned-up prisoners was greatest.

"His plan was to pen the non-combatants, men, women, and children, in unsanitary places, not to permit them to bring food into their appointed pen or to allow food to be given them, finally to force them to attempt excape from starvation and disease, and then shoot them down.

"The facts of the so-called system of concentration in the Philippines, or rather in small sections of some of the provinces which came under my observation, differ from this picture as strikingly as day does from night."

As an example, he describes the system put into operation by Major Frederick Smith, now inspector-general of the department of the Southern Philippines, in the island of Marindaque, last summer. To quote.

"During the period of active operations Major Smith saw that every village and every ranch in the island was a commissary store and supply station for the furtive insurgent bands. They did not have to bother about their trains of supplies. They could always find what they wanted, and we never could.

"Of course the inhabitants protested that these supplies were not given willingly, but levied by force, and if the 'Americanos' would only protect them by garrisoning every hamlet and guarding every tanch, it would never occur again.

"Major Smith could not do this, but he hit upon a better plan, not the ordered the concentration of all the inhabitants of the rior into the several seashore towns, which he permanently gar-trioned. Those of the non-combatants who were without meritoned. Those of the non-combatants who were without means and their effects to the appointed station.

"They were made to bring all the food they had, but those who were without provisions were assured of support during the time of their enforced residence on the coast. Having accumulated enough rice and other necessaries to support this non-combatant prisoners for several months, Major Smith divided his little force in three columns.

"One was detailed to guard the concentration camps, and the other two began a relentless pursuit of the insurgent bands shulking in their mountain fastnesses or imple dentils.

"Now, after the goats had been separated from the sheep, there could be no mistake as to which houses and which supplies belonged to the insurgents and which to the non-combatants. All the former were destroyed. Even the little patches of growing crops here and there discovered and the nutritious roots were also dug up.

"In ten weeks the desired result was achieved—all the insurgents threw up the spange and surrendered, and immediately the concentration camps were dissolved. Peace returned and not a hostite shot has been fired on the island since. The plan was a trimpuly of common sense and of tree humanity.

"To compare such a policy as this to that of Weyler is an absurdity. The combatants suffered as they should, only in this exceptional instance it was the Tagal warriors who suffered and not the Americans, and the non-combatants merely suffered some temporary inconvenience.

"The sanitary reports from these camps, signed by both the native and army physicians, show that owing to the sanitary rules which after enforced the health of the prisoners is better and the mortality fifty per cent. less than it is on the average when they are living in their own homes.

"It is just as absurd to call Major Smith the American Weyler as to compare any judge who may send a prisoner to a model jail with Nana Sahib, who put his prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

"In Batangas, also, it has been decided to inaugurate this policy; also in part in Laguna, and perhaps in Tayabas—in one word, in the whole of Malvar's country, as this section of Luson is called, and not improperly so, as the has a much more effective control over the country and its inhabitants than have our military and civil authorities or both combined.

"This plan was drawn up and the necessary orders were issued by General Bell in the middle of December, and since January 1 concentration has begun and the non-combatants are being brought in to their appointed stations by transportation and under the escort furnished by our military authorities."

Mr. Bonsal takes a discouraging view, however, of the military situation as a whole in the islands. "To my mind," he de-

clares, "the whole archipelago presents itself as a volcano of which Samar and Barangas are the active craters. Should we close them up, it is quite certain that the forces of savagery and slaughter would find vent elsewhere." He goes on to say:

"The time has come when we can no longer fool ourselves. It is many mouths since we were able to fool the world at large about the Philippine we were were far away, but it is compared to the property of the

"No one has a greater admiration than I have for the personal repulations of governor Taft. It is at constructive stateward of the highest order. However, he was sent to the Philippines, not devise a form of government suitable for the islands and the conditions there, but he was directed to form a civil government, and he has doos it, working wooders with unterty near material.

"The flaw in the whole construction is that the civil government edifice is built upon the quicksand of sedition and treason. No matter how eleverly he may build, the whole structure will be overturned some day, and not the day of our choosing. The Filipinos are solidly against American supremacy is any shape or form. If we do not wish to govern them rigidly and by forfor ten or twenty or thirty years, we had better hit upon a scheme to 'seattle,' saving appearances as much as possible.

"How Governor Taft could have spent last November in Manila and yet state that all the provinces are pacified with the exception of Batangas and Samar passes my comprehension. It is only fair to say of Governor Taft that he spent this month in the hospital, and so could not be as well informed of what

## "DANGER AHEAD" IN OUR INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM.

I P the arbitration committee of the National Civic Pederation proves as successful as its triends hope, it may avert a great danger that is said to threaten us. Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York tron. After that we sees here indications of a conflict "such as the world has never seen before," He writes.

"The disorganization of labor is a matter of very serious moment to the United States. During the last great engineering strike in England, when over 80,000 men were out for six months. not a shot was fired. There was not a single riot, very little disorder, and when closed it left scarcely may ill feeling. The fact was that being well organized they were under good discipline, and being fairly well provided with the means of subsistence were not driven to the desperation of starving men, hence they were enabled to rely on a passive resistance. One has only to ask what would have been the result in the United States of a prolonged strike in one of the leading industries wherein a great inajority of the men were without any means of subsistence and under no proper control. 'As one who has had a long and varied experience of men and things I should tremble for the result, and to every mind in this direction lies one of the serious daygers to America's future. In Great Britain organized capital and labor are both sufficiently strong to respect each other's opinions and to lend a willing ear to the voice of conciliation, but from what I saw and heard in the States organized capital is the giant, and organized labor the dwarf. It is pretty much the same in industry as in other domains of human enterprise-his-

tory repeats itself. In the early days of British industry, when labor was unorganized, riots and disorder were frequent.

"I hope that I am mistaken, but, judging from what I gathered while in the States from sources well calculated to form correct opinions, I fear that the most momentous danger before America is an individual [industrial?] war such as the world has user seen before.

"The stronger the trusts grow the more powerless will labor become. As it can not obtain redress from Congress in a simular nanner in which British labor can from Parliament, and finding that the few are growing enormously wealthy the hany are steadily sinking into the poverty, it may perchance write out feered, wantonly, and madly like a blind, enraged giant.

"It is not for me to suggest remedies or to indicate the path of prudence. That



PRINCE PRINCE

THE \* MAIDEN ": \* Well, if I must love some one, really, then
it might as well be you."

— The Detroit News.

A DISPUTED POSE.
-The Brooklyn Fagle

was in progress as under other circumstances he probably would have been.

"I regard the armed forces in the field in Batangas and Sanar as the least serious features of the situation. There, indeed, we have them where we want them, where some day we may catch up with them

"My opinion as to the precarious hold we have upon the Philippines would not be greatly affected were I to hear tourorrow that both Lukhan and Balvara had surrendered. It might only mean that these lenders in the field had at last been coavinced by the directors of the whole revolutionary movement who live under our flag in the city of Manila that the underround rolicy is the best."

IT is understood that The Linuxic's Magazine mount to be issued at Ownneco, ill., will contain a vigorous article favoring withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines. - The Kansas Alty Journal.



THEY ALL WANT TO GET NEXT TO UNCLE.



BOTH "ON HIS SIDE."
"You know me, Sammy; you know me."

- The Minneapolis lournal,

OUR WARM FRIENDS IN EUROPE.



PORTO RICO: "Wonder if she 'spects independence or tariff reform?" - The Clereland Plain Dealer.

North American

NEW ISLANDS AND OLD PROBLEMS.

the trouble

UNCLF SAM: "No fireworks! No shouts of joy! What's

- The Detroit News.

would be impertinence on my part. Allow me, however, in closing, to say that nothing so strongly impressed me while in the States as the collective impotence of labor and the growing and crushing might of the trusts. Sooner or later that well-organised body will stand face to face with the horny-hauded, undisciplined, and uncontrolled multitude of workers, and then the real trial of strongth will begin, and after that—the deluge."

#### WHO REAPS THE BENEFIT FROM THE RISE IN PRICES?

THE high prices now prevailing are calling out some questionings as to who gets the benefit of them, Dun's Review, which makes a study of prices, reckons that it costs the average man about \$30 a year more to live now that it did four and a half years ago. Some of our readers who study economy occasionally, from necessity or choice, may be interested to know how little the average man is supposed to get along on, according to this financial authority. On the basis of the prices of July 1, 1897, the man could live a year on \$72.46, altho the editor of the review does not say whether he ever tried to perform this feat himself or not. This year, life is supposed to cost \$101.50. The \$101.50 can be spent in any way the man pleases. but Dun's divides it into seven parts; about \$20 is supposed to go for breadstuffs, \$9.67 for meats, \$15.25 for dairy and garden "truck," \$8.95 for other food, \$15.55 for clothing, \$15.38 for metals, and \$16.70 for "miscellaneous,

Turning to the query as to who is making all the money on this ruinous expense of living, The Review expresses its regret that the figures in regard to high prices have been "quoted in support of efforts to stir up antagonism between wage-earners and employers." and it goes on to say:

"The claim has been made that the remarkable advance in the cost of living since July 1, 1897, was due to combinations of capital, and that the manufacturer secured all the difference in price, while the wage-earners were not earning any more money, altho compelled to pay the advanced quotations for all things consumed. These statements are very far from the truth. Not only are the wage-earners receiving much better pay than at the earlier date, but they are well employed. It was this factor, more than any other, which produced the depression that culminated on July 1, 1807, with prices at the lowest point in the nation's history. The rate of wages is of trifling importance when there is no work. It was estimated by labor experts at the time that three million men were unable to find employment. This means that fifteen million persons were living on as little as possible, and consequently the consumptive demand was reduced to the lowest point. At the present time there is little difficulty in meeting the higher level of quotations, for there is full employment, and each man has only his own family to think of instead of a

host of unfortunate relatives and friends, as was the case during the earlier period.

Moreover, the suggestion that the manufacturers and the canitalists are pocketing all the profits is equally open to contradiction. These are not the men who have advanced the number of deposits in savings-banks to the highest point on record, nor increased the life insurance policies to present phenomenal figures, Examination of the index-number table shows that the farming population receives the greatest share of enhanced prices, the rise in breadstuffs falling little short of op per cent., while means rose nearly 30 per cent., and dairy and garden products 75 per cent. Much of the latter gain is due to the change in season, as eggs, milk, etc., are all more expensive in winter than in midsummer, but this factor enters into the record and can not be ignored. Coming to manufactured products, there is a sudden fall in the percentage of gain, the clothing class rising but 11 per This does not indorse the statement that the manufacturers are securing all the advanced cost of living. In fact, analysis of the clothing quotations in detail makes the showing still less favorable for the manufacturer.

Under the heading of 'The Industries,' published elsewhere in this paper, there appears a table comparing the prices of a few of the principal products of manufacture and the raw material in each case. Here it appears that the advance in the finished article has not by any means been commensurate with the rise in material. For instance, hides are 49.5 per cent, higher than on January 1, 1888, while leather, the partially manufactured product, is 4.3 per cent, higher, but boots and shoes are actually 8.3 per cent. lower in cost to the consumer than at the earler date, Woolens alone, of the articles covered in the table, show a slightly higher percentage than the material, which is due to the peculiar depression recently felt in the wool market. Despite the marvelous demand for iron and steel products and the existence of the most complete industrial combination that ever existed, there appears a rise of but 35 per cent, in that class, while in the miscellaneous division there is a gain of 37 per cent. over July 1, 1807, chiefly due to lumber and building materials. As the laboring man does not as a rule own his home, the greater cost of structural products is not a disturbing element to him. On the other hand, the wage-earner benefits by lower sents and better accommodations, which have followed the increase of money seeking investment and consequent fall in interest rates. Capitalists who formerly received 7 per cent, or more on their properties are now glad to take 4 or 5. These facts can not be considered evidence that the few have reaped all the benefits of the marvelous advance of prices at the expense of the many,"

Says the Scattle Post-Intelligencer :

"Taking the collective figures, they certainly disprove the assertion that the few have reaped all of the benefits of the marvelous advance in prices, at the expense of the many. It hardly requires statistics to prove a matter easily within the knowledge of each individual. Certainly there are few wage-earners who would voluntarily exchange their conditions a present for conditions which they were experiencing in 1897, when the cost of subsistence was 40 per cent, lover than it is to-day."

## HOLLAND'S ATTEMPT TO END THE BOER WAR.

THE disconraging reception of Holland's effort to bring about peace in South Africa arouses considerable feeling among the American newspapers. What they all seem to agree on is

the American newspapers. What they are seen to that the whole would is heart ly sick of the war and wants it ended. Says the Cleveland Plant

"The piece already pand is trightful." The War Office report is that up to the present time the bureful Staff it soft indirect and is cotyment as the of 15-64 already and the other control of 15-64 already and the other case. Of this grim total meanly three-fifths due to discover. Besides these are over \$6,000 wounded staff theme as invalids, prisoners or missing managing the taid casualities \$6,134. Of the invalids see I bound as the staff of the prisoners of the service in sortinal season have dead on those left thu service in sortinal.

mently unfit making the actual reduction of military forces 24,200 offices and men. These are the figures to the end of December, 1901. The linest cost of the war is placed in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000,000.

in the face it is not to be wondered at that the forthcoming announcement of the Chancellor of the Excheoner is awater, by

Victoria World De Manorer Shawer Francisco Williams Of State State

PROGRESS OF LORD KITCHLEER'S BLOCK HOUST SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Area cleared—white—Area to be cleared—burizontal lines. Area of main resistance—diagonal lines. Block-houses and defensive posts—+×××.

the British taxpayer with apprehension, and that runors of overtures for peace are received with fervent hope of their being well founded. If the communication from the Durch Government should result in the discovery of a feasible way out of the blind alley in which Brition and Boers now find themselves, both sides will no doubt be glad at heart, however much they may affect renumeance to take advantage of it."

#### The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The recent deliverances of the representatives of the British Government have not shown any purpose to grant independent to the Borrs. It is suggested in the news despatches that one of the objects of the Dutch communication is to draw from the Chamberlain more liberal concessions, short of independence, in Europe have been approached upon the conciliatory Rosebery proposition—that a government like that of Canuda, general annesty, and the résisteation of destroyed farms shall be tendered as a peace offernie—with what respit is unknown.

"In November Mr. John Morley, in addressing his constituents, said thirt mere acquisition of territory in South Africa was not 'empire-fnaking.' He asked the question whether the Government had taken any trouble to slow the Boers in any definite shape, 'and' not in vague phrases,' what the difference between

that which the Boer leaders called independence and British ministers called independence really was. "It might be that an attempt of that kind would suffice to extinguish the Indeons conflagration that is at prosent raging."

"Secretary Chamberlam's statement, made ten days ago in the House of Commons, showed anything but a spirit of concina-



hamsied from South Africa, unless they sorrendered before September 15, 1094, and that the cost of maintaining the families of all barg sers in the field who dail not surrender before that date should be a charge upon their property. The date was reached long sizee. Thousands of lurglers have become liable to the lamentable penalties of the proclamation, perpetual banishment, and confiscation of property. Secretary Chamberlain says

it shall not be withdrawn. Unless it be withdrawn or its penaltives be remitted, the fighting burghers can gain nothing by surrender. The Roseberty peace suggestions provided for a general animesty to the Boers and for the restoration of destroyed property, not its confiscation."

#### Says the New York Times :

"The honor and glovy of the war are necessarily all with the Boers. Several English opponents of the war at the beginning of it warned their countrymen that it was a war 'that could have no triumphs.' As Mr. Morley put it, quoting Swift, ten armed men are an overmatch for one in his shirt. For a great empire to belabor what Lord Salisbury the other day described as a wretched little population ' is not, at best, an operation glorious for the grent empire, however necessary it may be. But that the wretched little population should defeat the great empire in pitched battles and should successfully defy it and stand it off for two years and a half could not have been expected by any intelligent Englishman or by any intelligent Boer. To be fighting for all this time without decisive successes, and with a numerical superiority of twenty to one, and to have your unsuccessful attempts to end the business jeered by your neighbors as the unpotence of a big bully-this is a condition of things calculated to disgust any nation with the war that has brought it about."

## CAUSES OF BUSINESS SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

THE speeches, sermons, and other advice to young men, telling them to avoid speculation and extravagance if they would succeed in business, do not appear to be warranted by the statistics just published in \*Bradtrect's\*, which show that of the failures for last year only a little over two per cent. were due to these causes. The main things needed, it would seem, are good credit, capital, and business ability. There were 1,201,862 conerly be classed as proceeding from, or attributable to, the trader himself, while the remaining three may just as clearly be said to be beyond his control. Of the failures reported in the United States during the past year 7.4 per cent, were reported due to one or more of the first eight mentioned causes; in other words, more tima seven-tenths were due to faults of those failing, while 25,6 per cent, were due to faults of others."

To consider these causes more specifically, the same paper goes on to say:

"Always first among the primary causes of non-success in busi-

## Lack of capital, 3,293. Incompetence, 9,003.

## Specific conditions, 1.755

Inexperience, 8:8.

Competition, 466.

Unwise credits, 376.

Neglect, 300.

Speculation, 141.

Extravagance, to

cerns doing business last year, we are told, and of this number to, 648, or o.88 of one per cent., failed. The number of failures last year was greater than in 1900 or 1899, but "back of that year no percentage of number failing so small can be found earlier than the year 1882." The actual the year 1882."

number of failures is growing, but not so fast as the number of firms; in fact, "failures have increased only one-fourth as rapidly as has the number of people in business."

The one most important thing to have in business, thinks this authority, is good credit. Only 0,0 of one per cent, of those who failed were rated in very good credit, and sisuliar statistics for previous years "would seem to absolutely fix and confirm the statement that in normal years, or in years of prosperity, good credit is the one most important asset, without which all success is vain." Breaktreet's divides the causes of failure into two divisions, those due to the man himself, and those due to others. It says:

"Experience over a period of years has shown that the causes

#### CAUSES OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1901.

ness is to be found Lack of Capital or its corollary, the effort to do too large a business upon the basis of capital employed. And yet never before has the proportion of failures due to this cause been smaller than in 1901. This statistical showing is in striking contrast with the view often expressed of late that with the development of modern business conditions, and the promulgation of large enterprises, the way of the small dealer has been made harder than in former years. In 1901 Lack of Capital is credited with causing only 30.3 per cent, of the failures, whereas last year 32 per cent, were caused from this reason. The nearest approach of late years to this percentage is found in 1896, when 31 per cent, were so caused. On the other hand, Incompetence, which accounted for 19 per cent.; Inexperience, which caused 7.8 per ceut.; Unwise Credits, which accounted for 3.6 per cent.; Speculation, with 2.3 percent.; and Extravagance, with 3 per cent., were all more fatal than in 1900, or, indeed, in any previous year for at least four years past. Touching these causes, it might reasonably be said that improved reporting may be responsible in some slight degree for the enhancement of the causes in importance, tho the large influx of new people into business may not unnaturally be charged with a large share of the increase in failures due to such causes as Incompeteuce and Inexperience.

"It is a comforting reflection that the failures due to Fraudulent Disposition were only 4.4 per cent. of the whole, the dropfrom 1900 and recently preceding years, when 10 to 11 per cent. of the failures were attributed to this cause, being specifically marked, tho an increased surveillance by those engaged in grant-

SUMMARY-BUSINESS FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED AS TO CAUSES.

Failures due to	No. 1901.	No. 1900.	No. 1899.	No. 1898.	Assets, 1901.	Assets,	Assets, 1899.	Assets, säyä.	Liabilities, 1901.	Liabilities, 1900.	Liabilities, 1899.	Liabilities 1898.
Incompetence	9,093 Rull	1,773	1,585	81581 578	\$9,196,183	\$7,428,810 1,812,648	\$10,147.151 873,103	\$6.693,152 874,974	\$21,540,421	\$16,998,605 4,046,246	\$19,788,616	\$13,731,590
Lack of capital	3,221	3,168	3-133	3,968	11,707,744	15-010-049	11.845.203	17,826,657	25,791,729	20,211,152	25,053,119	37.850.38
Jawise credits		994	281	347	6,225,319	1.477,708	956,839	10,243,317	8,324,630	9.743,956	1,291,531	13,080,76
Failures of others	259	319	141	230	4,868,910	3,152,648	3,932,632	7,543,055	8.342,346	5,832,640	7,293,111	13,891,12
Extravagauce	101	85	89	119	772.498	603,495	334-147	818,279	2,084,619	1,250,933	b92,467	1,888,40
Neglect	373	341	190	263	554.710	808,901	526,219	814,621	1,144 419	4.074.701	1,236,194	1,586.9
Competition	466	3/93	-501	635	1,529,653	1,544,810	4,040,304	1,661,330	3,171,396	3.582,86t	1,199,919	3,847,69
Specific conditions	1.755	1,423	1,623	9,593	18,535,056	21,804,049	15,681,641	90,033.959	30/0/0/013	40,176,223	3%753-445	38,948,04
Speculation	141	131	93	117	1,350,644	3,681,624	8,855,501	16,016,643	4,380,810	10,626,875	13,004.405	4,813,36
Fraud,	1,154	1,124	1,113	1,195	2.675.074	2,743,213	3,931.420	3-513-3ch	94,3145,836	9,614.467	10,591,352	11,182,62
Totals	10,648	9-912	9,642	11,615	\$61,098,811	\$00,118,006	\$60,140,250	\$71,161,108	\$130,100,678	\$117,177,909	\$119,775,235	\$141,611,41

of commercial embarrassment may be quite generally classed under the following eleven heads, close study of which is invited in order that the reader may become familiar with their application to the matter in hand;

A .- DUE TO PAULTS OF THOSE PAILING.

- (1) INCOMPREENCE (irrespective of other causes),
  (2) INEXPREENCE (without other incompetence).
- (3) LACK OF CAPITAL.
- (5) SPECULATION (outside regular business).
  (6) Naglect or Business (due to doubtful habits).
- (7) PERSONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.
- (8) FRAUDULENT DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.
- B .- NOT DUE TO FAULTS OF THOSE FAILING.
- (9) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (disaster, etc.).
  (10) FAILURE OF OTHERS (of apparently solvent debtors).
- (11) SPECIAL OR UNDUE COMPETITION.
- "Eight of these eleven causes, it will be observed, may prop-

ing of ratings may reasonably be regarded as a contributing factor.

"Among the causes not attributable to the trader himself, Specific Conditions, which cover any happenings out of the normal, were slightly more fatal than in 1900, but still below any preceding year since 1890. To understand the bearing of this specific cause some retrospection as to special happenings in 1901 will not be amiss. Among these happenings the great steel strike, the corn-crop failure, the assassination of the President, and the lowered price of cotton in the South come promisently to mind, and it is a tribute to the strength of the general business situation that a year with such a number of important unfavorable happenings should score so lightly in this respect. Undue Competition seems to have sought many victims, indiging from the percentage shown of 10,0, a proportion not equaled for at least a decade. Specific Conditions and Connectition, in fact, account for practically the entire gain shown in failures due to failts of others than the traders themselves.

"Summed up briefly, therefore, the three great causes of business failure attributable to the trader himself were Lack of Capital, Incompetence, and Inexperience, in the order named, the three accounting for 57.1 per cent. of all failures, as against of per cent. in 1900, while Specific Conditions and Undue Competition, not attributable to the trader himself, accounted for 27.3 per sent. of all the dissaters.

#### PROSPECT OF AID TO CUBA.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE'S denial that the bill for reducing the war taxes was taken up "with any idea of making the reduction of war-revenue taxes a barrier to full consideration of the relief asked by Cuba" is widely inailed as a surrender to public sentiment. The Washington correspondent of the Phitadelphia Press had reported a few days before that seven of the eleven Republican members of the ways and means committee were opposed to giving Cuba relief, and the Washington correspondent of the New York Times reported that the committee stood 12 to 5 against reciproity! Now, however, the papers think Cuba's prospects considerably brighter. The Phitadelphia Ledger's Washington correspondent says:

"The Republican members of the ways and means committee have evidently discovered that their purpose to ignore the recommendation of the President and the popular demand that something shall be done to assist the people of Cuba to set up and maintain a stable government was an egregious blunder. There is little doubt that in agreeing to report a bill to cut oft about \$80,000,000 of annual revenue, using the internal revenue schedules as the sole basis for the reduction, it was expected to stifle the popular demand for any legislation looking to commercial concessions to Cuba, the natural inference being that if the entire list of war taxes should be wiped out, thus cutting off more than three-fourths of the surplus, the customs revenue could not be reduced without threatening a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year. The majority members of the committee have ascertained not only that they have run counter to public sentiment, and placed themselves in sharp antagonism to the President, but that they can not count upon the support of their party in the House for the policy outlined in their recent action in regard to war taxes. Following the announcement of that policy, a wave of popular judignation came rolling in from every section of the country. This caused a halt, and the few men who constitute the leaders and bosses of the House were not slow in getting together, and causing announcements to be made that in reporting a bill to repeal war taxes it was simply intended that the promise made to the country when the taxes were imposed should be fulfilled. There was no intention to neglect Cuba, and that matter would be taken up immediately and given full considera-

Reports from Cuba say that the lack of a market is already affecting the sugar industry there. Two of the largest mills in Matanzas province have stopped grinding, and many more of the most important mills are expected to shut down within the next week or two. The Cuban papers are beginning to compare the condition of the sugar industry under Spanish and under American rule, and La Nacion, in a serious editorial, proposes that the Spanish flag be displayed with the Cuban flag on public occasions, since the capital of Spaniards in Cuba is doing the most for the prosperity of the island. The Spanish flag may have "shielded many errors and great injustice at one time," it says, but "now, like ours, it represents the most sacred moral and material interests of the country, and both should figure closely united in all our public protests against the political and economical absorption with which we are menaced by the American intervention." Mr. H. S. Frye, who for years has been president of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, has severed "all official relations" with the association on account of its hostility to reciprocity with Cuba. Mr. Frye says, in his letter of resignation, that every dollar he has in the world is tied up in the New England tobacco industry, and he knows that "a reduction of fifty per cent. in the duty on Cuban (Havana) to-bacco would not seriously injure any tobacco interests in the United States." He says further: "I know that every economic reason demands that the United States should control the market of Cuba, and I know the only way to do so is to open our markets to her sugar and tobacco products at a reasonable rate of dnty."

The papers that oppose reciprocity with Cuba continue to express the feeding that, while Cuba should be given help, it should not be done at the expense of the sugar and tobacco industries in this country, but at the expense of all. The New York Press suggests that the Cubans "earry their reciprocity proposals to Europe, whither they now take an ever-increasing proportion of their trade."

#### OPPOSITION TO THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

WHILE most of the press are discussing which is the better route. Nicaragua or Panama, for the proposed isthmian canal, a few papers manifest a feeling of hostility to the whole scheme. The newspapers of the Gulf and Pacific regions, which will be immediately and vastly prospered by the canal,



IT SEEMS TO FIT UNCLE SAM.

The Philadelphia North American.

deprecate every day's delay in beginning the work. In other regions not so vitally affected, however, the sentiment is not so unanimous. The St. Paul Dispatch, for example, questions why the canal should be built at all. It says:

"One can understand why, from selfish motives, the transcontinental railways oppose the scheme, but apart from their notives is there not, in the experience of the country with rail and water ways, that which justifies them? There is no waterway in the country that is not paralleled by railways.

They not only line the great lakes, but, with their car ferries, cut across them. The Mississippi, from St. Paul to the Gulf, is bordered by railways, and the great river commerce has almost cutriely vanished. De Witt Clinton's great enterprise, the Eric Canal, is no longer even a regulator of the railways that run side by side with it. The Olin Canal, that was to connect the lake and river, was long ago alsamioned, and a railway occupies its bod, while a similar fate has overtaken the Chesapeake and Olino. Twenty old years ago Senator Windom was advocating excessors. The Illinois and Mochigan, connecting the lake with the Illinois River, begin in 1850 and opened in 1848, is now a sewer for Chiengo's fifth.

"On the score of cost, also, the question may be seriously put. The canal will cost, for construction and harbors, over \$800,000,000. What toot of maintenance will be we do not find stated in the commission's report, but it says it will be \$8,390,000 more annually than would be that of the Panama. As the only unitable processes to provide a shorter route for war-vessels, it would be immensely cheaper to build a complete fleet of battlessips and cruisers and maintain them on the Pacific coast than to build this short cut between oceans. The cost of maintaining the canal alone would, annually, pay the cost of a war-ship. It may be useless now to ask these questions, to present these arguments, but we predict they will be asked hereafter."

#### FEELING OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS TOWARD PRINCE HENRY.

OF the German-American papers, only those of a Socialistic or Anarchistic bent seem to treat the coming visit of Prince Henry in a hostile spirit. A representative Socialist journal is the New York of Volkszeilung, whose views on the matter are quoted at the end of this article. The other German-American papers have nothing but the warmest hospitality to offer. "German-American who have striven to promote good will between the American and the German nutions, not from interested motives of their own, but from conscientious conviction, have been given a most effective condition." in the conting of the Prince, says the Avea-Vorker Mastr-Zeitung. The Volkshatt und Freihetts Freund (Pittsburg) says the incident should put to confusion all who have been sowing discord between the two countries; and the Westlicke Post (8t. Louis) sees nothing improbable in a visit from Emperor William hum-



PRINCE HENRY CAN BEGIN "SEEING THE SIGHTS" THE INSTANT HE LANDS.

- The Philadelphia Inquirer.

self, if his brother is well treated. The Deutsche Correspondent (Baltimore) calls attention to the good effect the news has already had upon the American press, moderating its anti-German tone.

But there is a section of the German-American element which delines to have anything to do with Prince Henry or his visit. Its leading spokesman is the radical New-Yorker Feltzzeitung, which thinks that "the hullaballoo that the newspapers are making over Emperor William's 'great act' in asking the President's daughter to christen his yacht and in sending his brother Henry to represent him in the United States, is tommyrot." The same authority proceeds

"It is the simple truth that the vest majority of the German-Americans who will participate in these demonstrations left Germany because—to put it midly—they dol not prosper there. Except the political refugees, of whom in the last dozen years, scarcely one has trod these shores, they all had to suffer more or less. Some could not, nowithstanding all their industry, make a living. Others fled from the tyranay of compalsory military service, . . , and others again were glad to leave the land in which stands the throne of that royal house to which Henry belongs and whose greatest scion died with the lament that he was tired of ruling slaves."—Translations made for Tux Lyteraev Dieses.

Wives Liable for their Husbands' Dobts.—A decision by the supreme court of Illinois that a wife in that State is liable for the debts of her husband is stirring up some remark in the newspapers. The decision is based on an Illinois statute which says that "the expenses of the family and of the education of the children shall be chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or either of them, in favor of the redditors thereof, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately." The case is sketched and commented upon as follows by the Adlants Journal:

"The court had, of course, to define the meaning of the term family expenses."

"The case that was appealed to the highest court of Illinois was one in which suit had been brought for \$100 balance on a tailor is bill for a \$150 suit of clothes furnished the impecunious husband of a woman of means.

"The court held that the statute 'applies to the expenses of the family without limitation or qualification as to the kind or amount, and without regard to the wealth, habits, or social position of the party; that goods purchased by the husband for his individual use and used by him exclusively constitute a family

"It frequently happens that a man is sued for his wife's debts, and in Georgia he is liable for them unless he has advertised his wife as 'a free-trader.'

"It is a new departure to make the wife responsible for her husband's debts contracted for supplies to be used by him exclusively. Under the Illinois decision a wife may be held responsible for her husband's eigar and liquor bills or any others that he may make.

"Wives in that State who are blessed with money but afflicted with trifling and extravagant husbands will probably begin to adopt the plan of publishing them as 'free-traders.'"

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It seems that the Pilipinos couldn't be more unruly if they held a New Jersey charter.—The Detroit News.

Man is willing to stand up for the weaker sex everywhere but in the street-cars. - The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.

ENGLAND, instead of boasting that she did not interfere in the Spanish-American war, ought to congratulate herself.—The Atlanta Constitution.

It might be an advantageous thing if New York would get into one of its militudinous tunnels and pull the tunnel in after it.—The Philadelphia Press.

PRESIDENT ROSSEVELT will have only one objection to Prince Henry. The latter did not get his job through a civil-service examination.— The Chicago News.

When the men of science have succeeded in reaching absolute zero
they will be likely to find there is absolutely nothing in it.—The Chicage
Tribune.

What's the matter with Lemby as our navalency to the coming of age

of the king of Spain? He got their revenge for the Santiago business out of Schley.-The Atlanta Constitution.

THE European Powers are all eager now to tell how friendly they have always been to the United States. Great Britain, for Instance, hasn't had a war with na since late... The Easton Globe.

WE shall not know fully the disastrous results of that naval battle in the harbor of Panama until we learn how many heroes have survived to claim the glory of it. - The Lowinzule Convers-fournal.

THE anti-trust league wants to know what Attorney-General Knox has done. This gives him a dandy chance to show his golf record without appearing yan about it. - The Atlanta Continuin.

IF all is true that is testified before the Waya and Means Committee, Cuba's best course is to appeal to Spain to come and deliver her from the tyranny of the United States. The Philadelphia Lodger.

"By all means send the soldiers in the Philippines he home news," exclaims the Minneapolis Timer. That is a good suggestion. And while doing it by all means send the people at home the Philippine news.—The Com-

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, disguised as a gambler, has been acting as an amateur detective in Chicago. He reports that he didn't discover anything. Mr. Davis undoubiedly has in him the making of a real detective. —The Chicage Record-Hersid.

It is now known that Governor Shaw does not drink, amoke, or awear, does not dance, does not gamble, each just three limes a day, and has six toes on one foot. If there is any one who is not yet convinced that the governor will make a good Socretary of the Treasury, further facts will be forth-coming. —The Kanata City Jonanal.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

## HOW FAR DOES A REPUTATION INSURE ACCEPTANCE OF MANUSCRIPTS?

NE commonly hears from the literary beginner the cry : "It is simply because I haven't a name that editors send back my manuscripts": while, with the self-satisfied optimism born of success, his more fortunate rival contends that merit alone decides the acceptance or rejection of proffered manuscripts. Much has been written on both sides of this controversy, the writers being often guided to their conclusions by their own individual experiences. The New York Times Saturday Review, in an editorial article on "The Value of a Literary Reputation," maintains that neither of the noints of view indicated is correct. "The decision of an editor," it says, "is not determined by the reputation of the writer alone, nor by the merit of the manuscript alone : but by a combination of both considerations. In just what relative degrees these considerations influence his conduct depends, in creat part, upon individual character and predilection; but it is nevertheless possible to analyze the general situation with a very fair amount of accuracy." The same paper continues:

"To do this the best way is to put ourselves in imagination in the editorial chair of some great magazine, and then to ask ourselves what rules we would adopt for disposing of the vast number of manuscripts that annually seek admission at the narrow gateway. One thing is certain-but a very, very small percentage of those offered can possibly be accepted, no matter how high the general standard may be. One other fact may be premised-our desire to turn out the best literary journal compatible with commercial success. In the prosecution of this cudeavor we naturally recall to mind the names of those authors who, to judge from our knowledge of them in the past, are most likely to give us what we want; and we forthwith dictate a series of letters to them, expressing the hope that in the future they will give us an opportunity to see their work. Do we write to the unknown and unappreciated author? Of course not, for the simple reason that we should not know his name, even did we desire to write to him.

Having dispatched the letters, the editor very naturally gives precedence to all manuscripts coming from the persons addressed. Its interest in so "multiple and unpromising a person" as the unknown writer can hardly be very keen. Moreover, he is fully alive to the commercial value of a list of prominent names in his advertisements for the coming year. The Times Saturday Review was further:

"lu the mean time, however, a number of 'approved' manuscripts have been passed on from below for our final decision, and attached to some of them are found the names of popular and successful authors, while attached to others are strange, barha un appellations. Is it, now, matter for wonder that we first turn to the former class with the expectation of finding that which we seek, and that by the time the 'unknowns' have been reached our needs have in all probability been partially satisfied, at least? Under such circumstances further contributious are accepted only if so good as to be compelling. Expressed mathematically, the chance of a story from the pen of a well-known anthor being accepted is probably three times as great as the the story were from a writer without reputation. But, on the other hand, the chance of such a story's meriting success is also thrice as great as in the former case. With serial stories the novice's hope of finding a magazine market is reduced still further, owing to the limited number of such stories which can be thus published and to the fact that they are usually contracted for far in advance. Furthermore, every established publication has a certain number of favored natrons to whom much of its reputation in the past is due and to whom it would be unreasonable to expect the editor to prove untrue at our mere bidding."

Considered solely in the light of the above analysis the chauce of an unknown writer would seem to be very poor. But, as is pointed out, there are many modifying circumstances:

"Of these the most important is the large and steadily increas-

ing number of publications, the editor of each of which is keen to surpass his rivals and correspondingly quick to recognize a find.\* The number of celebrated writers is not large enough to go around, and editors, even those of the most conservative publications, are forced to open the foor to many an unknown secker for admission. To prove this it is only necessary to recite the list of the most popular magazine writers of the day, a large proportion of whom were unknown five years ago. Certainly the outlook for a nameless writer is at lenst as favorable as was that of Mark Twain or Bret Harte when they commenced writing. There may be, however, a disnepancy of talent.\*

#### WHAT SHOULD BE THE AIM OF EDUCATION?

PRESIDENT WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE, of Bowdoin College, when recently asked for an answer to the question, "Does a college cilication pays" regime: "To be at long in all lands and all ages; to count mature a familiar acquaintance, and art an initiate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of one's own; to carry the keys of

the world's library in one's pocket, and feel its resources behind one in whatever task he undertakes: to make hosts of friends among the men of one's own ave who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose oneself in generous eathusiasms and cooperate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are



WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

Ciristians—those are the returns of a college for the best four years of one's life." It is in the spirit of these words that President Hyde writes on the problems of our educational system in the January issue of The Forum, etting himself to discover the true principles and standards of education. He declares:

"The besetting sin of the higher education is its inevitable tendency to resort to devices which get something out of every-body, instead of putting the best things into the few who are able to receive them. It is infinitely easier to get grammatical and philological results out of every-body, than to impart literary taste and appreciation to anybody. Hence the moustrons perversion of elassical study which has made the literature of those marvelous perplece almost as dead as the languages in which they are written. . . In dealing with large masses of nen' it is so tempting to substitute mechanical destreyin in manipulation for the grasp of the significance of things, in science; granuar scription for illumination, in its origin the extremely continuous for the camination of one of the significance of things, in science; granuar scription for illumination, in its sory; the exticismost other men's opinions for the examination of one's own, in philosophy, that the best teaching is sure to be rare in any institution."

The twentieth century, continues the writer, finds us tired of the German type of scholarship, with its zeal to heap up new acquisitions of knowledge regardless of relative worth, sense of proportion, attractiveness of form, or either esthetic or practical use. "It is just beginning to dawn upon us," he observes, "that a varian of insiration is worth many ounces of information: that an ounce of comprehension is worth many pounds of aggrescience." Furthermore, the degree and the thesis are no longer successful; in so far as it thwarts them, it is a failure. Presi-

ucts of art and civilization through the cultivation of imaginagation; and that a single pound of art is worth many tons of tion and taste. In so far as education promotes these ends, it is

dent Hyde sketches his educational ideal in the following words:



Convrient to Park Publishing Courses. Courters of the Publish

A PROSPECT OF OVER-EDUCATION. Sixty-eight million dollars were given for colleges last year; if the mania for college education continues, we may soon expect the above state of affairs

accepted as sure indications that a man is prepared to teach American youth. On this point President Hyde says:

"Knowledge and technical skill, the disposition to keep step with progress, and the courage to make little excursions on his own account into the unknown, the professor must not, indeed, be without; and if the doctor's degree, or an appropriate hood, serves to mark this capacity, all the better. On these points evidence is easily secured. But then begins the real sifting of the candidates. Was he a leader among his fellows in college: or has he since acquired sufficient appreciative sympathy with undergraduates to know how to lead them now? Is he a man of force sufficient to have given him influence and power as an editor, a lawyer, a banker, or a railroad manager, if he had chosen those walks of life? Is he genial, so that, if he were not a professor, young fellows would be likely to spend occasional evenings with him at the club or in his home? Has he such a character that whoever meets him is stronger and purer for the contact? Has he keenness and inmor so that he can see through men's motives as if they were glass, and not let them pull the wool over his eyes? Has he tact to get what he wants done without arraying against himself that instinct of freedom which is the strongest and the noblest impulse of youth? Does he live in his subject, so that the meaning and worth of it overflow into whatever he says and does? Is the begetting of a kindred enthusiasm for his subject in intelligent pupils the keenest delight of his life? Has he the sense of proportion which enables him to drop all this technical interest when he goes out into the world, and to be a man among men? Has he perfect health, and the cheerful temper which goes with physical vigor? Can be live on his salary without being harassed and degraded by debt? Does he stand well with the authorities in his own department, and will he ever do anything to build up the reputation and influence of the institution he serves?

"These are a few of the many, almost mutually exclusive, qualities the professor must have. Do you wonder that those of us who have to select men for such positions find that out of any fifty well-recommended and apparently well-qualified candidates for a chair there are never more than two or three that merit serious consideration?

According to President Hyde, the aim of education is to fit one for three things: (1) to carn one's living by the exercise of trained powers; (2) to support the institutions of society by intelligent appreciation of their worth; and (3) to enjoy the prod-

"A system which reveals to the kindervarten child the beauty and joy of the world's treasure house before it puts the cold iron keys in his hand : which, when it must train him to acquire and handle these keys, still lets him use them to unlock the myths, legends, and stories of man's great visions and deeds, the marvels and mysteries of rock and soil, plant and animal, sea and star: which is ever on the watch for the bent of each individual mind, and eager to give it free play; which nevertheless, rigidly requires the task freely chosen to be done as the individual's best and to be messured by absolute standards; which secures strong men and highly trained women as teachers, and brings them close to all students, and intimately near to the clasen few who are able to appreciate them; which goes behind the forms of words to the meaning of great works of art, and grasps details in their larger

signification; and which wins to the lifelong service of pure truth, beauty, and goodness the choice youth in each undergraduate class-that system is a magnificent triumph, a triumph the first fruits of which we even now can enjoy, for the sake of which we are all called to labor, and the assurance of which is the best heritage we can hope to hand down to our children."

### THE PROPOSED BRITISH ACADEMY.

FOR several months there have been rumors about the formation of a British Academy, which it was expected would be organized on lines similar to those of the French Academy. The petition for incorporation presented to King Edward at the opening of the new year turns out, however, to be on behalf of a body that is to be called "The British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies," and that leaves ont of its purview belles-lettres, fiction, and poetry. The new Academy, it is hoped, will do for the moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics, economics. archeology, and philology, what the "Royal Society" has achieved for natural science, and the steps which led up to its organization are thus described in the London Times (January 15) :

"At a meeting of the representatives of the chief European and American academies held at Wiesbaden in October, 1800, a scheme was drawn up for the organization of an international association of the principal scientific and literary academies of the world. The scheme provided for the division of the association into two sections, a section of natural science and a section of historico-philosophical science. While the Royal Society represented at the association the United Kingdom in the section of natural science, no existing institution was at that date of sufficiently comprehensive character to represent British learning in the section dealing with historical, philosophical, and philological studies. The defect called forth expressions of profound regret and surprise on the part of the international representatives assembled in Paris in 1900, and the anomalous state of affairs became all the more conspicuous when the International Association decided to hold its second meeting in London in 1904, the direction of the association passing to the Royal Society at the beginning of the present year. Englishmen were thus at length forced to recognize the want of a society representative of the various branches of literary science in this country; and certain representative scholars met, for the first time, at the British Museum on Jane 28 last, and after long and careful deliberation resolved to promote the establishment of a British Academy of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies on conditions which would satisfy the requirements of the International Association of Academies."

The best-known names in the list of the fifty petitioners who will form the first Academicians of the new body are those of Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. John Morley, Mr. James Bryce, Mr. W. E. H. Leekly, and Mr. Leulie Stephen. Viscount Dillon, Lord Acton, Lord Reay, Sir Richard Jebb, and several other men of title are also included, and among the scholars represented are Principal A. M. Faibairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford; Dr. Morro, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Dr. Edward Caird, master of Balliol College, Oxford; Dr. H. F. Pel-ward Caird, master of Balliol College, Oxford; Dr. H. F. Pel-ward Caird, master of Balliol College, Oxford; Dr. H. F. Pel-ward Caird, master of political economy in the University of Cambridge; Canon S. R. Driver, of Oxford; and Cairon William Sanday, of Oxford.

This list, as was to have been expected, has not been received with universal approval. Edmund Gosse writes to the London Daily Chronicle complaining that the historians of literature are practically unrepresented in the new Academy. "Suely this exclusion," he says, "is neither liberal nor intelligible. It would be invidious to cite names in the published list of the British Academy which are little known to the cultivated public. I believe that all these men are deservedly distinguished. But will any one venture to assert that they have all done more for his toric studies than Prof. George Saintsbury, or Mr. Skiney Lee, or Prof. Edward Dowden, or Mr. Prederic Harrison, each of whom has brilliantly illustrated several important branches of the history of literature?" The British Weekly (January 16) 5839:

"There will certainly be outcries on this subject. We have, at all events, quite a number of literary men who think themselves competent to perform the functions of academicians. As it is, we have a good list of names, including nearly all the lir. Heavysterns of the country, and some others. Naturally, there will be much comment on the omissions. Leadie Stephen is included, but Professor Masson is left out. Is Mr. Lang entitled by its History of Scotland and his researches in mythology to a place? He does not find one. Mr. Israel Gollance is included, a place, the work of the line of the control of

The decision of the new Academy to confine itself to history, philosophy, and philology is generally approved. Says *The* Saturday Review (January 18):

"Even Matthew Arnold, with his relentless logic could not convert critical opinion in England to appreciation of the idea of a National Academy; and Matthew Arnold's arguments have been little strengthened by the Karever of the French Academy. I was therefore wise on the part of those who have petitioned the King for a grant of a charter of Incorporation to 'the British Academy, the Studies' to exclude all the subjects over which the French Academy has jurisdiction. They might have gone one step further and found a synonym for the word academy."

### The London Outlook (January 18) says:

"A British academy which took under its wing poetry, beltes, letters, and fiction would not exist for any great length of time, and would probably make itself ridiculous from the beginning. In the departments over which the new Academy hopes to preside the value of results can be gaged with something like reasonable accuracy, masmuch as the subject dealt with does not involve large questions of taste. Further, if, say, one historian or philologist writes a book which adds to our stock of knowledge, his coworkers have the knack of being grateful to him. But which it comes to the writing of decent poetry or fiction the case is at latered. Old poets will not believe that young poets are poets at all, and you can find fifty critics who will praise the worst novel ever produced simply because the author of it happens to whave a record in the sales way. From a constitutional body composed of such persons we shall wish to be preserved.

# DEMOCRACY AND ART.

OMMENTING upon the rapid development of industrial art, J. Karski recalls that some years ago the great painter Franz Lenbach fought tooth and nail against its admission to the art exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Munich, and refused to assent to the purchase of a certain picture for the Glyptothek, exclaiming: "No such clown in smock-frock and apron shall enter here." "What shall such a one say," asks the writer (New Zeil, Stuttgart), "when the artist himself dons the blouse and apron, goes into the shop, and learns the craft of the forge, the carpenter's bench, the loom, of the potter-to produce what? Pictures and statues? No! but cupboards and tables, vases, hangings, carpets, lamps!" Nowadays, we are assured, no exhibition of art is complete which does not include industrial art, and at the last Paris exposition it was this that drew the attention of the masses, and not the galleries of pictures and statuary. The change in point of view, accomplished with the rapidity peculiar to movements of modern life, amounts to a revolution, to a conquest which opens to artistic activity a whole new world.

The poverty as to art of the century just passed, Mr. Karski thinks, lies not in the small amount of work done—it was rich in the production of individual achievements—but in the absolute divorce of art from life. He writes:

"Only pictures and statues counted as works of art, and the ultimate destination of the picture or statue was cither a museum—whither we go to study art, it is true, but rarely to enjoy it—or, worse still, to the private gallery of Smith or Jones of the plettoric purse. . . . Now it is true that art always has been a matter of luxury, but there is this difference between the region of modern capitalism and that of classical nutiquity, or that of the Renaissance. In the first place, in those periods there are an intimate connection between art and public life, and, in the second place, the artistic activity did not then confine itselfs place to the handicrafts as well. Thus there was no yawning chasm between art and life, and to a less degree was art a mere matter of lux-urv."

To Ruskin, and to William Morris and his companions, the writer pays full tribute for their effort to give an esthetic value to objects in common use, and to enable a man to make of his environment, his home, a work of art. To the reproach that these and similar productions are too costly, Mr. Karski answers that their costliness is not at present the essential fact. "The artist who devotes himself to industrial art first of all teaches us the ugliness of the wares offered to us by the dealers. He shows us that the 'renaissance cupboard' or the 'old German sofa' which the modest citizen buys to place in his sitting-room are abjectly, barbarously ugly," This "period furniture" was all very well so long as it corresponded with the "environment." But we too must produce furniture that will suit us, will correspond to our manner of life, our houses, our hygienic demands, Further, by the very fact that he refrains from imitation, the artist teaches us that it is possible to produce objects that will satisfy at the same time our needs and the demands of beauty. The costliness of material is not important, but such use of it that its characteristic beauty shall be made evident. "Mahogany is beautiful, but so is pine; and the problem is to treat pine in the manner best suited to it. The sin against every principle of

good taste . . . is the falsehood of imitating mahogany in pine." Our household furniture is ugly because it is machine-made; but what law requires that machines shall make only ugly things? We have but to furnish them with designs that shall be beautiful and yet not belie the technical process. Our machinery produces ugly objects because we try to make these objects look as tho they were not so made, and they are as false in the matter of beauty as they are in those of durability and usefulness, . . . We say in praise of a given object, "made by hand." Preiudice! Our machines already can accomplish absolutely everything that can be produced by the human hand; but it is not to the interest of the capitalist to introduce such perfect machines. It is the old story, complains Mr. Karski: "We blame our machines for the uscless ugiiness of their products, while we should blame the capitalistic régime which puts the machines to a false use "

But the future is bright, and Mr. Karski concurs with Mr. Van der Emde when he predicts that "the urt which is coming will be more personal than the one which is past, for at no period has the desire of man for self knowledge been so strong; and the place where he can best assert this individuality is in his hone, which each one of us will build after his own will and the desires of his own heart."—Translation made for Tirk Lyterary Digists.

# THE DUTY OF THE CLERGY AS LITERARY

"A NOVELETTE-SOIDBEN woman is hardly a less depressing spectacle than a gin-sodden man," declares Mr. Francis Gribble, an English novelist, "and the matter is one for the moralist no less than for the literary critic." What can be done, he asks, to wean the great mass of readers from books that are not so much vicious as fatuous, and that result only in "mean steals, false views of life, and the stultifying of the intelligence"? The criticisms of the literary journals will not influence this class of readers, for they never read literary journals. The only way to reach them is to send them missionaries whose opinions they are accustomed to respect, and, since a great number of the nov-elette readers are regularly church or chapel goers, Mr. Gribbe thinks that "the obvious missionaries in such a case are the ciergy of all denominations." He continues (in Literature, Isanury 4):

"What I invite them [the clergy] to do is not to insist so much on the 'be good and let who will be clever.' theory. It is an absurd theory; for it is a very poor sort of goodness that is compatible with wilful and avoidable stupidity, and a certain measure of cleverness is necessary in order that potential goodness may become actual. The clergy, of course, know this as well as Ido: but a good many of them have a certain timidity in the practical application of their knowledge. They are afraid of accept as church workers and Sunday-school teachers accres and except as church workers and Sunday-school teachers accres and even hundreds of young women of poor intellectual capacity who get more and more empty-minded as the years roll on because of the rubbish that they read. Can not they reverse this policy?

ne ritions that timey read. Can the truey review this poolty?

"One can not expect them, perhaps, or read'the would be a considered to the property of the pro

"What do you read? Noveletter? The serials in the halfpenny papers? The novels of — and —? I thought so. That accounts for your stupidity. You are committing the size of the man in the parable who hid not statent in the naphirm. You may be a supplied to the parable who had not statent in the naphirm. You may are making yourselves as unit as the drunkard for any decent society. Separately these books that you read may be harnlies. Taken collectively, they do more harm than any single se-called and I refuse to have fatuous people about ne teaching is Sumday-schools or doing any other kind of church work. If you were born stupid, you can not help it, but to keep yourselves stupid by reading inept stories is grossly immoral behavior. It is bad for you, bad for your children, if you have any, and had for every one who comes in contact with you. Go and think this over quietly."

"Such might the chergy speak. The admonition would come, with much more effect from them than from the literary critic for they have infinitely more influence over the people who need it. If they would exert their influence they might really strike a blow at the pernicious nonsense which is now so widely circulated. Can they be induced to do so?"

A Shoemaker's View of "The Portion of Labor,"—Literary critics are sometimes accused of over-severily in reviewing books, but it would be difficult to match the caustic qualities of the following criticism, written by a shoemaker, of Mary E. Wikin's new novel on shoc-factory life. The critique appears in the current issue of The Union Beet and Sher Worker (Booth).

"The Portion of Labor," by Mary E. Wilkins, deals with slocatory life, labor troubles, and love affairs. It is a wonderfully foolish book, of the 'imperceptible movement,' 'indescribable sensation,' 'firm elusiveness' sort. The heroine has 'a New England mind'; sometimes wulks so fast she appears 'to be flying'; 'thens she turned her bead her eyeshals gleamed crimson'; there was about ther 'a mystery not of darkness but of light'; and 'she would have been a great genins had she more than begun to glimpse the breadth and freedom of the outer than togun to glimpse the breadth and freedom of the outer factory workers to start a strike when there was no chance for discounting, and she gailantly leads then back to work again to accept a reduction in wages after they have started all winner.

"The authoress did not know what she was writing about, and yet she must have been paid for her book. That is the most remarkable thing about the book. To think that it was paid for! And printed and published by the most well-known publishing house in the country, and even sold! It is discouraging. The shoe-workers she wrote about had to do their work well in order to be even poorly paid, but this author is fairly well paid for doing work which the most farmant inher-worker could not have ending the short of the short of the short of the short of business as she has of labor. To use one of her favorite adiectives, her conceptions are "fuffit,"

"By and by, perhaps, people will not read such books, and then the world will save the cost of printing, binding, advertising them, etc., which will prove a great economy to the world, and labor may get a portion of the amount saved."

### NOTES

THE death of Anbrey De Vere removes a poet who was writing sonnets long enough ago for Wordsworthto read and praise them. Altho be never attained to general popularity, his work was highly esteemed by literary connoiseurs for its beauty of diction and delicacy of finish.

" s' any author wanta a good advertisement for serious booka," any a The Congregationalist, "let him become President of the United States." President Rooseviet : "Strenous Life" has been printed four times since its author centered the White House, and a French publishing house has just arranged for a translation of his "Cromwell" into French.

Tots Tot's latest novel, "Forty Years," in appearing in the pages of The New Age (London) and of The Commade (New York), a new illustrated Socialist monthly. The story deals with social and religious aspects of peasant life, and is based upon a "Legend of Little Russia" popularised by Nicolas Kostamoroff, the Russian historian.

AN instructor in English literature in Totta Coltege recently, tested the knowledge of the savrage undergraduate in regard to standard English antions, by submitting to his students a list of four groups of questions as the author of "Paradise Losts." The Pickwick Papers. "The Biglow Papers." Adam Bode. "Idylis of the King." Alson Ben Adhem? In wast book does such of the following characters occur; Morfectal, Ingo. worth, Carlyie, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Browning. The examinees were worth, Carlyie, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Browning. The examinees were storen men and eleven women-three seniors, buttered paniors, nie acphonicus, which is a submitted of the store of the submitted by the submitted of the submitted by the submitted b

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# THE FAULTS OF SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE.

THE talk of the scientific man is not only unintelligible to the layman, but its technicality is also objectionable from the standpoint of science itself, so we are told by T. A. Rickard in a letter published in Science (January 24). After deploring "that inexact thinking should be evidenced by vagueness of expression," which "is often weiled by the liberal use of sonorous Greek-Latin words," he goes on to say.

"Barrie has remarked that in this age the man of science appears to be the only one who has anything to say-and the only one who does not know how to say it. It is far otherwise in polities, an occupation which numbers among its followers a great many persons who have the ability for speaking far beyond anything worth the saying that they have to say. Nor is it so in the arts, the high priests of which, according to fluxley, have 'the power of expression so cultivated that their sensual caterwauling may be almost mistaken for the music of the spheres.' In science there is a language as of coded telegrams, by the use of which a limited amount of information is conveyed through the medium of six-syllabled words. Even when not thus overburdened with technical terms it is too often the case that scientific conceptious are conveyed in a raw and unpalatable form, mere indigestible chunks of knowledge, as it were, which are apt to provoke mental dyspepsia. Why, I ask, should the standard English prose of the day be a chastened art and the writing of science, in a great scientific era, merely an unkempt dressing of scientific ideas? The luminous expositions of Huxley, the occasional irradiating imagery of Tyndall, the munly speech of Le Conte, and of a very few others, all serve simply to emphasize the fact that the literature of scientific research as a whole is characterized by a flat and ungainly style, which renders it distasteful to all but those who have a great hunger for learning."

As an example of the vagueness of expression that he condemns, the writer instances a case in which the origin of a perplexing ore deposit was recently imputed to the effects produced by the 'dynamic power' which had shattered a certain mountain. He saws:

"Dynamic' is of Greek derivation and means powerful, therefore a 'powerful power' had done this thing is but in physics the word is used in the sense of active, as opposed to 'static' or staticary, and it implies motion resulting from the application of force. In the case quoted, and in many similar instances, the word 'agency' or 'activity' would serve to interpret the hay idea of the writer, and there is every reason to infer, from the context, that he substituted the term 'dynamic power' merely as a frippery of speech. It is much easier to talk grandification of the state of the writer of the substituted in the term the sale with the context, that one was the substituted in the term that is to make a careful study of a region, trace its structural lines, and decipher the relations of a complicated series of faults."

Again, big words are often used simply because they are big. For instance, a mining expert recently described a famous tode as traversing "on the one hand a feldspathic tufaceous rock" and "on the other hand a meatmorphic matrix of a somewhat argillo-arenaceous composition." This, says the writer, is "scientific nousene," the description meaning literally a "change matter of a somewhat clayey-sandy composition, which, in Anglo-Saxon, is mu-qit." The writer goes not sox;

"Among tertain scientific met there is a feeling that scientific should address themselves only to tellow scientifics, and that to be considered the supportion the unlearned is to lose casts among the top the supportion of the target states among the carried. It is the survival of the instrow spirit of the dark ages, before modern science was born. . . . In its very infancy geology was nearly choked with big words, for Lyell, the father of modern geology, said, seventy years ago, that the study of it was 'very easy, when put into plainer language than scientific writers choose often unnecessarily to employ. 'At this day even the publications of the Geological Surveys of the United States and the Australian colonies, for example, are occasionally restricted in seedsflowes by error in this respect.

"From a wide experience among those engaged in mining I can testify that a large part of the literature thus prepared is useless to them, and that no one regrets It more deeply than they, because there is a narkest tendency among this class of works to appreciate the assistance which science can give. Take, for example, a sentence like the fullowing, extracted from one of the recent reports of the United States Geological Survey; 'The ore forms a series of imbricating lenses, or a stringer lead, in the slates, the quartz conforming as a rule to the carunculated schisticose structures, tho occasionally breaking across lamine, and sometimes the slate is so broken as to form a reticulated deposit." This was written by one of our foremost geologists, and, the translated, the sentence is found to convey a meful fact, but is it likely to be clear to any one but a traveling dictionary?"

In conclusion, the writer points out that speech is a faculty that appears to divide man from all other living things, while at the same time the imperfection of it weighs him down continually. He says:

"To be able to express oneself perfectly would be divine, to be unable to make oneself understood is human. In 'Man's len in Nature, 'Huxley points out that the endowment of intelligible speech separates man from the brutes which are most like in namely, the anthropoid apes, whom he otherwise resembles closely in substance and in structure, . . Considered from the standpoint, language is a factor in the evolution of the race and an instrument which works for ethical progress."

Under these circumstances, it will be seen that scientific mennat least those who use such language as is here reprobated are wilfully retarding the evolution of the race and may be regarded as little better than degenerates. Hence scientific writers had better read over their pieces and slash vigorously at the Latin and Greek words until the residuum may be planly "understanded of the people."

# AMERICAN SCIENCE AND THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

THE reproach against American science, that so little is being done to foster advanced research, seems likely to be removed, in part at least, by such institutions as those founded by Mr. Rockefeller in New York and Mr. Carnegie in Washington. Altho the details of the manner in which Mr. Carnegie's gift will be used have not been made public, and altho its objects include the promotion of literature and art as well as of science, there is little doubt that science will benefit largely by the opportunities that it will offer. An editorial writer in The Electrical Review has the following to say on the subject:

"It is a curious fact that, while in this country we have gone further in engineering, which means the application of science to practise, than any other people, yet in the last two or three decades we have fallen behind other nations in the advance of pure science. If we look to see who are the leaders of thought in various departments of scientific activity, we find that nearly all of them are European. This is true not only in medicine, biology, and chemistry, but, singularly enough, also in electrical physics and in practically every science except astronomy. Electrochemistry, the newest development of electrical application, is practically due to Van't Hoff, a Dutchman, Arrhenius, a Swede, and Raoult, a Frenchman. Electrical physics began with Faraday, was nurtured by Maxwell and Kelvin, and seems to be advancing with tremendous strides through the labors of J. J. Thomson, all of them Englishmen. From Bunsen to Berthelot the science of chemistry seems to have made its home in France and in Germany.

"The reasons are not far to see: In England the Royal Institution has fostered the labors of such men as Faraday, Thomson, and Dewar. In France the Collège de France has given opportunity for research of all kinds, while both Government and citizens united in establishing the Pasteur Institute, which may be looked upon as the source of advancement in the recent science of biology. In Germany the conditions surrounding university life are such that professors have both abundant leisure

and almost limitless opportunity to pursue purely scientific research

"In this country things have been different. Our university professors have been compelled to teach, and up to the time of Mr. Carnegie's most wise and far-seeing foundation there has been no analogy to the institutions mentioned above. Very few men have enjoyed the combination of leisure and opportunity necessary to the prosecution of scientific research. We are a busy people, and our national spirit has been evident even in our universities. Mr. Carnegie has given the opportunity; nobody will believe that we can not produce men to avail themselves of it with credit and worthiness.

# MOVING PICTURES FOR THE BLIND.

7 HEN one sense is absent or impaired, there is often a quickening of one or more of the others to make up for Thus in the blind, the senses of touch and hearing are often unusually acute. This bas been utilized by a Frenchman in the



CINEMATOGRAPH FOR THE BLIND.

construction of a device resembling the toy called the "zoetrope," that was the precursor of the cinematograph, the vitascope, and other machines for exhibiting pictures having the illusion of motion. Only in this case the pictures are replaced by images in relief, and they are apprehended not by the eye, but by the touch. This device is described as follows by M. C. Marsillon in Cosmos (Paris, January 11). He says:

"The idea of a cinematograph for the blind would seem, in the strict acceptation of the term, to be a cruel irony. . . . Nevertheless, such a device exists. It is the invention of a young physicist, M. F. Dussand, a combination of electrician and philanthropist, to whom we already owe an ingenious microphonograph: and it is of wonderful simplicity, altho destined to fur-

nish much amusement to those unfortunately deprived of sight. "The inventor thought that it would be possible to give to the blind the notion of the motion and displacement of objects by using a cinematograph in which images in relief should take the place of photographs. These reliefs, passing more or less swiftly under their fingers, would enable them to follow with interest. and at the same time with profit for their intellectual development, the flight of a hird, the wave breaking on the shore, the motion of the stars in the sky, the tossing of a bough in the breeze, the galloping of the horse, etc.

Thanks to this device, a general method for the education of the sense of touch in the blind has been invented. Besides this, the instrument that we are about to describe has enabled us to make a comparative scientific study of the senses of touch and sight from the point of view of the time necessary for perception. and of the persistence of the impression.

"The cinematograph for the blind is composed of a circular metallic plate with a horizontal axis on which is mounted a toothed wheel. This plate may be rotated by means of a pedal. Two very thin circular sheets of tin, of diameter slightly larger than that of the plate, bear on their edges, in relief, representations of a moving object in the different phases of its motion. The two sheets are applied to each other in such manner that the reliefs exactly correspond, the hollow sides facing each other, so that the sensation of the actual object is given to the touch.

"The tin circles have holes at the center so that they can be slid on the axis of the central plate. They are held in place by

a metal piece, and a second metallic disk is put on the other side. The whole

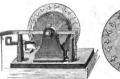
is then fastened by a screw. "The reliefs on the two tin sheets project beyond the two disks. They pass in succession between two small apertures on which the blind person presses the index fingers of botb hands.



"The rapid succession of the same object in different positions of motion gives the hlind person the illusion that he has a moving object under his fingers.

We should add that the inventor intends to give to every one the full and entire liberty of constructing this ingenious instrument on his own account. He simply wishes to see the application to an increasingly larger number of cases, of a method that rests on observation of the way in which one sense can take the place of another that is totally destroyed, and on the possibility of its development by exercise when vestiges of it remain."

We are not told by M. Marsillon whether the illusion produced by this relief-zoetrope is vivid, but one essential difference between it and the ordinary one that operates by vision is noticeable. In the latter an illusion would not be produced by a simple succession of pictures in different phases of motion, passing before an aperture. It is necessary that the eye should see each momentarily as it is in front of the opening, and not as it enters or leaves the field of vision. This is effected in the ordinary goetrope or "magic wheel" by causing the observer to look through slits in a moving screen. The same effect is produced in the magic-lantern cinematograph by throwing a quick succession of pictures on the illuminated screen. If these were seen moving from one side to the other, the illusion would be destroyed. As we have seen, there is no device of this kind in the





REAR VIEW, SHOWING MECHANISM.

ONE OF THE TIN PLATES,

arrangement just described, and if an illusion is produced its conditions must be different in the case of the two senses-touch and sight .- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Becquerel Rays and Bacteria.-The radiation resembling the Roeutgen rays in its properties, which is continuously emitted from certain substances, has already been noticed several times in these columns. Its discoverer, M. Henri Becquerel, has already found that it is so injurious to the human skin that those substances that emit it powerfully must be enclosed in a leaden tube if they are to be carried about the person. Now it appears that it is also fatal to bacteria. Says the Revue Scientifique (January 11) :

"The bactericidal properties of sunlight have been known since they were demonstrated by Downes and Blunt in 1877. It is also well known that these properties are not shared equally by all parts of the spectrum, but that they belong specially to the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays. The researches of Becquerel and Curie have shown that the radiations emitted by a radium apparatus (Becquerel rays) do not form a homogeneous whole, but that they are divided into two groups-those that pass easily through different media and those that can do so only with difficulty. The solar radiations and the Becquerel rays have thus a cerrtain degree of similarity from the physical point of view. It therefore becomes allowable to ask whether the two groups of Becquerel rays, like the two solar groups, are also differentiated by their bactericidal properties. This question has been answered by E. Aschklnass and W. Caspari. The experiments of these investigators, which are described in the November number of the Annalen der Physik, show that the Becouciel rays have very pronounced bactericidal properties, and that these properties belong to the second group of radiations, that is to say, to those that are easily absorbed by the media that they traverse. The rays therefore resemble those of the sun not only in their physical properties but also in their action on microorganisms."- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### MORTALITY FROM MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

In the vital statistics of mountainous countries death by accident in climbing plays a considerable part. That people are permitted to risk their lives in the pursuit of mere excitement is regarded by many authorities as unwise, but undoubtedly the



CLIMBING THE PEAK OF MAITERHORN.

mountain-climbers would regard any restriction as undue restraint of their personal liberty. The following notice of mortality among climbers in Switzerland is from Cosmos (January 11):

"The montains put a subden end to a greater number of lives every year than is generally supposed. Many of these catastrophes are unknown beyond the localities where they occur, and the fame of them does not go further than the valley where the rash touriest have bruken their Douse, parjug dear for the holdness that has impelled them along abrupt slopes, slippery edges, and tey peaks.

"Nevertheless, these deaths, unknown to the general public,

are registered, classified, and reported by the local authorities.

"From an official report that has just been published, it appears that in rojo, in switzerland alone, accidents on monations amounted to 119, and that death occurred in all of these. This figure is double that of 1900 and represents the highest total that has hitherto been recorded. The majority of these accidents took place in the neighborhood of Chamounts.

"A glance at the accompanying illustration, which is taken from The Scientific Innerican, will show why Alpine climbing presents so frequent chances of death. We may even perhaps conclude that climbers are fortunate not to break bones any oftener than they do, in indulging in such violent rymnasties.

"This picture represents one of the most difficult stages of the assirant of the Matterbort—the fascinating peak, whose summits so difficult to gain. The first attempts to scale it were in 1858, and others followed in 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1865, the two last under the direction of the English climber Edward Whymper.

"The ascent of 1865, was justicularly disastrous; the party numbered eight, the guides Croza and Pierre Tangwader, their two sous, Lord Francis Douglas, M. Hadow, the Rev. Charles, Hudson, and Edward Whymper. Only four returned; Hudson, Hadow, Croz, and Douglas were precipitated into the abyas by the runture of the root that oblined them to their companions.

"The Matterloror has pincedly lost 30 human lives. The most recent ascent was attempted in July, 1001, by five excursionists, including two Judies and two guides. One of the women fell 30 meters [95 feet], carrying with her a guide and the other woman, Strangely enough she was not killed and neither was the guide, but the latter lost his reason."—Translation made for Tux LITERAN THORST.

# LIGHTING BY DISSOLVED ACETYLENE.

A NEW method of storing acetylene gas for lighting purposes has just been introduced in Prance. According to a communication by M. E. Pouché, published in the Revue Generale des Sciences, this method is absolutely free from danger of explosion and is likely to be generally useful, especially where portability is desired. The gas, instead of being stored in its gaseous state or compressed to a liquid, is dissolved in the liquid hydrocarbon known as accessors. Says M. Pouché:

"Since 1866, Messrix Claude and Hess have had the idea of employing the solubility of acetylene in some liquid to obtain an accumulation of the gas in portable receivers at much less pressure than liquefaction necessitates. They thus hoped to diminist the daugers due to the liquefied gas whose pressure at 37° C. [69] F. J. is 68 atmospheres. To this end all known liquids were experimented with, and the coefficient of solubility was determined for each. Among them actions attracted the attention of the inventors particularly and seemed to them best fitted to the use in view, because its boiling-point (143° F.) is not too low and it is already prepared on a commercial scale.

A company for placing the matter on a commercial basis was formed. It has been found that the acetone must be practically pure, as dilution with water diminishes its dissolving power, The pressure must be kept below to kilograms (22 pounds) if the free liquid is used, for above this there is danger of decomposition and consequent explosion. To completely obviate danger of combustion in railway collisions, etc., the receptacles are filled with a fine porous material, and it is found then that the pressure may be raised to as kilograms (77 pounds) without danger of explosion. The receptacles in use are in three sizes, holding respectively 2 liters, 12 liters, and 100 liters (one-half gallon, 3 gallons, and 25 gallons). The amount of gas that can be held is one hundred times the volume of the receiver for the normal pressure of 22 pounds. The gas escapes at a variable pressure, so that a device is necessary for making it uniform. It is expected that the system of lighting by dissolved acetylene will be used to great advantage in railway cars, automobiles, ontdoor entertainments, and also in country houses, shops, warehouses, etc. The

gas may be used with the Welsbach mantle, with which it gives very satisfactory results .- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# AN ELECTRICIAN ON THE DANGERS OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

THAT electric traction should present its own special problems, involving the avoidance of its own particular dangers, is of course natural; but that an eminent inventor of electrical devices should feel moved to warn the public against these dangers at a time when we are looking to electric traction as a means of safety in travel, is certainly worthy of note. Hence no little sensation has been caused by a letter from George Westinghouse to the New York Times warning the public that the substitution of electricity for steam as a means of propulsion in the Park Avenue tunnel might not achieve the results that most people would expect. His points are thus summarized in The Electrical Review (January 25) :

"To sum up Mr. Westinghouse's views, the possibility of higher speeds from electric traction, while not extending the vision of the engineer in charge of the apparatus, will necessitate a greater distance within which to stop trains. Again, the distribution of a great weight of apparatus beneath one or more cars of a train, more or less loosely supported, with a small clearance above the rails and road-bed, requires a greater degree of precaution than is the case with present steam cars. Further, a short-circuit is sufficient instantly to set fire to wooden cars, and when a total wreck results from accidents, which are inevitable with any mode of traction, the debris scattered about over live and running rails would invite further and serious accidents. On account of these considerations, and especially when the system under consideration is installed in a tunnel, Mr. Westinghouse has uttered a note of warning."

The editorial comment of The Electrical Review on this is as

"It would be an unworthy member of the engineering profession who would attempt to stand in the way of the introduction of the most scientific, serviceable, and reliable safety appliances for any purpose. The dangers to which Mr. Westinghouse calls attention certainly exist, altho it is doubtful whether they exist in such marked degree as to render precaution against them more important than that against certain other dangers which surround every variety of transportation, whether by land or sea. The inflammability of cars is a subject upon which much has been said and written. In the not remote past there have been dreadful accidents upon steam-operated railways in which cars were set afire by lamps or stoves or by the locomotives themselves. Several years ago the legislature of the State of New York, and subsequently those of other States, passed laws requiring the suppression of the car stove and of the car lamp in the interests of public safety. Perhaps if manufacturing had been advanced to its present point they might have gone a step further and suppressed the wooden car. No one can fail to agree with Mr. Westinghouse that fireproof cars are very desirable and that electric-traction systems should be surrounded by every apparatus of safety.

"It is to be hoped, however, that this warning, emanating as it does from so distinguished an engineer, and one so identified with the progress of electrical engineering in this country as to rank among the first in the list of productive agencies in the electrical field, should not be misinterpreted into any attack upon electric-traction systems. This, indeed, he has explicitly denied. Coming at this time his communication may seem to give to those opposed to the extension of electric railway traction a valid argument against such a system. The contrary is true, because, from the very nature of the suggestions made by Mr. Westinghouse, the remedy for all of the dangers mentioned in his remarks is clearly shown,"

Criticism of his attitude has brought out from Mr. Westinghouse a second letter, defining his attitude more precisely. This also appears in The Times and is dated January 18. Says the

"No one can have a stronger belief than I entertain of the ad-

vantages to be derived from the use of electricity in the operation of trains. A lifelong experience, however, in connection with safety appliances upon railways has caused me to view the subject from quite a different standpoint from that usually taken, especially by inventors and promoters, and in some cases by manufacturers of electrical apparatus, who evidently dislike to emphasize the dangers attending the application of so much electrical machinery beneath the ordinary combustible cars now generally in use, and the utilization of which has been contemplated in order to keep down the total cost of installation. .

"The public announcement of Mr. Verkes, who has had so many years of experience in matters of this kind, and proposes to construct his cars for the underground railways in London of non-combustible material, is a corroboration of the views I sought to bring to the attention of the public through your columns,

"I am not disturbed by personal criticisms based upon a misapprehension of my motives, which are entirely in the interest of the public and not in the slightest degree governed by my personal interests. It may be to my credit to render a public ser-

### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"EGYPT, which in all probability is the oldest mining country in the world, may take its place again as a producer of gold after so intermission of many centuries," says The Engineering and Mining Journal. esplorations to the desert section along the borders of the Red Sea have shown the existence of very ancient workings, and also the probability that some of these may be reopeoed with profit. Several English companies have been organized to exploit these mines, and their value will be thoroughly tested."

"THE immeuse improvement of the health of the Cuban community since it has been under American control is a testimony to the advantage ac-cruing from modern sanitary knowledge and methods," says The British Medical Journal. "The island has been one of hygienic ill-fame for centuries, but vigorous methods have not only minimized the effects of yellow fever, but have greatly reduced the prevalence of malaria and the m ity generally. Such striking results will encourage those who have commenced a crusade against disease in the tropics."

ANDREW CARNEGER, in a recent talk to the New York Rallroad Y. M. C. A., predicted great increase in railway speeds to be attained by the aboli-tion of curves. He said, as reported in The Railway and Engineering Rewie, Jaunary 25: "Your sons who are to succeed you on the New York Central will run trains at a hundred miles an hour, double your present speed, just as you are running trains at double the speed of thirty years ago. The line will be straight. In the language of Scripture, the crooked laces,' that is the curves, 'will be made straight.' . Nothing bot a straight line will begup-to-date in 1950, or before that."

THE following suggestion comes from "Father Tabb," of St Charles College, Etlicott, Md. :

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST - As it is the interval in language and music that determines the sense, may it not likewise mean more in pathology that has yet been conceived? Something of this physicians observe in fevers and spasms; but has any one yet studied the intervals of fain? The slightest variations of temperature are noted, and may it not be that as much lies between as is found in the indicating symptoms themseives? Yours very truly, JOHN B. TABS.

A SWIDISH inventor named bjostrand has constructed an ingenious safely appliance for vessels, which he calls a "water kite." As described in the Annalen der Hydrographie, it consists "of an aluminium plate suspended by a wire and so balacced by weights that the motion of the vesset causes it to maintain a fixed depth so long as the speed remains constant. It acts, in short, like a kite except that it swims downward instead of flying Its depth remains substantially the same for speeds of from five to fifteen knots. When the kite strikes an obstacle, it is detached from the wire, the change in the tension of which causes an alarm-bell to ring. The kite, however, remains attached to a second wire by which it can be recovered."- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST,

In discussing Marconl's feats, The Electrical World and Engineer calls attention (Jaouary 18) to his personal qualities as a factor in his success and especially in the confidence felt by so many electrical experts in the reality of his results in transatlantic signaling. It says: "It will be recalled that in the five years or more in which his name has been prominently before the world, Signor Marcoul has at no time snooonced what he expected to accomplish, in every case the public having obtained knowledge of his place only after they had been carried to successful completion, is largely due the confidence he has inspired and which caused his number ported statement as to the reception of the famous signal at St. Johns to be accepted without question by all who knew of the man. At the dinner Prof. Elihu Thomson said that wheo asked by a oewspaper reporter if he placed confidence in Marconi's state-cost, he reptied, 'If Marconi said he did it, I believe he did "- which is the same reply made to a newspaper reporter by Edison; and Dr. Pupin, In his remarks at the dinner, said that he woold not now believe that the signals had been received if he did not know Mr. Marconi personally. Surely this is a case of a virtue meeting with merited reward."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# HOW SHALL WE THINK OF THE DEAD?

I N reply to a correspondent who writes to him asking for words of assurance regarding a future life, and for a more definite knowledge of how we should think of the dead, Dr. Lyman Abbott essays to throw some new light on the problem of immortality. He prefaces his statement by saying that he finds it impossible to think of the dead without thinking of the living, for his thought of the dead is based upon his thought of the living. He continues for The Outlines, January 4):

"It is the postulate of all my thinking that there are two worlds-an outer and an inner, a material and a spiritual, a world governed by inflexible law and a world of self-governed liberty, a world discerned by eye and ear and touch, and a world discerned by consciousness. If the philosopher assures me that these two are one, I do not dispute him; perhaps they are; nay, probably they are; but in all my thinking I think of them as two worlds, cooperative but contrasted. I think of the spiritual world as ever manifesting itself through the material world-a perpetual but invisible Presence, veiled yet revealed in all phenomena: a love of beauty in all forms of beauty, an intellectual skill in all mechanical contrivances, a true spiritual consciousness in all seemingly unconscious operations of nature, an everpresent and eternal Energy from whom all things proceed-au Energy whose thought is in all Nature's ingenuities, whose purpose is in all life-processes. I conceive of Him, the ever-conscious Artist in every flower, the ever-conscious Artisan in all correlated forces, the All-Father is all history and in all lives. I conceive Him setting me off from Himself, as a spark is struck by the hammer from the red-hot iron, to be, like Him, a lover of beauty and a creator of beauty, a lover of truth and an utterer of truth, a lover of righteousness and a doer of righteousness; and yet, like Him, free to choose the ugly, the false, the unrighteous; and because thus free, fitted to be His companion; able to be at one with Him or to separate myself from Him, able to think His thoughts, share His purpose, be partaker of His life, or to be indifferent or averse to Him; capable of being His companion and His friend, and therefore capable of being His enemy.

The part that the material world and the physical organs play in the development of the individual life, says Dr. Abbott, may be divided into three stages. In the first stage the material organs minister to the life of the spirit. In the second stage, such growth of the spirit as can be attained on the material plane is substantially achieved. In the third stage, the physical organs begin to appear as a clog upon the spirit, and man becomes keeply aware of limitation. Dr. Abbott declares:

"The artist is conscious of a beauty which he can not interpret through the brush; the poet of truths which he can not frame into verse, the orator of a life which transcends all his powers of expression. While all others are praising his creations he is growing increasingly dissatisfied with them. His life has grown at once too large and too delicate to be expressed by the tools with which he is furnished. He longs at times for a subtler brush with which to depict beauty, a liner language than words afford to express his inexpressible life. Moreover, as he begins to feel the need of finer tools they begin to grow poorer. His eye begins to lose the keenness of its vision; his hand the definess of its touch; his sluggish brain refuses to obey his call, and the words which used to come in flocks at his bidding come slowly and singly or not at all. Sometimes the spirit remains in its prison long after it has ceased to be a palace beautiful, as if to show us how dreadful this world would be were we all to live our life here after the material organs had ceased to be a help and had become a hindrance. But generally before this time comes the prison walls fall away, and the emancipated spirit enters upon a new tho unseen habitation fitted for its larger development; the dulled tools that are losing their value are taken away and the worker is given a new equipment in the new world for the richer, finer life to which, after this brief earthly schooling, he is called.

Thus, the body, its purposes all served, returns to the earth

from which it came, "dust to dust, ashes to ashes"; and the spirit, set free, enters upon the career for which it has been unconsciously preparing. Dr. Abbott concludes.

"I think that there are no dead : I think that there is no death : I think that there is no long and dreary sleep, no waiting for a future resurrection of a body which has served its purpose and has no future purpose which it can serve; that life goes on unbroken by what we call death: that the resurrection of lesus Christ was not an extraordinary event, but only an extraordinary evidence of an ordinary event; that he was the first fruits of them that sleep; that all rise from the dead as he rose from the dead, and live as he lives : that to die is 'to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better'; that every death is a resurrection, and that to every spirit God giveth a body as it pleaseth him. I think of death as a glad awakening from this troubled sleep which we call life; as an emancipation from a world which, beautiful the it be, is still a land of captivity; as a graduation from this primary department into some higher rank in the hierarchy of learning. I think of the dead as possessing a more splendid equipment for a larger life of diviner service than was possible to them on earth -a life in which I shall in due time join them if I am counted worthy of their fellowship in the life eter-

# THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIBLE.

WHATEVER may be his views of inspiration, every man who frequently consults the Scriptures has a Bible that is, in a sense, his own—one that represents, in its dog-ears, thumb-marks, and annotations, the spiritual personality of the uner. Jonathan Edwards's Bible was the Bible of a theologian; Dwight La, Mosdy's of an evangelest; and Thomas Jefferson's (for the reputed "initial" was a closer student of the Scriptures than those old New-England ladies who lowered their Bibles into the wells when they heard of his election to the Presidency, was that of a foreruner of the "higher critics" of the present day. A bill labs been recently introduced into the lower house of Congress to authorize the printing of 9,000 copies of this "Bible" of Thomas Jefferson.

In his recent biography, "The True Thomas Jefferson," by Wilham Eleroy Curtis, the following description is given:

"One of the most interesting objects in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is known as 'Mr. Jefferson's Bible,' ing his retirement at Monticello, after his return from the White House, he spent several months in the preparation of an arrangement of the New Testament which he intended to publish and to have translated into various Indian languages as a basis of a true religion. It is a little leather-bound volume, evidently intended for an account book. With great peatness and care he pasted upon its pages four versions of the New Testament-Latin. Greek, French, and English-in parallel columns. The volume is made with the scissors and paste-pot, and a few interlineations and notes in Jefferson's minute handwriting. He took a copy of the New Testament and cut from it and threw away as worthless every verse and paragraph that to his mind was ambiguous or controversial, every statement of fact that would not have been admitted as evidence in the court of justice and all duplications in the narrative of the life of Christ. The remainder of the Gospels and the epistles are these, arranged in their proper chronological order: a passage from St. Luke being sandwiched between one from St. Matthew and one from St. John. His idea was to present the best account of every incident and fact in the lives of Christ and his apostles, with all their teachings that were undisputed and that required uo interpretation.

"On the margins are explanatory notes and references. The index refers to the proper place of each passage in the ordinary. Testament, so that the reader may compare it with the original of the desers to do so. It cities the sections of the Roman law under which Christ was tried, and attaches a map of Palestine showing the places mentioned in the New Testament, and an angof the world showing the knowledge of geography at the time of the crudinism.

"In a letter to a Mr. Robinson, which evidently was written before he completed this work, Jefferson refers to it as follows:

'I, too, have made a wee little book from the same materials which I call the "Philosophy of Jesus." It is a paradigma of his doctrines, made by cut ug the texts out of the Book and arranging them on pages of a blank book in a certain order of time or subject. A more beautiful or precious morsel of ethics I have never seen. It is a document in proof that I am a real Christian; that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus, very different from the Platonists who call me infidel and themselves Christians and preachers of the Gospel, while they draw all their characteristic dogmas from what its authors never said or saw. They have compounded from the heathen mysteries a system beyond the comprehension of man, of which the great reformer of the vicious ethics and deism of the lews, were he to return to earth, would not recognize one feature. If I had time I would add to my little book the Greek, Lutin, and French texts, in columns side by side, and I wish I could subjour a translation of Gassendi's syntagma of the doctrines of Epicurus which, notwithstanding the calumnies of the Stores and caricatures of Cicero, is the most rational system remaining of the philosophy of the ancients, as frugal of vicious indulgence and fruitful of virtue as the hyperbolical extravagances of his rival sects,"

# ALLEGED HERESY OF A METHODIST

OUTTE a sensation has been created in the Methodist Episcopal Church by the radical niterances of Prof. Charles W. Pearson, head of the department of English literature in the Northwestern University (Methodist), at Evanston, Ill. Zion's Herald (Boston, Meth. Episco) declares that this is "the worst case of heresy that we have ever known in the Methodist Episcopal Church, if not, indeed, in any orthodox body." Ile "not only eliminates everything that is supernatural, but accuses every minister and Bible teacher of rank hypocrisy." The same pager says further:

"There can be no condonation of his deliberate and libelous utterances. Because of his Dirutal assaults upon the vertices of Scripture, upon the person and supernatural work of Jesus Christ, upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his believing mittitudes at home and in the foreign field, we unequivocally demand his diamissal from his professorship. The Methodist Episcopal Church allows marked tolerance in individual opinion on non-securitarily, but it has no place in its fold for any man who attacks essentially, but it has no place in its fold for any man who attacks purge itself of the unbearable reproach which this man has brought upon it, and upon the denomination of large."

The Methodists of Chicago are equally stirred over Professor Poarson's alleged heterodoxy. Several pastors have preached sermons on the subject, and at one of the weekly meetings of the Methodist ministers of Chicago, a presiding elder, the Rev. F. A. Hardin, is reported to have said: "It I had the power and ability, I would skin that man, salt his hide, and tack it on the barn-door, before the ordinary preacher could sharpen his jack knife on his boot-leg." He further expressed the unministerial desire to "stand him on his head and pour vinegar into both ears, and let him remain that way until he got some seines." Commenting on these and similar amenities, the Chicago Trib-mer remarks, in humorous vein:

"When Professor Pearson, of Northwestern University, left his own peaceful domain of English literature, where he was a kind of priest to the muses in general and dwelt 'in regions mild of calm and screen air,' it was rather unfortunate that of all the foreign fields into which he might have strayed he should have chosen that particular one in which hard knocks are most to be had and in which only the trained controversialist is likely to escape being torn to pieces. This is the point on which Professor Pearson should be commiserated. He has gone into a fight where the amateur is usually unlossed and stampled into the must."

Professor Pearson's chief offense is his published statement that "Biblical infallibility is a superstitions and hurtful tradition," and that the miracles of both Old and New Testaments are "mere poetic fancies, incredible and untrue," The stories of the fiery furnace, the "ravens" of Bijah, and the dividing of the waters are declared to be "rude and childsis legends," as are also the miraculous stories of the New Testament. In considering the claim made for divine authorship of the Bible, he says: "The ten commandments were said to have been written by the finger of God on tablets of stone. If this language is not figurative, it is legendary and incredible, and no similar claim is made

for any other part of the Bible." He bases his opposition to the

miraculous upon his belief that "God is a spirit and speaks to man as a spirit and through the spirit," and that "all spiritual truth comes to man through his brain and conscience." The following is considered the most objection able paragraph in

"Jesus told the scribes and Pharisees that they had made the word of God of none effect through their tradition. Very many of our religious teachers of to-day

his paper



PROF. CHARLES W. PEARSON

are doing the same thing. Modern preaching lacks truth and power because so many churches ching to the utterly untenable tradition that the Bible is an infallible book. This dogma is their besetting sin. It is the golden call of their idolatrous worship. It is the palpable lie that gives the ring of insincerity to all their noral exhortations.

The Christian Advocate (New York), the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, judges Professor Pearson's case no less severely than does Zion's Herald. In an editorial article, bearing the title "A Momentous Issue," it declares:

"Either Professor Pearson believes what he has printed or he does not: If he does, his sentiments disqualify him for the position there. If he does not believe, his indiscretion disqualifies him. Any claim from any quarter that he should remain impeaches either his sense or his morality.

"If professors avowing such views are to be retained in Metholdist institutions, even at the price of silence hereafter—since without explicit retraction their mere presence there will be a perpetual reaffirmation of those views—then among the chief coso of the Methodist Episcopal Church must be counted officers responsible for such retention."

The Advance (Chicago, Cong.) remarks that it seems just now to be a fail amongst a certain small class of college professors to win "cheap notoriety" by assailing cherished beliefs. "In Professor Pearson's statement," it soys, "we find only a rehash of the old arguments against the miraculous; nothing which has not been answered again and again." The Boston Pilot (Rom, Cath.) says that the whole incident is a legitimate result of "the fundamental principle of Protestantism, private interpretation." It continues:

"If there is no infallible church, no divinely inspired Scriptures, what warrant for immortality, what profit in moral code and self-deaying life, in creed and public worship and missions to the heather? Whose books thoughtfully on the life of our time has ample evidence that, outside of the Catholic Church, these questions are asked oftener every day, and that they are steadily getting their logical naswer."

Unity (Chicago, undenom.) frankly accepts Professor Pear-

son's conclusions, and observes that his friends "have known him a long time as a man who has been doing his own thinking." It says further:

"If Professor Pearson is to be read ont of the church, let the church be equal to its obligation and its opportunity and keep on its works of expurgation until the Sunday-school teaching, the deaconate, and the pulpit, saying nothing of the pews of Methodism, are cleansed from this virus of rationalism, the leaven of reason. If the Methodist Church is not ready to enter into this wholesale expulsion of heresy, let it so modify its statutes and its discipline that a man may be a good Methodist and at the same time an honest thinker, a cultured gentleman who religjously is at home with the best thinkers and some of the poblest men and women of his generation. If Methodism does not find a way of reconciling John Wesley to Ralph Waldo Emerson and its thought of revelation to the law of evolution, then so much the worse for Methodism, for Emerson, evolution, and the Bible are to remain joint and harmonious factors in the religious life of the future."

In the daily press, wide comment is aroused by Professor Pearson's alleged defection from Methodist doctrine. The Washington Post takes the view that "as professor of English literature it was not incumbent upon him to meddle with theology," and that "as an employee of a Methodist board he had no right to attack or declare his disbelief in anything which the Methodists that "while this turmoil is going on and theological bricks and stones are flying back and forth promisciously, there is danger that the Sermon on the Mount will be forgotten." The Spring-field Republican-finds Professor Pearson's position a "reasonable" one, on the whole, and declares:

"Every age, every generation, indeed, witnesses its new departures, and the views of those who lead in them are always re garded as 'destructive,' and are destructive. The sole question is: Do they destroy the truth, or only the old garments and etters in which the truth was dressed and hampered?... The religion of Jesus is not that which has become known as 'Christianity,' In its multitudinous and conflicting forms; it is simple, stirrect, and eternal; it is expressed in the two branches of the essential principle of the universe.—the principle of love, which science itself is now come to recognize—bove to God in all that is, and love to man. For we are all children of God and brothers of Jesus."

Methods of the Higher Critics.—Three writers have replied to the question. "Has higher criticism shed any light on Biblical trath?" in successive issues of The Scientary Magazine (Louisville, Ky.). The first of these, the Rev. T. T. Eaton, LL.D., editor of The Western Recorder, after answering the query in the negative, then illustrates the spirit of higher criticism by the following incident.

"At the Baptist Congress in Detroit (1894) Dr. Howard Osgood—the greatest Hebrew scholar in America—in the presence of men who were well informed on the subject and who were quite favorable to the alleged results of the higher critical, stated what those 'results' are, as told by their advocates. He asked to be corrected if In any particular hearred, but no correction was offered. From slips of paper he read statements of these 'results,' and when all present had assented to the correction of the presentation, Dr. Osgood startled them by saying that all his quotations were from Thomas Morgan, a Delst of the early part of the eighteenth century, and from Tom Paine, the wellknown infield of the latter part of that century."

Dr. Eaton furthermore has slight respect for the methods of the higher critics in arriving at their conclusions. In substantiation of his arguments he cites the following:

"Not long ago two leading ministers In the North united in writing an account of a great religious gathering, and they sent their combined article to a number of 'higher critics,' requesting that they separate it into the two documents, giving to each of the two authors his portion. Their failines were most egregious, and no two of them agreed, because they worked independently, And yet these men, utterly unable to resolve an article, avorably written by two men, in plain English, and written in their own time and country, into its original documents; these men are cock-sure they can correctly divide a book, written in Hebrew thousands of years ago, with no evidence of composite authorship, so as to give each supposed author his exact portion! And they claim to do this so accurately that they divide a single sentence among three authors, with perfect confidence!"

# SIGNS OF A UNIVERSALIST TREND IN THE CHURCHES.

A N editorial under the title, "The Love of God for All Men," appeared in The Preshyterian Banner, a few weeks ago, in which the writer takes the ground that the love of God is one and the same in regard to all men, without distinction or differentiation. "At some points," says The Preshyterian (Philadelphia), in surprised comment, "the article borders closely upon Universalism, if it is carried to its logical conclusion, and at other points it shows an Atminian somist."

The Rev. James D. Moffat, D.D., president of Washington and Jefferson College, and one of the editors of The Banner, who took a leading part in the last General Assembly, and who was mentioned as the possible successor of Dr. Purves in the Fifth Arenne Church, New York City, is supposed to be responsible for the article. The paragraph in the editorial which is considered most objectionable was as follows:

"While there had been thus far no denial of the claim that God does love all men, saints and sinners, saved and loal, elect and non-clect, yet some attempt has been made to distinguish two kinds of love, one exercised toward those sinners who are finally saved and the other toward those sinners who are finally saved and the other toward those sinners who are finally lost; or to express the same distinction in technical terms, God loves the elect with one kind of love, and the mon-elect with a different kind of love. This attempt can hardly fail to produce confusion of thought and to raise more difficulties and doubts than it promises to solve. When one elaims that there are two distinct kinds of love in God, he should point out the respects instity the classification proposed, and that the two are not different developments of the same kind."

The Presbyterian declares that this looks like a recession on the writer's part from a position long held by Calvinistic theologians, since "he recognizes no difference in the love which God has for those whom If has 'chosen in Christ Jesus to everlasting life' and those whom If has out." It continues.

"Only on the basis of a distinguishing love for His own people can we understand wily He speaks to them so constantly in the way of promise, and help and reward, as He does from the time of the first Mésslanic promise in Genesis to the close of His revelation to His schurch. The entire trend of the Scriptures is in the direction of a separate and distinct 'seed' taken out of all nations and tribes and conditions, for the peculiar and distinct manifestations of His grace and glory... The Bunner's reasoning would make God's love dependent upon man's activity. It would take away the free sovereign love of God as a precedent to that of His creatures.

The Heratia and Preshyter (Cincinnati) comments on The Ranner's editorial by saying: "We do not see how there can be a 'development' of love or of any other attribute or emotion in the mind of God. As He is changeless, how can there be a development going on within Him? As His love for His people is an eternal love we do not see how it could have developed for something else."

A similar "squint" toward Universalism was manifest in the reports of a discussion in the recent Baptist congress in New York on "The Function of Penalty in the Christian Religion," Says The Congregationalist (Boston):

"Twenty years ago no minister in a Baptist assembly would

have questioned the fixed and eternal punishment of the sinner who died unrepentant. According to the reports in Baptist newspapers the impression is given that opinions for and against this position in the congress were nearly evenly divided. . . . One speaker held that punishment is the result and action of a natural law, that character determines destiny, which is eternal. But, on the other hand, another speaker said that if penalty is simply a natural consequence it has no function in religion. God is the Father, sustaining loving relations with His children, and this gives penalty a function in Christianity. Other speakers held that punishment springs from love, that its purpose will be fulfilled in love, that the doctrine of annihilation is a confession of failure, and that good will be the final lot of all. It does not seem strange that the assertion that this is not Universalism should have called forth a ripple of laughter, but we are sure that the discussion of this subject in former times would not have elicited, as The Examiner says a paper on this subject did, 'frequent laughter and applause,'

The Universalist Lender (Boston) thinks that these and sminlar signs of the times are of considerable religious significance, and declares: "It would take a large section of our paper to republish all the evidence of change that is taking, and has taken, place in the theology of the modern church. The change has not been limited to any one denomination. Tho the Congregationalists are in advance of their evangelical neighbors, they are obliged to keep moving lest they be overtaken. The Baptists have, in some sections, been a little more statiwart than others in upholding the standards of orthodoxy, but even they have had new light."

# RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON CANON HENSON'S PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

ANON HENSLEY HENSON'S article on "Our Unhappy Divisions," which appeared in The Contemporary Review (December), and from which we quoted in our issue of January 4, has had the effect of bringing the whole problem of Christian unity into prominence in the religious circles both of England and of this country. The eurrent issue of The Contemporary presents as a sequel to Canon Henson's pica for a common Protestant communion-table a budget of "Comments" from prominent church dignitaries. The first is from the pen of the new Bishop of Durham, who declares that the article contained what he himself had long thought and had often wanted to say, but "it is now said much better." Dean Freemantle, of Ripon, is equally cordial, and observes that he has held these views for fifty years. Dean Stubbs, of Ely, is almost "in entire sympathy with Canon Henson in this matter," On the other hand, Dean Kitchin, of Durham, says, in somewhat cynical vein, that such brave attempts on behalf of peace and unity fill him with profound gratitude,-and with a still more profound despondency. It seems so simple, so beautiful, so true; and yet one knows that it will fail. Dean Stephens, of Winchester, is frankly adverse. His position is that the proposed union with Nonconformist churches "would lead not to fusion, but to confusion," Besides, it "would forever destroy the hope of a closer fellowship with our brethren of the Eastern or the Roman Church, who are more numerous than the members of all the 'non-episcopal churches' put together."

The Rick\* (London, Prot. Episc.) unreservedly indorese Canon Henson's position, and thinks it must be very satisfactory to him to find that his "admirable article" is viewed so favorably by the Bishop of Durham and three deans. The Episcopal Churck Review (London) and Giarathia (London) take a more conservative position, and the latter paper remarks that it would be well to panse before consenting to a step which "may lead to very far-reaching issues indeed." The Christian Commonwealth (London, Ind. Nonconformist) declares that "the predominant reling raised is deckledly hopeful." and adds "It begins to be

evident that a strong reactionary current has set in against the Puseyite tide in the Church of England. "The Christian World (London, Ind. Nonconformist), while not unfriendly to the ideal of Protestant unity, is hardly ready to accept the view that "there is no longer anything vital about which to differ." "To any one who will think out their full significance," it says, "the existence of a state-established and controlled church, and the doctrinal teaching woven into the very fiber of Anglicanism, present sufficient evidence that the ration d'Itre of Nonconformity has by no means passed away,"

Canon Henson's views are widely commented on in the religious press of this country. The New York Churchman, while favorable to the ideal of Christian unity, regards the canon's program as premature and impracticable. The Advance (Chicago, Cong.) regards the canon's article as a noteworthy sign of the times, but thinks that the Established Church of England will "move very slowly," The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia, Ref. Episc.) is of the opinion that "free churchmen everywhere will surely appreciate this clear and manly utterance"; and Zion's Herald (Boston, Meth. Episc.) believes that the views of "the eloquent, tearless, and broad-minded capon" must eventually prevail, even the his attempt to achieve unity may be temporarily unsuccessful. "The one vitni, indispensable prerequisite to Christian unity," declares The Christian Work (New York, Evan.), "is to be found in a return to the recognition of the perfect validity of the non-episcopal ministries."

A very different view from the majority of those quoted is that taken by The Christian Astrocate (Nashville), the general organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which expresses the opinion that the present overtures on the part of the Church of England are due to its isolated position in the religious world. "On the one hand," it declares, "the Church of England is dissowned and derided by the Roman Catholic Church, which now more than ever refuses to recognize its mistry or to admit the validity of its sacraments; and, on the other hand, it dissowns and derides all the other Protestan churches, looking down on them with an air of patronizing superiority that would be amusing if it were not so pitiably sad." It continues:

"The time is coming when it will be necessary for Methodists to stand on the defensive more vigorously than they have ever before done. The policy of letting things drift is wholly wrong and must be abandoned. Our people must be instructed, else they will sooner or later become the prey of every designing proselyter that may wish to seduce them from the church of their fathers. The doctrine of a postolic succession is 'good bair for catching gudgeons,' but it has no force with those who are taught in the truth."

Canon Henson's point of view has found unexpected support from the Rev. E. Winchester Douald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, who holds the same opinions as to the validity of the ministerial orders of non-Episcopal churches. In a recent sermon he said:

"Neither Episcopacy nor Preshyterianism ever saved a soul but Christ manifesting his power and the grace of his sacrament through his Episcopacy and Presbyterianism, as the differing channels along which his love and mercy run to meet our human needs.

"Now and then one hears the antiquated assertion that only ministers who have received Phisosopal ordination are competent to administer the Lord's Supper. The answer is that millions of souls have becure freished and strengthened by that holy learn ministered to them by men on whose heads no bishop ever laid his hands. Long ago the Lord's Supper would have eeast to be celebrated in any church if it had no power to convey real grace to them that receive it. It is it is experienced, verified, vinne help which perpetuates it through the ages, not external authority or peculiar methods of administrations.

"If any one church had the exclusive power of conveying

through it sacramental grace, we may be sure that all souls who desire the fullest measure of Christ's grace would be found in that church and no other. It must be so. The history of more than 300 years has proved it."

"This is precisely the doctrine which Canon Henson is preaching in Westminster Abbey," comments the Boston Congregationalist.

# THE SCOPE OF THE NEW PAPAL COMMIS-

MUCH interest is evinced, by Protestants as well as by Catholics, in the pontifical commission appointed by the Pope "to consider all questions connected with Biblical studies." An authoritative statement from the Rome correspondent of the London Tablet gives some interesting details as to the constitution and scope of this new body. Its members are as follows: Cardinal L. M. Parocchi, vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, president: Cardinals Fr. Segna and I. C. Vives v. Tnto, "assessors": and Father David Fleming, O.S.F., head of the Order of Friars Minor, secretary and "consultor." The other "consultors" are the Very Rev. Van Hoonacker, professor at the University of Louvain; the Very Rev. Grannan, professor at the Washington University; the Very Rev. Fracassini, professor at the Seminary of Perugia; the Very Rev. D. E. R. Jorió, professor at the Seminary of Palencia in Spain; the Very Rev. Esser, O.P., secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Index; the Very Rev. D. Vigouroux, professor at the Paris Institute; Father de Hummelauer, S.J., of St. Ignatius's College in Holland; Father Gismondi, S. J., professor at the Gregorian University in Rome; Dom Ambrose Amelli, O.S.B., Prior of Monte Cassino; the Very Rev. Robert Clarke, D.D., priest of the archdiocese of Westminster; and the Very Rev. D. A. Poels. D.D. of the diocese of Ruremonde in Holland.

"The none of the cardinals at the head of the commission can be called 'specialists' in Scriptural studies," remarks the correspondent of The Tablet, "they are all familiar with the modern phases of the controversy, and can appreciate at their true value the arguments that will be laid before them by the 'consultors.' Their judgment must be given from the theological standpoint, and they are all good theologicans." The writer continues:

"The scope of the inquiry is to ascertain the limits of the freedom which is allowed to the Catholic exegetist in the Biblical questions of the day; to point out definitely conclusions that must be maintained in the interests of orthodoxy, others that must be rejected as incompatible with, or dangerous to, divine faith, as well as the debatable ground between the two where each one is free to hold his own view. In the tunualt of conflicting opinions that has gathered round the sacred text for many years past, the lack of conspicuous landmarks of orthodoxy has made itself felt. Extreme conservatives, in order to strengthen their position, were inclined to make common cause with Protestant conservatism which rests on a different basis and bears a totally different character to Catholic conservatism. Their opponents in many instances were charged with liberal Catholicism for no other reason than their sympathy with modern learning. On the other hand, it can not be denied that there were extremists in the ranks of the progressive party, if I may so call it, who merited the severe judgments that were passed upon them. It is possible to acknowledge the undoubted ability and erudition of the works of non-Catholic writers on Sacred Scripture, and the help which they give in the clucklation of the sacred text, without accepting indiscriminately the positions which they advance."

The work undertaken by the present commission is expected to be largely along the lines laid down in the encyclical "Providentissimus Deus" of 1893 on the inspiration and authority of Holy Scripture. The correspondent says further:

"The need of further authoritative pronouncements is con-

firmed by the institution of the present commission. The names of the 'consultors' chosen are a guaranty of the broad spirit of inquiry in which the Holy See is approaching the investigation, They represent the various schools of thought both moderate and advanced, and, on the whole, are well acquainted with modern scientific methods, and with the claims and achievements of the 'higher criticism.' They are scattered over different countries, each with its own intellectual atmosphere and its peculiar currents of thought, and it will be the duty of the 'consultor' to take note of any ideas whencesoever they may come, from Catholic or Protestant or rationalistic sources, which may have a scientific value in respect to the questions that are submitted to his research or judgment. The series of questions that have been formulated for their study and discussion are under the pontifical secret, and may not be divulged. But we know that they have been framed in the most comprehensive spirit. Sincerity and thoroughness are to be the characteristic notes of the inquiry. Modern difficulties will be faced in all their actuality and a decision will be given wherever it is possible. Each 'consultor' will be encouraged to speak out his mind quite freely and urge whatever reasons he may think relevant to the matter in hand. He may obtain help from whatever quarter he pleases in the elaboration of his argument, without, however, communicating the pontifical secret. The 'consultors' who live in Rome, or who can be called thither without much inconvenience to themselves, will take part in the oral discussions; those who are at a great distance will make their contributions in writing, and be kept informed by the secretary, Father David Fleming, of the course of the deliberations. The meetings will be held at the pleasure of the eminent president when sufficient matter is in hand to make a debate profitable. All the 'consultors' will meet in a body only on rare occasions. It is impossible to foretell what will be the ultimate issue of this important commission. An inmediate effect, however, ought to be the tranquillizing of minds which were restive under the uncertainty of the present stage of Scriptural controversy. We may rest satisfied that the whole question, as far as it concerns the loval attitude of Catholics. will be thoroughly investigated."

A noteworthy expression of opinion from a non-Catholic source on the fundamental issues involved in present-day Biblical controversies appears in the editorial columns of the New York Sun. We quote as follows:

"This Vatican commission, we are told, is to afford 'Catholic scholars all over the world the fullest opportunity of stating their views and difficulties and bringing them to the direct notice of the Holy Sec. 'The Pope having already championed the absolute verity and supernatural inspiration of the Bible as the word of God, such difficulties submitted will be explained away, of course, in harmony with that positive and uncompromising Catholic decision. That is, the purpose of the commission is not to simulate criticism of the Bible after the fashion now as general in Protestantism, but to slience it and oppose to it the final pontifical judgment. The appointment of the commission, however, to Catholic good at this never critism has brought difficulties' to Catholic good at this never critism has brought officulties' to Catholic good and this never critism has being the control of the commission and the protection of the commission of the commission of the protection of the commission o

"Undoubtedly, if Christian theology is to stand at all, belief in the Bible as supernatural inepiration must continue. Even for Catholica belief in the miraculous authority of the canonical Scriptures is essential, for if it is destroyed the authority of tra dition also will be involved in the destruction. The assault is on all mirackes, all supernaturalism. The present critical method applies to the miraceles a scientific test, or a purely natural test, undernountable.

"It is not the Pope, however, but the great churches of Protestantism, which need to appoint a commission, or commissions, "for the consideration of all questions connected with Biblical studies." The time is coming, if indeed it has not come already, when these churches must take their stand definitively and decidedly on the question whether the Bible is of God or only of man. As it is now, the Pope is the sole bold, postive, and uncompromising champion of the Bible as the word of God."

ter Zeitung, which observes:

displeasure through-

out Germany. But

of any reflection of

this feeling in the

political relations of

the two countries

there was, until a

few years ago, no

trace. The denun-

ciations by Prussian

Conservatives and

Agrarians of the free

United States were

little heeded in that

country, or at any

rate not taken seri-

the Spanish-Ameri-

can war, at the out-

break of which Ger-

man official circles manifested a deci-

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

# THE PURPOSE OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

THE German Emperor has a "political" end in view in sending his brother to this country, according to the Frankfur-

"In Germany and in the United States of America small but not influential cliques have been insily engaged in breeding discord between the two nations and in setting the respective peoples at loggerheads, as has already been attempted with some success in the matter of Germany's relations with England. The steady increase in American protective traiffs, as a resident which much harm has been done to German industries, has



Spain. That the despatch of a com—Noblipative (Zwich).

A NEW FRIENDSHIP.
—Noblipative (Zwich).

A REW FRIENDSHIP.

A R

not be denied. It appears to have been thought in Berlin, as in the other leading cities of Europe, that Spain's resistance would not collapse so speedily and so utterly. Afterward the German Government and the majority of the German press assumed a friendlier and more upright attitude toward the United States.

England's desire to have it appear that she alone was the friend of the United States is alluded to, as well as the misunderstandings regarding the importation of American meat. "And even in Berlin the conviction slowly dawned that the great republic of the West became a factor to be reckoned with not only commercially but politically." Our authority proceeds:

"The news of Prince Henry's intended trip to America caused surprise there, but it was agreeable surprise. In the United States, as well as in Germany, friendly relations between the two countries are desired, and anything conducing to this end is welcome. Prince Henry will be the grest of President Roosevell in the White House, and there will be a suitable exchange of manifestations of esteem, altho not in the effusive fashion characteristic of the meetings of European princes.

The political outcome of the trip' can not fail to be of importance, in the opinion of the Lokal-Nazeiger (Berlin), for a mere exchange of courtesies is not the only object which the German ruler has in view. The Bêrsen-Courier (Berlin) emphasizes this view and rejoices that England has been unable to hinder this prospective intimate connection between Germany and the United States. The Neuraten Nachrichten (Berlin) is pleased at "the pleasant official relations" that are coming. The Kilnische Zeitung says the German people are with Emperor William in this matter. The National Zeitung (Berlin) declares:

"The Prince's visit must put an end to the false assertions that Germany seeks to invade the political sphere of influence of the United States. Neither treaty nor alliance is required to accomplish this end. Since the existence of the United States, peace, friendship, and commerce have never been interrupted between that country and our own."

The silence of many journals, especially Conservative organs, is attributed to their dislike of the United States. The Berlin Tages-Seriong deprecates what it deems "gush" over the visit, while the Homburger Non-brickhten proceeds to denounce the Monroe Doctrine. It says.

"Has the Monroe Dectrine been sanctioned by all the American powers, or recognized as justifiable by European nations? By no means! It has no more validity than the much-cited will of Peter the Great. We confront simply an utterance of the United States. . . The doctrine that the United States may seerise a sort of protectorate over the whole American continent has never been admitted by any other power and never can be, that the United States is not pretension, it would never have attained its present dimensions. Let us hope that German policy will be more energetic in Venezuela, and will show the United States that it has no business of the Control of the Control of the Control of Central American state."

Austrian papers are of opinion that the visit may promote friendliness, but nothing more. French papers have very little to say one way or the other. English papers are not generally agreed. Says the London Spectator:

"The incident, in truth, tho a small one, and arranged from very obvious motives, is important as indicating, like a hundred other occurrences since the Spanish war, the wish of the European courts to include the great republic within the European comity."

There is general curiosity to see to what extent the German Emperor will profit by the affair. On this point the London Tablet says:

"When the Emperor's gunboats shortly set out to coerce Venezuela Uncle Sam may be expected to look the other way. That is the use of a tactful Emperor."—Translations made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

### THE COMING ELECTION IN FRANCE.

THE entire French political world has fixed its eyes on the coming elections, according to the fournal des Diebais (Paris), and is asking what will be the outcome. There is general agreement, it says further, as to the exceptional importance of the struyels:

"Altho the phrase has been used to excess, it is none the less accurate to say that the third republic is passing through a most critical period in its history. Whither are we drifting? Every one is asking the question. The elections will answer it. We are menaced by collectivism. Individual property rights are attacked by an ever-growing party, controlling a large number of newspapers, and wielding a considerable amount of governmental authority. Its progress in the past two years has been very decided. However, it is still forced to be more or less prudent. It still condescends to compromise. It awaits the coming elections in the hope that they will give it that additional strength which it needs to fully carry out its program. What it will do may be gathered from what it has done. The bill against the religious orders has deeply stirred the conservative element. It is but a beginning. Its application is suspended until after the balloting in May, and that application will be of the sort determined by the elections themselves."

The existing administration is then denounced, liberty of conscience is stated to be in peril, and France threatened by a "truly impious agitation," The Gaulois (Paris) and the Autorité

(Paris) advise the people to vote for the progressive Republican candidates rather than for the Socialist or Radical candidates. Certain editorial utterances in the Temps (Paris) having been construed in a similar sense, that journalist supporter of the republic protests. It makes allusions to anomalies in the position of the Waldeck-Roussean ministry, which is supported by a combination of those groups which do not wish the republic overthrown. It says:

"We are aware that the game of the reactionaries has been for thirty years to try to compromise the moderate Republicans. Now the reactionaries say to as in their newspapers: 'Our friends will vote for the progressives in the coming elections.' Here many deceptions of the same kind, we would be unpardonable if we put faith in this assertion. Moreover, even if the promator of the were kept.—which would surprise ns very much—we should feel no particular gratitude. It would simply mean that they felt to be to their interest to contribute no further, by lack of foresight and through malice, to the progress of revolutionary parties.

The same paper says, too, that it puts the preservation of the republic over and above everything. The Revue des Deux Mondes (Paris) says:

"Within four months of the election, the Government has lost half its majority. Nothing could equal the discretion with the the ministerial newspapers have spoken of this misadventure. What panegyries would we not have heard, on the other hand, if its majority had been increased, were it by only a dozen votes? But the figures speak for themselves and the nunistry will entitle the next session with diminished confidence. Does that mean that it will be overthrown? No. Not one person really wishes that just now. The elections are too near for anybody to accomplish anything efficacious. The general sentiment, aitho not avowed, is that in face of a policy which has already brought about some of its worst consequences it is better to leave the task of passing judgment upon it to the country at large,"—Translations made for The LITERARY DISCRET.

# THE PERPLEXITY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE prospect of a standstill in the business of the House of Commons, unless there is some reform in its procedure, greatly concerns the English editorial mind. Thus the London Spectator, in view of the reassembly of Parliament:

"Mr. Balfour treated the subject of Parliamentary procedure at Manchester this day week with great moderation and temper. His speech had nothing in common with the denunciations of obstruction which attribute every delay in the conduct of public business to the wilful wickedness of this or that section of the House. He realized that if all the members were of one party much of the present difficulty would remain. The real and ultimate cause of that difficulty is that att Westminster there are more than six hundred gentlemen all auxious to speak, and all after a fashion able to speak."

The real problem, or the more serious one, according to the London Timet, is to outwit the obstruction policy of the Irish members. "Mr. Chamberlain," it observes, in an elaborate study, "has definitely stated that the Government intend in the next session of Parliament to propose certain alterations in the rules of procedure, which will give to the majority of the House of Commons a greater control over its own business and a greater control over its own business and a greater control over the men who insult and outrage it." And The National Review (London) prints an article on "Precing the Honse of Commons," by J. Parker-Smith, in which a comparison with our Congress occurs.

"The House of Commons, like any sensible man whose desires exceed his means, must calculate the resources of time at its disposal and shape its expenditure accordingly. The coat must be cut according to the cloth. That is the lesson which the House has not yet taken to heart effectively. In America the same necessity was brought home to Congress many years ago, and

House took to itself the most drawic powers of deciding, by a simple majority, what amount of time, or whether any time at all, should be whethed to each subject. The methods adopted were fully described by Mr. Chamberlain in an article written eleven years ago, but more than ever applicable to-day. Powers corresponding to those assumed by Congress he considered equally necessary for the working of the House of Commons, but instead of their being secreiced by the resolution of a bare party more judicial body. The authorities to which the Mr. Commons is accustomed to yield deference are either committees of themselves or the chair. Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the necessary power should be given to a committee, and proposed a 'committee of rules' formed of the most experienced and impartial members upon the model of the committee of selection."

But the London Speaker warns the country that this cry for a "reform of procedure" masks an interested motive:

"It is undeniably important that the House of Commons should be relieved of a congestion of business which obstrates and embarrasses: Parliamentary energy. But the most important thing of all for Liberais is that the House of Commons shall retain its control, and that full opportunity shall be given there for the free discussion of public policy. That is a truth which is lost sight of in a good deal of the talk about business-like administration. It is a truth which is more important than ever at a time when the press of the country is coming more and more to represent a few powerful forces in our society as the instrument of interests often directly financial, and in many cases non-British in their origin and ain.

### TALKING THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL TO DEATH.

THE nethod which the opponents of the tariff bill have making long-winded speeches—is attracting great attention. The London Sycaker's Berlin correspondent thus describes the mode of operation:

"What the opposition can and will do is this. They can insist upon discussing every single one of the 946 articles contained in the bill. If a motion of closure is voted, they can demand a division by roll-call, and so on, throughout the whole of 046 articles. Every one of the Socialists will speak upon the bill, successively, and for hours together. If the members of the other parties grow weary of the fnn, and, as so often is the case in the Reichstag, refrain from attendance, the House will be without a quorum, and the opposition will obtain the upper hand. It is unlikely that gongs, or trumpets, or whistles, will be used; or that the methods of the opposition at Rome or Vienna of banging the lids of the desks will be resorted to. But the opposition is very determined, it is playing for a high stake, and will employ every legitimate means to obtain its end. If it comes to the test the opposition can only be defeated by absolute cohesion on the part of the majority, and by a full attendance in the House daily, and for weeks in succession."

The German Agrarian press is growing indignant at these proceedings and ealls for extreme measures. The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung (Berlin), a strongly Conservative sheet, wants to know "who is master in the house," adding:

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the Social Democrats, in combination with the Radicals, are masters of the situation, and have brought the deliberations to a standstill."

A similar complaint is made by the Kreus-Zeitung (Berlin), another Conservative sheet, which remarks that "the Left is playing with a two-edged sword. It is dealing the majority principle a blow and creating for coming minorities a baneful precedent." The semi-official Vestische Zeitung (Berlin) com-

"The majority are a unit in demanding that the duties be increased. But in this they are one only as regards the minority.

They are not agreed among themselves or with the Government.

The tactics of the German Conservative party, which consist in allowing the members of the Left to talk on without making any reply, are good enough, from the majority standpoint. The only question is the length to which all this can be carried. Herr Gamp has not sufficient sudifference to listen to Herr Stadthagen's talk by the hour and remain silent himself. And we must admit that if ever a talker knew how to put the nerves and the patience of his hearers to a severe test, it is Herr Stadthagen, There is no wearing him ont. . . . But there may be many changes in this contest. Hence the parties which see in the tariff a misfortune for the country should not relax their vigilance nor let themselves be intimidated by outeries against obstruction. They must hold firm to the conviction that they are serving the fatherland and the common good if they defeat this tariff measure."- Translations made for Tue LITERARY Di-

# GERMANY'S DISPUTE WITH BRAZIL.

ERMANY will take Brazil in hand in short order and show her that railway concessions to German capitalists can not be arbitrarily revoked, according to the Kölnische Zeitung, which goes elaborately into the difference that has arisen between the two Powers. It declares:

"Brazil will be the first to suffer if the guaranteed rights of a foreign creditor are violated. It is to be hoped that the Brazilian officials will realize this fact as the most serious side of the question.

It would appear, according to the same authority, that the difficulty is not with the federal Government c' Brazil, but with the state of Minas Geraes. The president of that state declared last November that the concession to the German railway company was forfeited:

"This unheard-of measure was based upon the fact that the railway corporation was in a receiver's hands and therefore unable to carry out its contract. The arbitrary character of this logic is manifest to every unprejudiced person. The object of every state guarantee of railroad obligations is to smooth the settlement of business troubles. But a state guarantee loses all value and becomes a source of peril to the corporation that obtains it if the state government, by failure to fulfil its obligations, drives a company to bankruptcy, and then, because of that bankruptcy, declares the concession forfeited.

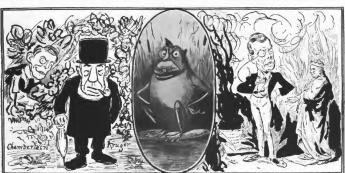
The bellicose attitude of this paper is not characteristic of the German press generally, with the exception of the Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin), which pays great attention to Germany's South American interests, and calls them "a great inspiration to world politics in the peaceful sense of the term."- Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# BRITISH SOLDIERS AND BOER WOMEN

THE serious charges against the English officers and men, involving mistreatment of Boer women and girls in concentration camps and other places afforded by Kitchener's blockhouse system, are discountenanced in standard German newspapers. The Hamburger Nachrichten prints a reminder that English indignation against the German press is unreasonable on this account. The Frankfurter Zeitung deplores the extravagant lengths of the English press excitement resulting from "fabrications in German prints." The Possische Leitung (Berlin) improves the occasion to study at some length the relations between England and Germany, thus:

"The most serious differences of opinion have developed between England and ourselves over the Transvaul question. We can not help it. Even those Germans who try to form most disinterested views and who know themselves to be free from all prejudice against England are of opinion that in this matter England is pursuing a mistaken policy. She has, they think, begun a war to gain what could have been procured by milder means. The results of such a policy will be prejudicial to England. This view has been voiced by all parties in Germany, and England is very ill-disposed toward us in consequence,"

The gross character of the cartoons in certain German papers has been modified, but some English newspapers complain that King Edward is made the subject still of disrespectful pictorial



CHAMBERLAIN: "I'll bet you don't find me when you CHAMBERLAIN, THE POLITICAL ook for me to make peace?"
KBUDER: "What'll you bet that I ever look for you?" Der Floh.

WEATHER FROG.

to the English swamp be prophesies victory. But the Boers will Humoristische Biätter (Vienna).

IN HELL. HEROD: "Good-day, fellow toller."
CHAMBERLAIN (baughtity), "How dare you call me felow toiler. You were a child murderer on a small scale. I am 100 large an operator in that line to be on a par with -Nebelitalter (Zurich).

representation. The source of the more slauderous charges is indicated as follows in the London Spectator:

"The Daily Chronicle has unquestionably tracked down the lying story of the maltreatment of the Boer women in the Irene camp to a leaflet printed in America by Charles D. Pierce, 'Consul-General of the Orange Free State, ' reproducing an interview with a certain Fred La Velle which appeared in The Clarion Ledger, of Jackson, Mo., for May 14, 1901."

The situation of Germany, according to the Temps (Paris), is simply a case of "the pot calling the kettle black." It shows that great Powers are all alike in war-time.-Translations made for THE LIFERARY DIGEST.

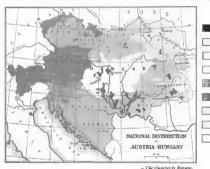
# THE THREAT TO END AUSTRIA'S REPRE-SENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

"ROARING cannon-shot" was fired in the Austrian House of Deputies by Premier von Körber, according to the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna), when be threatened, in the Emfor things obscene. One of these vocabularies adapts itself, in its figurative floweriness, to good society. The other, borrowing its treasury of words from naked nature, is employed only in the most absolute solitude. These delicately susceptible people are the Oueeusland savages. Such an altitude of culture has not yet been attained in the Austrian Reichsrath."

The whole Austrian situation has been made the subject of an article in The Quarterly Review in which we are told that the "national question" is "merely whether the German language is to remain " as the official one. The non-Germans say it shall not. Hence "those bitter parliamentary battles, the noise of which was heard far beyond the bounds of the empire, while the shame of them burns like an inextinguishable brand in the history of Austria." Having given a history of recent parliamentary disorders, the article proceeds

"After a short provisional interlude, with Dr. Ritter von Wittek as Premier, the control was handed over to Dr. Ritter von Körber (January 19, 1900). But even he did not at first succeed in improving the situation thus reversed. As the Emperor saw

no possibility of doing anything with his present Parliament, he dissolved it; and the Ministry governed by Article XIV. That the Emperor might not be suspected of an insidi-Tabecha and (in Hungary) ous attempt at absolutism, he issued, toward the end of the year 1900, an order for another general election. , Certainly the majority of the population were tired of fighting; but thanks to the indefatigable energy of the agitators, the Radical party emerged from the contest of the elections stronger than ever. The Pan-Germans (.11/deutschen), as the German Radical party now called itself. had even grown from five to twenty-one members. As might have been expected. the very first sitting of the new Parliament was indecorous in the extreme; and, as usual, the Pan-Germans were the ringleaders." - Transla-



tions made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Germans

Buthenless

Slovenians.

Romanians.

Hungariana (Magyara).

Italians

peror's name, to suspend the constitution and set up absolute government. The same paper continues

"If it be asked what led Herr von Körber to put such a possibility before the Reichsrath-the thing hinted at being really a usurpation and, when it fails, a crime-the only answer discoverable in his speech is that the representative body meets the endeavors of the executive 'too slowly.'

The conclusion at which this authority arrives is that while Herr von Körber's "shot " made "much noise," it was "fired too soon for a signal of distress " and is "too weak " to frighten. But the Fremdenblatt (Vienna), taking an opposite view, says:

"Can any one doubt that when the representative body betrays its incompetence to deal with the monarchy's most vital problems a severe crisis is unavoidable? If the Minister President, Dr. von Körber, did not shrink from allusion to the peril, it simply shows that he was frank with the peoples of Austria and plainly mentioned what has long oppressed them. Painful tho it be to allude to such contingencies, it is nevertheless the task of statesmanship to face facts."

The representative bodies of all lands have to solve something besides social, economic, and political questions, according to the Pester Lloyd (Budapest). They have to solve the problem of representative government itself. After severely condemning the deportment of the Austrian Reichsrath, this paper proceeds:

"There is one nation on earth that possesses two vocabularies

# POINTS OF VIEW.

GIRWAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.-The Anglo-German duel, as the fournal det Dibats (Paris) calls it, continues. It is true that the fighting is confined mainly to the newspapers. The Loodon Times is at the head of the English forces, but even so temperate a paper as the Nation (Berlin) is joining in the Irav on the German side. The Independance Relge (Brussels) says the uproar is largely because the English press regards Mr. Chamberlain as the "governing will of the nation," and rescots attacks nean him

THE KONGO HORRORS - The atrocities in the Kongo Free State are doe. according to the Parm Temps and other papers, to the fact that the revenues are derived from the rubber trade. Rubber is got from the natives compulsion. The Daily Arter (London) says: "The unspeakable horors companison. In pany setter themount says: "The unspeakance hereors narrated by Captain Iturrows-life payment of canoibal workers by corpses, the horrible mutilation of workers-all these things are even worse than the slave trade. Slavery is in history the first step in the emergence from mere massacre; and now in Central Africa we seem to have got back to the first stage."

POSSIBLE DEATH OF SPAIN'S KING .- The Spanish monarch comes of age In a few months, but, according to an article by John Foreman in The Conin a rew months, out, according to an article of joint stellar in that his majesty will not live long enough to leave legitimate issue." Of the situation in Spain the same writer says; "Priestly influence continues to undermine all attempts at social progress. It has no connection whatsoever with religion, pure and simple ; it is a vast political organization, much stronger than any other in the country. It imposes itself upon all classes of society from the palace to the cottage. It terrifies alike great ladies and peasant women, who in turn exercise their sway over the acts, if not over the minds, of the men. It imbnes a sentiment of horror for everything which signifies colightenment, and 'Liberalism' is frequently, to this day, openly denounced from the pulpit throughout the realm as a persicious, soulwrecking ippoyation.

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

### MR. HOWELLS'S STUDY OF HEROINES.

HEROINS OF FICTION. By W. D. Howells. Cloth, a vols., pp. 230 and 276. Harper & Brothers, New York.

HESE books, by an acknowledged authority, the critic prepares himself to read with care. We have so read them to the end; and

they have impressed us as consisting one quarter of keen, critical observation, really enlightening, and three quarters genial superfluity. It is needless to say that Mr. Howells writes of the novel as few critics can; and that the present volumes show, as all his others show, the widest reading and the most loving sympa-



W. D. HOWELLS. the great and beautiful are to be found. The "heroines of fiction constitute pretty much the whole of fiction, and Mr. Howellshas treated

pretty much the whole subject. It goes without saying that the point of view of the criticism Is that of a realist, who is interested in human nature rather than inspiration, who prefers perfection of form to any sublimity, and who has no patience with anything subjective. A lyric novel is something to which the author has given little serious thought, and the least introduction of a novelist's own personality is as a matter of course passed by as had art. Thus it happens that of two English novelists who are epochmaking men of genius-Fielding and Thackeray-the former is dismissed with one or two phrases of contempt, and the latter is less heartily praised than Jane Austen and Henry James, and declared less great than Authory Trollope. Also it is to be noted that the author's sense of proportion fails him somewhat when he comes to the numerous company of modern heroines, and that there is more praise distributed among them than they deserve.

### SONGS THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

THE GATHAN OF ZARATHUNTHA (Zoronster), in Meter and Rhythm. By Lawrence H. Mills, D.D., Professor of Zend Philology in the University of Oxford. Cloth, 61/x 94/in, 213 pp. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York.

MERE is no doubt that the prayers and maxims of Zoroaster reach the highest grade of any ancient religious work outside of Scripture. Indeed, certain investigators like Professor Cheyne have gone so far as to suggest that some of the Psalms were influenced by Zoroastrian principles. Be this as it may, all students of the higher thought will be grateful to Dr. Mills for rendering accessible the ancient treasures of wisdom contained in the Gathas. In the Gathas alone, Zarathustra can be found as an historical person, the Zarathustra of the later Avesta and of many other later documents of Zoroastrianism (including his so-ealled history) being "of course," to use Dr. Mills's language, a mythical person. "The fictitious importance attributed to all the Zarathustras scattered up and down the pre-Christian ages, was," says Dr. Mills, "borrowed from the singular man whose personality . . , is so strikingly revealed in these early pieces," the Gathas. And Professor Cheyne has remarked that the public to which Zarathustru appealed in these writings was higher in tone than that appealed to in the majority of the Psalms | The Gathas are rough poems, written in various meters at least 700 to 1,200 years before Christ, by men deeply moved by a religious crisis in some country-Afghanistan perhaps-in contact with ancient India. And some of the meters used date back to the days when Indians and Iranians were ore people.

Students would have been more grateful to Dr. Mills if he had expressed the Zoroastrian maxims in an English somewhat less crude and more intelligible than the somewhat obscurely expressed verses which contain his version. It is true he supplements this hy a word-for-word literal account, but this tends to make confusion even worse confounded. It is difficult to get much spiritual nourishment out of such lines as the following :

To You cried the Kine's soul; for what did Ye form? who made me 'On me come wrath and the blow, the murder's shock, contempt's defiance:

Than You none other have I, then prosper, Thou guardian, my tillage! Nor again is this made more comprehensible by the accompanying word-for-word translation :

To you the soul of the Cow cried-lamenting : 'for whom did yo make me ( :- who fashioned me ?; (b) -against me (are) the fury-of-rapine, and factual) violence, the-blow together-with-slaughter-by-the-sword, insolene and thievish-might. . . .

Still, no one can doubt the competence of Dr. Mills to give the meaning of the original text so far as modern scholarship has penetrated it. But we should have been more grateful to him if he could have given a more artistic form to his version.

# HOW A HERO IS KEPT MOVING.

THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAR BY Channey C. Hotchkins. Cloth, ex 717 in., 371 pp. Price, \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

STUDY of Mr. Hotchkiss's latest romance in the light of its title will do much to explain the strength of the weak historical fiction with which the reading public has been deluged.

In the first place, the title is the main eredential to popularity. Just as certain names of persons are subtly aristocratic in suggestion, so certain names of books have a literary flavor. A negro truck-driver in New York was assessed the other day on \$100,000 worth of personal property because he hore a distinguished Southern patronymic and parted his Christian name in the middle. A novel will sell for a time because its name has the syntactical construction of a Gilbert Parker title, and the pungent flavor of a Corelli paradox.

From a logical and rhetorical point of view, "The Strength of the Weak " is a pixer title. It is only generally applicable, and is positively contradicted in a number of places where the hero, who is, if elaborate description counts for anything, the most perfect master of swordplay that has yet appeared in fiction,

is opposed by fencers who have no more chance of escape in the encounter than the coon that met "The Ahnakis Colonel Crockett. Eel, or the Indian Trailer," would have been a more logical title, for the relentiess pursuit (the why relentless does not clearly appear) of the hero by a eunning Algonquin forms the basis of the entire plot, causing all sorts of unexpected complications, and keeping the novel a score of times from coming to an untimely end.

After a good title has been ehosen, the plot is of secondary consider. ation. Adventure hooked upon adventure (these do not need even to dovetail) is the only requirement.



CHAPACEA C HOACHARS

In the present instance, the heir of a Canadian seigniory (of English blood in order to make his going over to the enemy appear less treasonable) in the time of the French and Indian wars, is ousted from his estate by a rchabilitated outlaw. and, by fighting in camps and fleeing through forests, joins the English troops near Albany, and at the fall of Quebec come into his own again, The original device of the book is the creation of a trailer to keep events moving. It is quite a loss to the author that this character, the Indian "Eel," is killed toward the close. He might otherwise have formed the motive power of a dozen future novels. But, like Sherlock Holmes, he may be resurrected.

# NATURE AND PATRIOTISM.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS. By John Muir. Cloth, 81/2 x 61/2 in., 365 pp. Price, \$1.75 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HERE is a book to stir the citizen, the lover of nature, and healthy admirers of good waying and John Muir, the author of "Our National Parks," seems to have a proper pride as a patriot, his sturdy, soul-impregnated love of nature is the dominant passion in him. What a wanderer he has been, to be sure, over the wild acres of native loveliness the West enfolds! Without any pedantry or fatiguing insistence, his speech betrays the scientist as its flowery style and live metaphors present the lover of earth's

beauty. You can not get away from John Muir in these pages, nor have you the faintest wish to do so. He has had a close personal familiarity with the five National Parks-Mt. Rainter, General Grant, Sequoia, Yosemite, and the Yellowstone, all west of the Mississippi, and the thirty-eight forest reservations. The Government has over seventy million acres of territory set apart as national reservations, and is behind all other civilized countries in its care for them. There are tears in Mr. Muir's voice as he pleads for the preservation and decent protection of our noble forests. "It is not yet too late for the Government to begin a rational administration of its forests." he says, after quoting Mr. Bowers to the effect that the value of timber stolen from government lands from 1881 to 1887 inclusive was valued at over thirty-six million dollars, while losses in the same by fires amounted probably to over two hundred millions !

The book is very interesting. Mr. Muir is intensely, quictly sincerc, an enthusiast who glows with a steady flame. Some of his poetic touches are as naive as they are original. He has no hard word for anything in Nature. Witness his delicious apology for the rattle-"Poor creatures, loved only by their Maker, they are timid and bashful, as mountaineers know: and tho, perhaps, not possessed of much of that charity that suffers long and is kind, seldom, either by mistake or by mishap, do harm to any one." This gentle woodsman had one crime upon his soul, the slaying of two rattlers! "I felt degraded by the killing business, farther from Heaven, and I made up my mind to be at least as fair and charitable as the snakes themselves. The croaking frogs are "a brave, cheery set." Of the water-ouzel (a plain bird about the size of a robin) he remarks : " No wonder he sings well, since all the air about him is music: every breath he draws is part of a song, and he gets his first music lesson before he is burn; for the eggs vibrate in tune with the tones of the waterfalls,"

He tries to get to a 3,000-feet ridge to study an avalanche. He preelpitates one and has a ride back on it, the return trip taking a minute while the ascent required a day. He joyfully says of this: "This flight in a milky-way of snow-flowers was the most spiritual of all my travels, and, after many years, the mere thought of it is still an exhibara-He also assisted at an earthquake. "It seemed to me that if all the thunder I ever heard were condensed into one roar, it would not equal this rock-roar at the birth of a mountain talus. The sound was inconcelvably deep and broad and earnest, as if the whole earth, like a living creature, had at last found a voice and was calling to her sister planets."

The disposition to quote from this vigorous, genial mountaineer is almost irresistible. Through his steadfast love of nature breathes a simple sense of the Power behind Nature, to this observer evidently a tender, personal God. Where he speaks of the year's seasons in the Sierras he is like the Psalmist calling upon the snow and rain and heat and cold to bless and praise the Lord.

He revels especially in the Sequoia gigantea, rulgo, "the Big Trees" of California, "the king of comfers, the noblest of a noble race. So old, thousands of them, still living, were in the vigor of youth or middle age when the starled the Chaldean sages to the infant Savior's cradle.

This book of Mr. Muir's is one every American should read, and he will find a pleasure in doing so. Buffon's phrase, Le style Cest I homme, was never better exemplified. In speaking of the Sierra Nevada range he says : "To defrauded town toilers, parks in magazine articles are like pictures of bread to the hungry. I can write only hints to incite good wanderers to come to the feast." Mr. Muir's hints are worth taking.

# STORIES OF LOVE AND POLITICS.

STRATAGEMS AND SPORS By William Allen White. Cloth, 291 pp. Price, \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

HESE are "stories of love and politics"-more especially politics -by an author who has become known for his interest in the subject : Mr. White, it may be remembered, is just at present threatened with a lawsuit by a certain senator whose career be sketched



all think it a great victory for "public opinion."

appoint a corrupt politician, because WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE he can not face the wife of one of his friends whose career is to be helped by the "deal." The newspapers

The five stories in the volume show knowledge of the subject; they

have good literary quality and all are interesting. Two are especially so, the last two of the book. One of them tells of a corrupt senator, and traces in dramatic fashion his plottings and his downfall; the uninitiated reader hopes that there are not many such persons loose in our Senate. The other story-it is always safe to read the last of a volume of short stories, for the best is put in them-is the whimsical and pathetic account of "Dan Gregg," a character with a gift of oratory and who catches the tide of his affairs at the flood. There is a popular up-rising out in this prairie State, and Gregg and his oratory capture a governorship; he does not know what to do with it when he gets it, however, and things go to pieces in a curious, and tragic, fashion

### WHAT THE HIGHER CRITICS MAKE OF CENESIS

THE LEGENDS OF GUNESIS. By Herrman Gunkel, Professor of Old-Testament Theology in the University of Herlin. Translated by W. H. Car-ruth. Professor of German' in the University of Kansas. Cloth, 5% x 8 in., 164 pp. Open Court Publishing Company.

ERE in the compass of one hundred and sixty pages that may be read at two or them sixty. read at two or three sittings without fatigue are set forth the latest comprehensive conclusions of the higher criticism. The author represents the conservative German thought of the Berlin University. His work is an abridgment of an exhaustive technical exposition contained in his Commentary on Genesis. The real value of it is to be found, for the average reader, not in the analyses of the Genesis legends, but in its revelation of the exact methods and general processes of the higher criticism. The ordinary reader, without very much preliminary knowledge of these processes, having read this book would thereafter understand the manner in which modern results have been reached as regards the entire Hexateuch. From this point on, his reliance upon these methods would be graded entirely by his confidence or want of confidence in the scholarship and speculative acumen of the investigator. Professor Gunkel may not be the very best of these investigators, but his methods are those of a school. He shows how the school proceeds. He still more plainly indicates what are its chief general results, especially as to Genesis.

Genesis, according to his conclusions, is entirely legendary or mythical material. It is impossible to reach back to the origin of most of the legends. Some of them were originally myths. More were stories mostly invented to account for existing facts or to answer great recurrent questions, or local disputed questions. How did things begin? The creation stories arose to answer the question. How do men happen to speak different tongues? The Babel story is the answer. Some of the stories were told or sung to explain names. Some were told to explain the location of tribes, the inequality of their territory, the location of their old places of worship. Much of the material was borrowed from more ancient sources and from other peoples. In Genesis very little of it is Israelitish.

The conclusions generally accepted by the higher critics are assumed in this work. Of the three main sources the material of I is itself composite and contains the oldest matter. The work of E was independent entirely of J and somewhat later. Both of them stand, not for individual authors, but for schools of narrators. The material so designated consists of two sets of collections, originally separate works. In the time of the exile the more precise hand of P standing for a priest, or more probably for the Jerusalem priesthood, supplied the framework of chronology, and all the legal and formal material. and reduced the two sets of collections to a partly unitary work (about 500-444 M.C.). Finally the present form, except a few later additions. was given to Genesis by a reductor (R 1 \* 1) in the time of Ezra.

The compass of this book is not great enough to allow the detail of evidence supporting the positions even to be named. Behind the work would have to be placed the researches of tweaty years of the entire school of higher criticism to give to it an entirely convincing character. But no better work could be suggested, perhaps, for the reader who desires to inspect the method and understand the conclusions of this school. It would certainly be insufficient to remove the ingrained traditional view of Genesis, but it would begin a process in any fair mind that would be likely to revolutionize that view in the end. There is so much that is still merely acute speculation, surmise, hypothesis, and interesting guesswork, that until one thinks what valuable agreements have really been reached by this criticism there is the danger that a reader traditionally hostile to the conclusions would cast out such work as utterly untrustworthy. That would be a great mistake. Even these guesses and hypotheses have behind them for the most part a solid foundation of ascertained results, and many of them will prove correct

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S antohography, "Up from Slavery," has al-ready become a book of world-wide renown. It appeared in French and German some time ago, and has recently been translated into Hindostanee. Arrangements have also been made through its publishers for publication n Pinland in Pinnish, and a special Spanish edition will be printed in Cuba. A leading article by Th. Bentzon in the Krun des Peux Monder names it as a book of a quality of human interest that will bring it to the front whereever men aspire to know the greatest achievements of their fellows.

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# CURRENT POETRY. Aubrey de Vere.

Anbrey Thomas de Vere, the poet, died at Curragit Uhase, Limerick, on January 21, 1902 He was but n at the same place lanuary to, 1814, and was the son of Sir Anbrey de Vere. He attended Tringy College, Dublin, and his first poem, "The Waldenses," was published in that He was a prolitic writer in many fields, and lately had contributed much of a journaintic character to the London 7 unes.

The New York Tricune speaks of de Vere as a poet of a past generation, and further says :

"Faithful to old pleaks and hearing a true war rant from the Muse to celebrate them in verse, Aubrey de Vere will be read long after countless reputations of the present day have been shriveled into nothingness."

The same paper considers the following to be de Vere's masternièce :

### Emegra

When from his white chest first he pushed the shining deep that stayed him,

Fair-tressed Europa thought the Bull too gentle to upbraid him ; Her languing face thrown back to those who

apread their hands to chide him, She sang, "We all his trappings wrought; yet ! alone desert side him!

But when her father's towers went down beneath DECEMBER SUPPLE

And the sweet clamor of her mates grew boarse amid sea darges. The simple child her dark eye raised and awe-

struck hand to Heaven, And played of all the gods (but most of Jove) to be forgiven!

Her small foot first the billow brushed-at last her knee it bedded:

Warm felt the waves as lovers' sighs, long parted or late-wedded;

But she her dark eve dim with tears kept fixed, and strove to smother That cry: "My father and my mates! help, Cad-

mus, help, my brother !" Behind, the Sea-gods linked their pomp, showing

to love devotion. And smiles went o'er the purple breadta of loud resounding ocean:

O'erawed, the knowing not the god, she strove that cry to smother "Alas, my father and my mates help, I'admus,

help, my brother!" Hard by old Triton cheered with song the deep

sea wildernesses Far off the Nymphs in myriads rose and mixed

their whispering tresse But Asia's lonely daughter still looked up and strove to smother That cry : "My father and my mates | help, Cad-

mus, help, my brother !" A Pirate's bark to Chios steered-that nomn they marked with terror.

And specters of forgotten sens rose dark o'er

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White House. 'My boy,' said he, 'there is a let-ter I would like to have you look at.' Jayne picked up the letter, and found it was from General Dis. It conveyed the information that several Federal prisoners had escaped from Libby prison with the aid of Abbie Green, a woman famous during the war. The letter also said that as the fact of Abble's assistance was well known, she had been obliged to flee from Richmond, and even then was on her way to Washington on the

flag-of-truce boat. Now, my boy, said the President, 'I don't itnow what I should say to any rascal who would ateal that letter and have a bill passed through Congress to grant \$10,000 to the relief of Abble Green.' Mr. Jayne 'stole the letter,' and the next day both branches of Congress passed the bill to grant \$10,000 to Abbie Green.' The following morning 'Honest Abe' sent for Jayne again. 'I told you I didn't know what I should say,' he said with a twinkle in his eye, 'to the rascal who would steal that letter and bave Congress act on Now, I've made up my mind what to say. You go down to No. - Street, gat Abbie Green, take her down to Chase at the Treasury, and don't you let her go until she gets that money."

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And that is a girl ! And what is a girl?

A riddle whose meaning nomortal can guess: With "No" on her longue when her heart would say "Yen!"

Half artful, half simple.

Half pout and half dimple. Whose eyes would betray what her lips would re-Dress

And that is a girl!

BLANCHE TRENNOR HEATH, IN Harlem Late.

Completed Proverbe. "A fool uttereth all his mind," but that's nothing. The pains of mind surpass the pains of sense, when one has no sense

There's no snake without fire," but often those who call attention to the smoke have started the

"Who has love in his heart has spurs in his sides" and wheels in his head. "He that takes a wife takes care," unless he takes

care first "No one ever repented of baying held his tongue What, not when be was thirsty, and the question

was "What's yours?" "From saving comes having," but not as quickly as it comes from grabbing at everything in sight.

"Tis deeds must win the prize," unless they fall into a lawyer's bands. "Man wants but little here below " and that little somebody else gets.

Many a true word spoken in test is taken in deadly earnest. -L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, IN The Era.

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### Some New Lincoln Anecdotes

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ham Lincoln. They have been obtained as a result of the most painstaking research and their trustworthiness is

### LINCOLN AND HIS BOYS.

It was a frequent custom with Lincoln, this of carrying his children on his shoulders. He rarely went down street that he did not have one of his younger hora mounted on his choulder, while another hung to the tall of hie long coat The antics of the boys with their father, and the species of tyranny they exercised over him, are still subjects of talk in oringfield. Mr. Roland Diller, who was a neighbor of Mr. Lincoln, tells one of the best of the stories. He was called to the door one day by hearing a great noise of children, and there was Mr. Lincoln striding by with the boys, both of whom were wailing aloud. "Why. Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" he esked. " Just what'e the matter with the whole world," Lincoln replied. "I've got three walnuts, and each wants two."

# LINCOLN TO THE JURY

Mr. T. W. S. Kidd says that he once heard a lawyer opposed to Lincoln trying to convince a jury that precedent as superior to law, and that custom made things legal in all cases. When Lincoln arose to answer him he told the jury he would argue his case in the same way. Said het 'Old 'Squire Bagly, from Menard, came into my office and said, 'Lincoln, I want your advice as a lawyer. Has e man whet'e been elected justice of the peace a right to issue a marriage license?" I told him he had not: when the old 'squire threw himself back in his chair very indignantly and said: 'Lincoln, I thought you was a lawyer. Now Bob Thomas and me had a bet on this thing, and we agreed to let you decide; but if this is your opinion I don't want it, for I know a thenderin' sight better, for I have been 'squire now eight years and have done it all the time.

HOW LINCOLN EARNED HIS FIRST DOLLAR "Seward," he said, "did you ever hear how I carned

my first dollar?" "No," said Mr. Sewn

"Well," replied be, "I was about eighteen years of age, and belonged, as you know, to what they called down South the 'scrubs;' people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there; but we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I had got the consent of my mother to go, end had constructed a flat-boat large enough to take the few barrels of things we had gathered to New Orleans. A steamer was going down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings they were to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new boat, and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve It in any part, when two men with trunks came down to the shore in carriagen, and looking at the different boats, singled out mire, and asked, 'Who owns this?' I answered modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you, said one of them, take us and our trunks out to the eteamer? 'Certainly,' said I: I was very glad to have the chance of earning something, and supposed that each of them would give me a couple of bits. The trunks were put in my boat, the passengers seated themselves on them. and I sculled them out to the steamer. They got on board, and I lifted the trunks and put them on the dock The eteamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out, 'You have forgotten to pay me.' of them took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw It on the bottom of the boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifig. but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day; that by honest work I had earned a dollar. I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time

The above extracts are taken from Ida Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln" which is compiled on an entirely new and

of Lincoln\* which is compiled on an enterry conjugate plan conjuga

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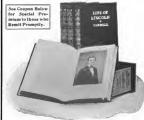
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# Coming Events.

Pebruary 10-13.—The United States Canners' Association and the National Canning and Machinery Supplies Association will hold conventions at Milwanker, Wis.

February 11. The National Clothiers' Associa-tion will hold a convention at Baltimore.

Pebruary 12.—The League of American Sport-men National Assembly will hold a conven-tion at Indianapolis.

February 18-20 - The American Newspaper Pablishers' Association will hold a conven-tion at New York.

February 22. The Zion Baptist Church, Na-tional Conference at Washington.

Pebruary 25-27. - The National Congress of Mothers will hold a convention at Washing-

The National Educational Association, partment of Superintendents, will hole convention at Chicago.

# Current Events.

### Foreign. SOUTH AMERICA

Jauury 30. The Colombian Government war-essels return to Panama after an indecisive engagement with the Liberal feet, thirty miles southwest of that city; the Liberal vessels when fired oo took refuge under the projection of land batteries.

February 1. - The Colombian Liberal General Herrera larbids steamship lines running to Panama to transport government troops or

Presideot Castro relterates his refusal to per-mit the landing of M. Secrestat at La Guay-ra, in reply to fresh protests from the French consul there.

February z.-J. Santos Zelava is inaugurated President of Nicaragua for his third term at Preside. Managua.

SOUTH ATRICA January 28.—L'eutenant-Colonel Du Moulin and eight men of a British force are killed in a fight at Abraham's Kraal, Orange River Colors

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS

January 27. Bishop Farley, of New York, and ex-District Attorney Philbin, of this city, are received by the Pope in Rome.

The Kalser's birthday is celebrated with en-thusiasm at Berliu.

January 28.—It is admitted by Mr. Halfour in the House of Communs that Holland has made proposals to act as mediator in settling the war to bouth Africa. Saotos-Dumont makes two successful trials of biasir-ship at Monte Carlo.

January 20.-Dr. Kuyper, the Putch premier, confirms the statement regarding peace overtures made by Mr. Balfour in the House

of Commons The Socialists win a seat in the Reichstag from a district in Sasony, the tariff, which their candidate opposed, being made an Issue.

January p. A free fight between Catholic and Socialist Deputies occurs on the floor of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. January 31.—Two hundred and ten Japanese

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BATH CABINETS

soldiers lose their way in a storm on the island of Hondo and freeze to death. Mr. Brodrick introduces a supplementary army estimate of \$5,000,000 in Parliament, bringing the cost of the Boer war for the year up to \$25,000,000.

February 1.—The Emperor, Empress, and Em-press-Dowager at Peking receive the women and children of the foreign legations; the first monthly instalment of the Chinese in-demnity is paid.

February z.-Count Leo Tolstoy is again seri-onaly ill.

Prince Henry leaves Berlin for Kiel, whence be will take his departure for the United States.

The International Chess Tournament opens at Monte Carlo,

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

OSORIUS.
January 27.—Swate: A long debate on the Philippine question, in which many of the leaders on both sides take patt, is precipitated by Senator Dubois, who wished to have General Wheaton censured for a recent Interview given out at Manila.

museview given out at Manila.

January st. "The Philippine stafff bill is debated
upon, in which Senators Sponer, Lodge,
Hewerdige, Teiler, and Ciliman take the Lodge.
Hewerdige, Teiler, and Ciliman take the ConCommerce and Labor is passed; Mr. Sponer
Commerce and Labor is passed; Mr. Sponer
Canab bill, giving the President surviviry to
choose between the Panama and Nicaragua
routes.

-Senator Callom speaks on treaty-making power, holding that reciprocity treaties can be made without the consent of the House.

January 3.—Senator Hoar's resolution provi-ding for a constitutional amendment respec-ting the Presidential succession is adopted. Senator Tillman speaks on the Philippine tariff bill.

House: The permahent census bureau bill is passed.

January 31.-Senate: Senator Morgan speaks on the Philippine tariff question. House A resolution for an investigation of the treaty-making power is adopted.

Pebruary 1. House: A bill to prevent the sale of fire-arms, opium, and liquor in the New Hebrides is passed; eulogies on the late Rep-resentative Brosius ate delivered. OTHER DESIRESTIC NEWS.

January 27.—Six persons are killed and about one hundred injured by an explosion of dy-namite in New York city.

January 20. Admiral Schley's appeal to Presi-dent Roosevelt is made public. The trustees of the Carnegie Institution beld a meeting in Washington, at which Mr. Car-negie presented the deed of gift of \$10,000, 000, and officers are elected.

The birthday of President McKinley is ob-served in many places.

January 10.—The Navy Department replies to Admiral Schley's appeal, holding that he did not exercise command at Santiago, and is not extitled to credit for the victory.

Pebruary s. Ex-dovernor Shaw of lows takes the oath of office and assumes the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.

February s.-Six thousand employees of the American Woollen Company are affected by the strike against the two-loom system. AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

January st. - Philippine: A despatch from Ma-nila tells of the sufferings of Captain Porter's marines in Samar; several eugagements are reported.

January 30.—It is asserted in Manila that the outlook for pacification of the Philippines everywhere outside of Samar has never been more favorable.

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tirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

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White-Right Pieces

K + O +: S: + n + R + s + : n + B + r +: + R + S K4147 Pal 166. White mates in two moves

# Problem 638. By W. I. FUNK.

8; 4 Q 3; 8; 1 P 1 k 4; 1 P 6; 3 B K 3; b7; 8. White matea in two moves.

### Problem 630.

Composed for THE LITTERRY DIGEST By H. W. BARRY, Boston, Mass. Black-Two Pieces.



White-Eight Pieces

B + B + 1 8; 1 P 4; 2 R 2 S 2; 4 k 3; 8; K 4 P 1 White mates in three moves.

# End-Game.

By E. H. B. V. WOLLDERO N

7 k; 5 b pr; 4 K 3; 93 b 3; 1 p 3 S; 3 B 4;

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# The Literary Digest

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### BRITISH, DUTCH, AND BOER INTENTIONS TOWARD EACH OTHER.

WHY did the Netherlands Government make a request of the British which it might have known would be refused? The request was made in a spirit friendly to the Boers; but was it friendly to Great Britain? Why do the Boers keep up the fight? Why does Great Britain insist that the Boers can sue for peace only through Lord Milner, whom they detest above all other British? These are some of the questions that are being asked by the American newspapers. The New York Press speculates on the motives of the Netherlands Government in the following year.

"Peace proposals' is hardly the term for the request, on heal of the Boors, made by the Druch and declined by the British Government. That which was asked was simply that Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds should have the social pleasure and politico-military advantage of conferring with Generals. De Wet and Botha under safe conduct from the enemy now in possession of their common country. There was no picige, nor scarcely a suggestion, thus peace proposals would be the result of the grant suggestion, thus peace proposals would be the result of the grant even expected the least abatement by the Boers of their demand for complete independence.

"From this it would scarcely appear that the Dutch Government really loped to promote peace. Probably the most chariment really loped to promote peace. Probably the most charitable conclusion is that it felt called upon to do something to appeace public sentiment in Queen Wilbelmina's domitions, and so made a proffer of a sort of good offices which it felt could not be repudiated by those for whom it acted. But a less friendly critic might remark that it desired to put the British Government at a disadvantage in the forms of international public opinion by approaching it with a form of proposal which it knew was doomed to declination in advance."

Some light is cast on the British and Boer intentions in the following comment by the Baltimore Sun:

"There seems to be no doubt that the British Government intends to exact unconditional surrender from the Boers and to make no terms at all with these gallant men. That is the policy advocated in Parliament by perpenentatives of the Government; that is the spirit which animates the government press. The Boers may indeed be in dire straits, but they have made such a determined resistance to British aggression and are so bent on retaining their judependence that it is possible they may conclude to fight to the last extremity rather than accept Britishs sovereignty. Under Lord Kitchener's proclamation, issued in September last, the Boer leaders, like Steyn and Schalkburger, Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, will be exiled from South Africa as soon as they fall into the hands of their enemies. These men have nothing to lose by continuing the war, while it is possible that the Indefinite prolongation of the conflict may secure them better terms than the British are now willing to offer. Men of this type, who have fought with unsarpassed bravery against overwhelming odds, can not be expected to consider favorably a demand for unconditional surrender."

The New York Times thinks that England ought to make it easy for the Boers to sue for peace, instead of making it hard. It says:

"The Boers in South Africa have already been notified by Mr. Chamberlain that if they want peace they must apply to Lord Milner for it. Now. Lord Milner is particularly detested by the Boers as, in the language of Lonis Botha, "a declared enemy to the Afrikander race." It does seem that even to Mr. Chamberlain his punction might appear one proper to be waived in the loop of securing an otherwise satisfactory peace. But one of the strangest, and to us one of the weakest, points of Lord Rosebery's program was his sustaining this particular contention of the content of the property of the strangest and the summary of the summary

#### A GERMAN THRUST AT ENGLAND'S FRIEND-SHIP FOR US.

THE official declaration of the British Foreign Office in Parliament a few weeks ago that the British Government had "every reason to believe "that "France, Germany, and Russia" were behind Anstria in her intervention scheme in 1898, and that it was defeated by British refusal to join in it, has elicited a counter-deliverance from Germany. Last week the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung published an article understood to be from the pen of Professor Schiemann, of Berlin University, and confirmed by "a high official" in the German Government, declaring that after the collective note of April 7, in which a general hope was expressed that a peaceful solution of the Spanish-American difficulty would be reached, the British ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, as the "high official" says, "proposed a second collective note, declaring that armed intervention in Cuba would be unjustifiable." This proposal, we are told, was defeated by Germany. The Kreuz Zeitung relates the story as follows:

"When England, April 14, through her ambassador, proposed a new collective note, in which the Powers should declare that Europe regarded America's armed intervention in Cuba as unjustifiable, the other ambasadors telegraphed to their home governments asking for instructions. The step failed through Germany's positive refusal. This gives, as it appears to us, a picture essentially different from the English legend. A fortnight later war was declared.

"Afterward, in June and July, while the United States was making great progress in the Philippines, England actively true to induce the Spaniards' commission in England to ask for peace proposals, for to no Power was the American encroachment in the Pacific more annoying than to England. The above is the

historical connection of events. We hope that, in giving the same, we have thoroughly exposed the absurdity of the English legend,"

The American press do not seem to be greatly concerned about these conflicting claims. The New York Press calls the German story a "bit of historical povel writing," and the New York Times declares that "no American believes it." The London correspondent of the Associated Press says he has" the highest official authority for denying the story." The New York Evening Post, however, thinks the controversy has reached the stage where the statements of "High Officials" and "One who is in a Position to Know" are not enough, and that nothing but official documents will be believed now. The Spanish Foreign Office last week gave out some of its correspondence with its ambassadors in European capitals just before the war, but, as the New York Journal of Commerce says: "The official correspondence made public by Spain sheds very little light on the diplomacy that immediately preceded our war. It sheds so little light that the action of the Spanish Government in giving out the despatches requires some explanation. Spain solicited intervention at all European capitals, but the despatches of the Spanish ambassadors embodying the replies of the various ministers of foreign affairs convey little except civility."

#### PROGRESS OF THE CUBAN TARIFF FIGHT.

THE Washington correspondents seem to agree that the prospect of a reduction of the tariff on Cuban sugar and tobacco is improving, and many of them predict the early emactment of a law providing substantial help for the island. The most notable feature of the contest last week was the firm stand for reciprocity taken by Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut. Connecticut is a tobacco-growing State, and as the Philadelphia Press (Rep.) says, the Senator "is a lifelong protectionist whose orthodoxy and fidelity can not be challenged." "He is also one of the half-dosen most influential leaders in the Senate," says tho New York Evening Pest (Ind.), "and in this capacity his support of Cuban reciprocity is of the first importance." The Senator stated his views to the New York Tethune's Washington correspondent as follows:

"I am a protectionist, and have been so mach so that I have been called a partizar. I am as strong a protectionist now as



Another similar declaration that has attracted notice was made last week by the New York Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting. The attendance of members was large, the papers say, "and the passage of the Cuban report was by a practically unanimous vor, after a free discussion." The resolutions advocate "a substantial reduction of the tariff duties upon Cuban sugar and tobacco" for the purpose of relieving the "distress and suffering" on the island, because such a course is demanded by "every consideration of honorable dealing," and because it will "not only have most beneficial results in improving coaditions in Cuba, but will also advance the commercial interests of the United States."

On the other side the Honoluln Star says:

"While it may seem as if the United States owed something to Cuba, as a fact she has done eaough. An immense amount of blood and treasure has been poured forth to free Cuba from the Spanish yoke. There is certainly no reason upon earth why we should throw down our tariff bars to the manifest injury of our own industries in order to put money into the pocked or greedy Cabans and still greedier speculators, Jew and Gentiles from various lands, who have looked upon the President's message as a certain harbiager of a golden harvest from a cheap barvain.

"As far as the interests of Ilawaii are conceraed they are diametrically opposed not only to free Cuban sugar but to any modification of the tariff in favor of Cuba. We have been passing through a serious crisis, and are now in a fair way of weathering our storm, but cheap Cuban sugar would mean a very serious blow to us. What attitude our delegate in Congress may take upon this question no one knows, but as it sixilal to the interests of the Territory that Cuban cheap sugar should be opposed, judging from previous experience Delegate Wilcox will be advocating free Cuban sugar, as he has been advocating free leprosy from every State in the Unio."

CURA owes a great deal to America, and with characteristic thrift America is preparing to collect.—The Detroit News.



"IT IS MAGNIFICENT, BUT IT IS NOT WAR."

~ The Brooklyn Eacle.



DOVE OF PEACE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

UNCLE SAM (to Governor Taft): "That's the darnedest-looking dove I ever saw."

— The Chicage News.

#### REFLECTIONS ON ROYAL "FLUMMERY."

PRINCE HENRY'S coming usefu, the appointment of our cumbassy to King Edward's coronation, and the report that Miss Alice Roosevelt will attend the coronation and be treated like a princess, have stirred up some picturesque remarks in a few of the American papers on the propriety of American "Kotowing" to royalty. "The republic of the United States," says the Washington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post," noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post," noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post," noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post," noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post, "noght to hold its dignity too high to perfect the Machington Post," noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post," noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post," noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post," noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post," noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post," noght the Machington Post, "noght the Machington Post,



FAUGH!

- The Denver News.

mit any element of its citizenship to make a holy show of itself simply because a man or woman of royal descent is going to visit our shores." "The fuss and feathers about the arrangements for the Prince have been nauscating to right-minded Americans," declares the Philadelphia Times, and it goes on to say.

"When these funny busybodies make so much sir over the coming of a person of the royal blood, how can we expect even the royalists themselves not to smile at our democratic boasts and republican pretensions? In reality the visit of Prince Henry to Washington has no more importance in itself than the visit of a President's brother to Berlin. We recall that Almer McKinley went to London when his brother was President, but we failed found the newspapers giving more than a few lines to the event of the property of the property of the property of the Britons crowded to great him, and royality was not at the dock when he carried his own satched down the plants."

The Indianapolis Journal and the Washington Tomes remark that Prince Henry can see at home all the military and naval displays, social functions, and brilliant ecremonial that he cares for, and that he would probably get more pleasure and profit from a study of our people in their daily pursuits. The evening of opera to be given in the Prince's honor in New York gave rise to a discussion that has provoked no little comment. The committee in charge of the affair proposed to reserve five of the parterre boxes in the center of the horseshes for the royal party, but were met by the objection of one of the owners of the boxes, who refused to given ph its box suless given one equally a segod. He expressed his views in a newspaper interview in the following language:

"The whole matter of a royal lox is a neceo of snobbishness. It is contrary to the principles of democracy. The President of the United States does not have a royal box when he goes to the opera, but sits in an ordinary box just as the rest of the people in the theater do. I would not object to giving up my box for any reasonable purpose. But this plan is merely to entertain a snip of royalty, and the committee halo no right to go ahead and say they were going to use our boxes before asking our permission."

Several newspapers indorse these sentiments. The Hartford

Times, for instance, thinks that "there is probably no harm in having such a reminder given to the New York emertainers of Prince Henry that democracy is going to continue to exist in this part of the world for several years to come." The Philaderlian North American, too, believes that many Americans will agree with these views, and it calls the demonstration that New York is preparing for the Prince "sheef flusheyism and intolerable foollshness." The opera rumpus has been settled by giving the objecting box-owner another one just as good.

It is in the same vein that a number of newspapers receive the reports that the Prince is bringing a rifle to the President as a gift from the Kaiser. Says the Salt Lake Heratd:

"Nobody in this country is insane enough to believe it would be possible to bribe our Chief Magistrate by the costlest of gifts. The Emperor of Germany hasn't enough money in all his dominious to make Theodore Rossevelt awere in hair's broadth from the course he thinks is right. It is the spirit of the act, therefore, rather than the net itself, which is at variance with our republican ideas and ideas.

"It would be just as improper for a President to accept a valuable gift from a trust magnate as to accept it from a foreign ruler. He has no right to become entangled with any individual or any nation who may at some future time want favors at the hands of the country. The good feetings now existing between the United States and Germany has no need for accentuation by gifts of whatever character. The visit of Prince Henry is sufficient evidence of the entente contailer. And besides, as the man said when he was enumerating his reasons for not killing a gentleman against whom he had a guidge: 'It's agin the law."

The newspapers which we quoted a few weeks ago as objecting to the special American embassy to the coronation have been still further aroused by a report from Washington, unofficial and unconfirmed, that Miss Alice Roosevelt will attend the coronation ceremonies, and will "rank with the princesses of the blood." She will "wear a tobe of royal purple," so goes the report, and



AMONO THE ENTENDAINMENTS TO BE GIVEN BY NEW YORK FOR PRINCE
HENRY WILL BE A BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH,

— The Indianapolis News,

"will be distinguished from the peeresses by additional bands of a proceeding would be "on transported thinks that such a proceeding would be "contrary to our sense of republican propriety," and The Irish Hurdt declares that the President under the Arman and the Arman

ward's anachronistic medieval circus parade." The Denver Times discredits the report, and says. "We do not think it would for a moment be tolerated by the President's good sense and robust Americanism."

A glimpse of the problems that are perturbing the minds of those who have charge of the coronation ecremonial is afforded by the London correspondent of the New York Tribune. He says, in a cable letter, that the preparations are "fraught with controversy," but that "it has been difficult to interest the King in the precedents relating to archaic religious forms, since he is preoccupied with the ceremonal side of a splendid court function unexamided for stateliness." The correspondent gives on to say.

"Several points have been decided. A communion office will be included in the coronation service, as in Queen Victorial's time. The anoisiting of the King and Queen will also take place. The King will wear a lines shirt, and over it one corresponding to the following the place of Queen victorial in modifying this portion of the ritual. Queen ellisabeth was the last monatch to be anoisited with other shares as the last monatch to be anoisited with other chrism, the latter fluid consisting of three perts—oil, cream, and balsam—each having a symbolic significance in the ancient, coronation ritual. The use of cirism as well as oil is strongly advocated by the extreme High Church men, but the matter has been settled, altho the King is reported to favor the Eluzabethan method.

"Another controversial question relates to the Archbishop of Canterbury's costume. Medieval precedent requires him to wear a miter. Archbishop Temple strongly opposed the use of the miter, and can not be convinced that it is necessary to do so, The Archbishop is taking a keen interest in all details of the ceremony, and is closely associated with the Bishop of Winchester, Earl Beauchamp, the Duke of Norfolk. and Sir Arthur Ellis in arranging a precise order of service, subject to the King's approval."

#### THE TRANSATLANTIC GRAIN POOL.

THE rumors that have been in the air for some time of the merging of the transatlantle steamship lines into a great combination, or trust, seem to have been justified to this extent, that all of the principal lines plying between the United States and England have agreed to maintain a certain schedule of grain freights. The schedule is said by grain-brokers in New York who have been interviewed by the daily papers to be a fair average of the rates paid during the past year; and if the lines hold to the agreement, it is believed that the stability in rates will prove beneficial to all who raise and handle grain, except the speculators. Says the New York Evening Post:

'It is quite incorrect to describe the raising of transatlantic freights, decided on by the companies vesterday, as the formation of a steamship trust. It is no more that than the restoration of rates by certain railways, two years ago, was the organization of a railway trust. The truth of the ocean-freight matter is that charges during the past year have actually gone below the limit of profit to a properly organized and properly managed steamship line. Tangible instances of this fact are not wanting. There is a well-authenticated case of a grain-shipper who found, last autumn, on the arrival of his American wheat at Bremen. that storage charges were very high, and who in consequence actually persuaded the ship-owners to carry the same cargo back from Bremen to New York, and back to Bremen again-all for less than the German storage charges for the period would have been. There have been other cases where as much as \$18,000 was paid as the price of canceling a contract for ocean freight room, entered upon by a shipper several months beforehand. Such instances prove the general truth. . . . . .

"The cause of last year's collapse in ocean freight rates was plain enough to every one. Along with the wast increase in the foreign trade of every important nation, during the period from 1896 to 1900, ship-building on an enormous scale had been in progress. Floating bertli-room, on the Atlantic particularly, reached proportions never paralleled in the bistory of the work In 1911 came a sudden and heavy shrinkage in the outside trade of every commercial state, not the least loss of all being the virtual disappearance of American corn, as a result of the harvest failure. From this point of view the decline in rates was method the outcome of the law of demand and supply. It is on those lines, in the long run, that the problem must be settled."

# SECRET OF THE AMERICAN WORKMAN'S SUPERIORITY.

THOMAS J. FENT'ON, a laboring man, attributes the superrority of the American workman to the rhythmic way of working which he calls "gail," rather than to trade-union restrictions in England. Writing in The Union Boost and Shore Worker (Boston). he saws:

"The branches of labor have been, in some instances, divided by a process of natural selection in a way to give a workman a steady routine of motions which are almost identically the same on each article which goes through his hands. When the movements necessary to perform his part form a series, every movement of which is in accord, they become rhythmic. An immense amount of jar and friction to the body is thus saved. Notice a rapid workman whose work is mechanical-he is gently swaving backward and forward or from side to side like a pendulum. He is, as it were, beating time for himself, and each of his movements comes in its proper place in the measure. His movements have a graceful, easy swing. It is 'clockwork.' His body has become accustomed to the rhythm; its motions have become more accurate; and the speed accelerates without effort on his part. He has become almost an automaton-almost unconscious that he is working. His mind wanders to other things, and yet he is turning out as much work as if he were carefully using his brain to direct his movements.

"If anything be added to his work which necessitates a new movement not in accord with his other ones, he loses his speed to no slight existin, and if a number of such motions be added, he will become a very slow workman. If workers can be made slow in this manner, they can be made rapid by pursuing the opposite course—by climinating, as far as possible, motions which hinder the acquirement of gait.

"This points the way to a scientific subdivision of labor to supersede the present more or less haphazard method."

Where "gait" is highly developed, as in the New England States, the foreign workmen have become equal in the competition; and the manufacturers in the Western part of the United States, believing that the New England worker's superior capacity in certain industries is due to superior skill, have brought Eastern workmen to the West to teach their quick way of working to the Western mechanics; but the New Englander has been found not so rapid as at home. The reason lies in the factory methods instead of in the men. The writer says in conclusion:

"The saving to the world which could be accomplished by using deliberately, instead of it haphazard, methods of dividing labor which allow the acquiring of 'gait,' would be as great as that made by some of our greatest labor-saving devices, since such methods could be applied to all kinds of mechanical labor, Machinery is being introduced to a large extent in countries which formerly made but slight use of it, but is often of small value in these countries because of the difficulty of securing rapid machine operators. 'Gnit' is the secret of rapid machine running, and, as more mechinery is introduced, and labor becomes still more subdivided, it will become a greater and greater factor in production. As competition becomes keener, and the nations become more equal in the use of motor power and machinery, it may decide many an industrial battle.'

<sup>&</sup>quot;HAXT you got anything to may?" they queried after adjusting the know under the gentleman hores-their e.a. "Yer." he replied, costly, "I have." Well, we will give you just five minutes, said the leader, taking out his watch. "What I want to say is this? began the lift-faced wretch, caimly?" the includes the think that that thop made by Schley had a strategial may be a supplied to the strategial of the strategial pulled. "The Nyracus Hersda" very of lega; he most best it left backs and pulled. "The Nyracus Hersda".

#### MR. SHEPARD TELLS WHY HE LOST.

E DWARD M. SHEPARD, the defeated Democratic candidate for mayor of Greater New York, attributes his defeat chiefly to Mr. Devery, the former deputy-commissioner of police, and Mr. Jerome, the present district-attorney of Manhattan and the Bronx. But for the appointments of Michael C. Murphy as police commissioner and William T. Devery as his first deputy, we are told, the mayoralty election of 1901 would have ended differently. Writing in The Atlantic Monthly (February), Mr. Shepard, after consuming considerable space in explaining his position four years ago and that held by him in the recent campaign 691%

"Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of Chief Devery's former career as captain, inspector, and superintendent of police under the bipartizan board, or of the public sentiment that put him on the defensive from the outset, it is certain that the power wielded by him in the Borough of Manhattan, as practical head of police during the few months before election in 1001, aroused against himself, and, what was far more serious, against the party which, whether rightly or wrongly, was held responsible for his incumbency, an enormous and intense public feeling. With singular fatuity, under skilful goading by the press, he indulged, until the eye of the election, in crude utterances which strengthened the impression of his abuses and oppressions, His very



EDWARD M SHEDARD Defeated Tammany Candidate for Mayor,

Mr. lerome:

nunciation which came from the press of the city was started by Bishop Potter, who said that "nowhere on carth " did there "exist such a situation as defiles

and dishonors New York City." Then followed the committee of tifteen, which, according to Mr. Shepard, "did valuable service by keeping the

energy - that most useful single quality, after honesty,

in the hend of a po-

lice force - seemed to possess a baleful

fury, exquisitely dis-

turbing to every person intelligently

concerned for Dem-

The flood of de-

ocratic success."

and his sensational raids and speeches. The promise of a firm and ppright administration made by the Democratic candidate, we are told, roused the Democratic majority, who thought that if the Democratic party was going to give reform, it would be a mistake to defeat the party. Toward the end of the campaign, however, this tendency was reversed. "This was the work of Judge Jerome," says Mr. Shepard, "who was the candidate for the important office of prosecuting attor-

ney in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx." He says of

moral issue before the community." Lastly came Justice Jerome

"At the last he became the hero or Prince Rupert of the campaign. Sounding the single note of a corrupt alliance between crime and the police force under the Democratic administration, he addressed his appeal to the simplest and strongest sense of morality. Better than any one else he adopted the text sternly given by Bishop Potter the year before. In effective, often rude, but often, also, most impressive manner, he produced the very deepest impression of his own truth-telling sincerity and utter conrage. He was followed and listened to as was no other candidate. He had the burning scal of a true crusader, and to that were forgiven what were deemed mere faults of taste. Near the end of the struggle his speeches became the dominant feature. Until then it was, during the latter half of the campaign, be-





WILLIAM & DEVERY

Copyright by Pack Bros WILLIAM T. JI ROME THE TWO MEN WHO BEAT LAMMANY, ACCORDING TO MR SHEPARD

lieved by most distinterested judges that the enormous advantages with which the Fusion had begun had been overcome, and that the Democratic candidate for mayor would be chosen by a narrow majority."

#### HOW SOME KANSAS FARMERS DEFEATED A TRUST.

AT about the same time that Mr. Shaffer and the Amalgamated Association were making their ill-fated attempt to crush the steel trust, a few farmers who lived in Solomon, Kansas, were trying to do a similar service for a grain-buyers' trust in that State, and with better success. The elevator-owners of Kansas, worried by the competition of the "track buyers," who owned no elevators, and by the competition among themselves, and with the purpose of correcting evils incident to the business, formed a state association. This association soon became nowerful enough, by its influence with the commission men in the cities and with the railroads, to shut out the "track buyers." and monopolize the business of grain huying. The farmers could not even ship their grain direct to firms in the cities. Mr. C. H. Matson, who tells about it in The Keview of Reviews, says: "If, by special effort, they secured cars, they discovered that when the grain reached Kansas City no commission firm would receive it until it had first sold to a local dealer, for fear of a boycott by the Grain-Dealers' Association. The farmer had absolutely no alternative except to sell his wheat to a local buyer or keep it in his bins. The profits made by the so-called trust dealers were onormous. It is related that one western Kansas buyer made a net profit of \$1,500 on twenty carloads of wheat in three weeks. and he had an investment of only \$1,000."

Soon after the association got to running nicely, however, several grain syndicates began to do business in Kansas, and they found that the trust formed by the elevator men was just what they wanted, so they bought out or forced out the various local dealers until they controlled the situation, and "some of the first to suffer from the encroachments of the syndicates were men who had been active in the organization of the State Grain-Dealers' Association." The farmers sought relief from the logislature in 1901, but without result, and in the spring a state convention of grain-growers was called to consider measures for fighting the trust. The convention appointed committees and passed resolutions, but nothing adequate to meet the situation was done.

In the little town of Solomon, however, the farmers proved that the place had been well named. Mr. Matson says:

"The wheat market at Solomon in 1900 was controlled by three syndicates, one on each line of railway running through the town. An independent dealer who tried to do business in a form delevator was forced to the wall. When there was not forced petition, the syndicates paid 12 cents below the Kanasa Cityten price. The normal price was to cents below it is estimated that the excess profits made by the syndicates off the farmers of that one locality, last veri, reached \$15,000.

"The farmers who marketest grain at Solomon organized a coperative shipping association, with a capital stock of \$3,90, divided into shares of \$12,50 cach. No member could own more than sixteen shares, and the majority held only one share each. No stockholder was allowed more than one vote in meetings of the association, to matter how many shares held. This was to prevent any intrivial or corporation from securing a controltrary to its original purposes. An experienced grain-duyer was employed on a salary as manager of the business, an elevator was leased, and on June 15, at the beginning of the lartevest of

190), the elevator was opened for business.

"Under the by-laws of the absociation, every member is required to sell his wheat to the farmers' association, but a provision is inserted whereby he may dispose of it outside of the association treasury a rebate of one cent a busiled on all so sold. This provision is regarded at the bulwark of the association, and prevents the syndicate from foreign et out of business.

"Within two months after the association had opened its elevator, it had handled over 100,000 bushels of wheat, paying its members from seven to nine cents below the Kansas City price, although the normal price was to cents below, while the syndicate price was 14 cents below, a clear gain to the farmers of from five to seven cents a bushel. As a result, the syndicate received very little grain, and kept its elevators running at a loss. Soon after the farmers' elevator opened, one of the syndicates ordered the price advanced to a point that would make the farmers dissatisfied with what they were receiving at their own elevator and tempt them to bring their grain to the syndicate, thus keeping the farmers' elevator from getting any grain, which, under ordinary circumstances, would force it out of business. The syndicates had been paying 48 cents a bushel, but this one syndicate advanced the price to 55 cents, while the farmers' elevator was paying 52 cents. Instead of attempting to meet this advance, the manager of the formers' elevator simply weighed the wheat for the farmers as fast as they brought it in, and then sent it to the syndicate elevator to be sold for 55 cents a bushel. The farmer then returned to his own elevator and paid in one cent a bushel of what he had received, thereby netting 54 cents, considerably more than he would have received had it not been for the competition caused by the farmers' elevator. The one cent a bushel received from this source not only paid the expenses of the farmers' elevator, but gave it a profit besides, so that the syndicate, in addition to doing business itself at a loss, actually paid the expenses of, and a profit to, the very institution it was endeavoring to destroy. The attempt was soon given up, and at the end of three weeks the syndicate had locked its elevator and gone out of business at Solomon,"

The Solomon association, victorious over the trust, did not stop with that. Farmers from other towns began bringing their wheat to the Solomon elevator, till the association was handling wheat for farmers in six counties, and Solomon became an important grain-shipping point. Then the association decided that the commission men in the cities, with their grain exchanges and gambling in futures, were superfluous, so the association worked up a direct trade with the mills, saving the middleman's profits and realizing a high price by conscientious care in keeping the grade of the wheat up to representation. The association has also completed arrangements by which it will slop much of its wheat to cooperative societies in Germany direct, saving middlemen's profits all along the route and chiminating "all board of trade speculation and manipulation from the market." The State Association of Grain-Growers will try to carry out the Solomon plan on a large scale, but, says Mr. Matson, "past experience seems to indicate " that the farmers "are far too numerous to be bound together in an effective organization of large proportions."

# NET RESULTS OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

THOMAS MOORE expressed the belief many years ago that "Disguise our bondage as we will." The woman, woman rules us still," and it was nearly ten years ago that the men of Colorado voted to throw off the disguise and to give her the ball-to. The sensational predictions made by both sides in the suffage controversy have now been tested by time, and it is found that both were wrong, "for the ballot in the hands of woman has neither unsexed her, nor regenerated the world." That is the conclusion reached by Mr. William Maeled Raine, who writes an article in The Chantanguan on woman-suffage in Colorado. He savs

"It has not regenerated society nor abolished political corruption. It has not even prevented bloodshed at the polls and made the election of had men impossible. The time-serving politician and the ward-better have not become ineligible for public preferment, nor has there been in any way a tremendous influence for good brought to bear upon the electorate. As a short cut to the millennium woman-smffrage may be counted out as a failure, for even upon moral questions the line of political cleavage in the woman vote is as decided as among men. In point of fact the skip of state amorent to sail on in much the same way as before."

The problem presented to the Colorado politician is not an easy one, for the woman with a ballot in her hand seems to be as "uncertain, coy, and hard to please" as one without. A diagram of a ward politician's maneuvers in his efforts to eatch the "lady vote" would not lack interest. Mr. Raine says on this point.

"It is the testimouy of political bosses that the woman vote is more of an uncertain quantity than that of the men, that it is more largely controlled by the emotions, and that it can not be depended upon so surely along party listes. They are agreed, too, that the vote of women in conventions is more easily manipulated than the vote of men, and that this is due not so much to inexperience as to feminine vanity; that generally speaking the women are more anxious to determine the right, and less . able to do so, not so much by reason of inexperience as on account of an inherent fundamental difficulty of sex. The actual party workers are not generally the best classes of women in the . community. Like the men, they are in politics for what they can get out of it. This was, of course, to be expected, and simply parallels the experience of our political conditions everywhere. Women of a certain type are in politics, just as men of the same type, for their own personal advancement."

But considerable positive good has resulted since woman entered the political arena.

On the whole, the private character of office-seckers has been of a higher type than before, owing to the close scrutiny of the Civic Federation and other women's organisations, which have induced conventions to besitate in nominating a man of pronounced immorality or unworthiness. The emphatic reluthe given at the last election to a very befiliant but profligate politician should make clear to party managers the inexpediency of such nomination.

"The newly moused interest of women in civic affairs has manifested itself in other ways, in the grenter cleanliness of streets, in the city park improvements, and especially in the care, ventilation, and artistic decoration of school buildings, The women members of the various state boards have done good work in furthering the interests of their charges. This has been notably true in those boards relating to the care of the criminal and panper classes, manifesting itself in the more efficient management of the female wards of the State and in the improved conditions of the state institutions generally. The Industrial Home for Girls is a shinling example of this. It would seem not only the part of justice, but also of wisdom, to give women a fair representation on the governing boards of those institutions in which they have naturally a special interest, such as charitable and reformatory institutions for gorls, women, and boys, public schools, and coeducational state universities. The development of the girl both in early life, and later during the four impresisonable college years, can hardly be secured along the best lines escured along the best lines escured along the best lines escured along the direction of their lives entirely in the lands of their lives entirely in the lands of the lines of the lines

"The fear that woman would flood the public offices, or would take in any way an undue part in puble life, has not been realized in Colorado. Since the political enfranchisement of women there have usually been three members of that sex in the Colorado legislature, but at the present time, owing to a mistake of othe nominating conventions, there is but one. The only demonstrate on the state ticket conceded to a woman is that of superintendent of public instruction."

Chicago Anarchists and Prince Henry,—In an artiele in our columns two weeks ago Free Swiety (Chicago) was coupled with Frethett (New York) as entertaining feelings hostile to Prince Henry. A letter from Mr. A. Isaak, Sr., the editor of Free Swiety, assures us that this is a mistake. He says:

"Had the accusation appeared in any other publication, we would have passed it without notice; but The LITERARY DIGEST



CHICAGO ANARCHISTS GEITING READY FOR THE PRINCE, AS IMAGINED BY THE DES MOINES Leader.

is usually so fair and accurate that we feel sure you have done us an injustice quite unintentionally, and take this occasion to correct your error.

"We will add that we, in common with the Anarchists generally in this city, are utterly indifferent to the subject of the Prince's proposed visit."

White Illiteracy in the South,—Some of the Southern papers show considerable feeling over the large number of white illiterates revealed by the census reports. About twenty-one per cent, of the population are enrolled in the common schools, a much larger percentage than the North Atlantic States can show; but the proportion of illiterates is nevertheless discouragingly high. The Atlanta Continuous saves.

"There is no more hamiliating fact that an intelligent Southern man has to face than thus, that among the white people of the South we have as many illuterate men over twenty-one years of age as we had fifty-two years ago, when the census of 1850 was taken!

"Make every allowance that may please on account of the Civil War and its consequent impovershiment of our people, and yet this depressing fact is not explicable on any grounds creditable to the white people of the South. To say that we have not had at least within the thirty years of our public-school enter-

prises since 1870, opportunity and means to improve the educational status of our white people is to claim an excuse that agnores facts and outrages common sense.

"This ignorance of reading and writing, the two primary, exessions of the automatic either, to which we now refer, exists among the white men of the South who have come to full age, to citizenship, and all its privileges, since the Cotton Exposition was held in Atlanta in 1851. These figures we write about do niculate children or negroes. They speak their condemnation alone upon the growness) somet of knothers men, the ability tores interests of our civilization and society depend.

"It is useless to parale figures showing how much we have spent on schools, how many schools we lave, and how many new fasts and tiddlesticks we have imported into them from the hotleds of Boxton 'cuichalt' "the fact remains that in proportion to our white adult male population in the South we have as many men who ean not read and write as we had fifty years ago. That is a mean-looking, measly fact that can not be wiped off the

"Our sister States of the Sonth may deal with this deplorable situation as they may elect, but surely it is time for Georgia to get down squarely to the work of correcting our educational system in a way that will work a continuous reduction and practical disappearance of this larve volume of illieracy.

"We need to go down to bed-rock in this matter in Georgia and sacrifice much in the lines of ornamental instruction for the great end of wiping from the rolls of our white citizenship the stigma of abnormal illiteracy that now degrades it."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

DICK CHOKER says he expects to be buried in this country. What! Again?-The Washington Fost.

AT latest reports from Colombia, President Castro was still trying to get control of the Government. - The Philadelphia Ledger.

Exglant's war expenses have now been reduced to \$22,500,000 a month. Economy leads to wealth. - The Philadelphia Ledger.

ORE beauty at least about Santos Dumont's air-ship is that it can be operated without risk of tunnel disasters. The Washington Star.

GREAT BRITAIN refuses to accept the intervention of any foreign power,

particularly a power with as small a navy as Holland's.—The Chrisgo Netri.

If Cuba raises any polar bears no objection will be made to reducing the duty for her benefit. The native polar bear interests are not well organ ised.—The Detroil Free Posts.

A RAYLHORSE named Death is winning nearly every race he is entered in One of these days some wise horse-own-

er will introduce an animal named Taxes, and then there will be a race worth seeing.— The Baltimore ilmerican.

THE question has been asked whether a man can be a Christian on \$5.00 per week in these days a man who would fry to live on \$5.00 per week would probably be an angel in a very short time. The St. Louis Marror.

SINCE Lord Roseber is troubled to find a name for his north-he might come from among our American books. Either "The Minister's Charge," "The July or "Tarry Thom Till I Come," will fit his present position in the gital politics pretty well - The New July Minister of the Minister of the July Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the July Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the July Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the July Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the July Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the July Minister of the Minister of the Minister of the July Minister of the M



HAS MISS STONE BUEN HELEASED UNCLE SAM: "She has, abe hasn'i, she has, she hasn't, she has......"

- The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### DOES MUSIC INCITE TO CRIME?

THE view is generally taken that music is a refining influence in society and that a wider musical appreciation would be conducive to higher morality. At least one famous novel, however, -Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata"-is based upon the opposite assumption, and it has often been maintained that the morals of musicians are lower, rather than higher, than those of the rest of the community. Mr. Henry W. Stratton, a writer in The Arena (February), admits that "many criminals are five musicians," and proceeds to a consideration of the causes of this anomaly. There is one class of criminals he says, whose knowledge of music extends no further than the popular songs of the day, and whose associations with such songs have always been of a questionable character. It is not difficult to analyze the psychology of such, for they "absorb only the sensuous quality of the music and cannot really be morally improved by it, because the quality does not contain the necessary musical ingredients to lift them to a higher plane of entotion." Mr. Stratton

"It cases where the melody is good and would of itself awaker refining impulses, it frequently happens that the words with which it is connected produce precisely opposite effects; indeed, the words of a song are much to blame for the demoralising indusence of it. Again, popular song rhythms are calculated to spur only the lower emotions. Is a tune catchy? Its charm lies largely in its rhythm. Take the songs composed in rag-time; the synopositions that form their principal feature give rise; to jerky rhythms, and these act upon the nervous system of the listener at unexpected and nunatural parts of the measure. The result is that the entire being is thrown into a succession of unbalably into a control one of the measure. The result is that the entire being is thrown into a succession of the high control of the measure. The result is that the entire being is thrown into a succession of the high control of the death of the control of the high control of

Turning to a consideration of the character of the world's most skilful musicians and singers, Mr. Stratton inquires: "Why has their art done so little to build up their moral fiber and make them true men and women?" He replies:

"Broadly speaking, the same cames operate here as in the first class considered. Quality and rhythm still play an important part, but their influence is more subtle. The darlings of society have learned to be musically voluptions. Acquaited with all the luxuries of sound, susceptible to every gradation of tone, every modulation from key to key, and every possible rhythmic effect, they yield without question to the sway of all-kinds of music and are consequently unable to resist the nervating tendencies of their art: they are simply mastered by musical sensation."

The writer gives some specific illustrations of the "enervating" tendencies of music. "One that may be mentioned," he says, as producing a deleterious effect upon the moral nature is that voluptuous slide from one tone to another called portamento- a slide to which singers and violinists are much addicted. It is the acme of sonorous luxury, induces languor, and suggests to the mind a relapse from moral discipline," Another source of enervation is the inordinate desire for bizarre effects, whether accomplished by raising the pltch for the sake of brilliancy, or by introducing all kinds of "luxurious intricacy." "The musician," declares Mr. Stratton, "literally becomes the music he produces, and grows fastidiously lavish in his tastes and habits. He loses his moral poise and sinks into the musical vortex where crime waits to suck him down and complete his moral disintegration." Still another source of weakness is the excessive use in Instrumental works of chromatic passages, both melodic and harmonic. On this point Mr. Stratton says:

"The history of chromatics shows that when first employed among the Egyptians, during the twenty-first and tweuty-second

dynasties, their influence was decidedly detrimental to the morals of the people. At that time the treble finte was invented, and because of its chromatic capabilities it superseded the harp and lyre in popular favor. The effeminacy and licentiousness of the age were reflected in its music, and the orgies conducted at the then capital of Egypt, Bubastis, were celebrated by hundreds of thousands to the accompaniment of myriads of these flutes. After the twenty-sixth dynasty, under the Ptolemies, the music of Egypt reached its lowest ebb. Every man in Alexandria was a skilled flute-player, and even the kings were very proficient upon this amorous instrument. It is a singular coincidence that, with the change from the diatonic harp to the chromatic flute, the dissolute days of Egypt began. Certain it is that music relaxes its strict and rigid character when chromatically treated, and this laxity when carried to excess tends to weaken moral sinew."

But while certain forms of music exert an enervating and immoral influence, Mr. Stratton holds it to be equally true that other kinds of music help to strengthen the moral sense. In order to serve this end, however, there must be "a moral rectitude in the relations of musical tones." Such moral rectitude, declares the writer, "exists in folk-songs, and in all simply constructed melodies whose tone intervals are chiefly diatonic." He concludes:

"The perception of moral truth can come through no broader channel tian that of music; for, as Browning says, 'there', channel tian that of music; for, as Browning says, 'there', it is the soul's armor; it is mail of sound, and tones are the links. He who is wrapt in this flexible but impenetrable envelope of sound may defy all the pressures of being. I say 'wrapt,' because, in our to be proof against those immoral tendencies which assail us on every side, one must wear music next to the very vitals—must not like a garment, and let the tones sink around and clasp the life-centers in a soul-tight embrace."

#### LOWELL'S APPRECIATION OF HOWELLS.

FROM the very opening of William Dean Howells's literary career Lowell's critical sense enabled him to foretell correctly the high rank to be attained by his young friend, and there is no doubt that Lowell's suggestive and stimulating criticism has been a considerable factor in Howells's development. In The Methodist Review (New York, January) Viola Price Allen throws some new light on the relations existing between these two famous men of letters, her excerpts from Lowell's letters being of especial interest at this time on account of the recent publication of Mr. Scudder's biography of Lowell. As early as 1860 Howells received the following advice from his more experienced friend: "Don't print too much and too soon: don't get married in a hurry; read what will make you think, not dream; hold yourself dear, and more power to your elbow! God bless you!" Then followed a postscript: "A man may have ever so much in him, but ever so much depends on how he gets it out." The same month Lowell sent a letter of introduction to Hawthorne, in which Howells is referred to as a fine young fellow who had written several poems in The Atlantic, and this commendation was added: "If my judgment is good for anything, this youth has more in him than any of our younger fellows in the way of rime." In December of the same year Lowell wrote Howells a letter full of warm-hearted encouragement, saying that he thought his poem "really fine," and was glad he was making himself "scarce"

"That is not only wise, but worfdly-wise too. It gave me agreat pleasure to make your acquaintance, and to find you a man of sense as well as genius—a rare thing, especially in one so young. Keep fast hold of the one, for it is the clue that will bring you to the door that will open only to the magic password of the other."

The high-water mark of Lowell's praise is found in a letter of September, 1869:

"I have a great mind (so strong is the devil in me, despite my

years) to give you an awful pang by advising you not to print your essay. It would be a most refined malice, and pure jealousy, after all. I find it delightful, full of those delicate touches which the elect pause over and the multitude find out by and by -the test of good writing and the warrant of a reputation worth having. As Gray said of the remances of Crébillon fils. I should like to be on a sofa all day long and read such essays. You know I would not flatter Neptone for his trident-as indeed who would, that did not toast his own bread?-but what you write gives me a real pleasure, as it ought; for I have always prized in you the real element, not merely in your thought, but in your way of putting it. And one of these days, my boy, you will give us a little volume that we will set on our shelves, with James Howell on one side of him and Charles Lamb on the other -not to keep him warm, but for the pleasure they will take in rubbing shoulders with him. What do you say to that? It's true, and I hope it will please you to read it as much as it does me to write it. Nobody comes near you in your own bue. Your Madonna would make the fortune of any essay-or that pathetic bit there in the graveyard-or your shop of decayed gentilitiesor fifty other things. I do not speak of the fone, of the light here and shade there that tickle me.

Lowell's last letter to Howells was written in much the same spirit, and contains the following reference to a criticism of his

"How could you doubt that I should like anything you wroteeven about nyself? I am, perhaps, leas able to judge what you have sent me, because I am loss intimate with my own works than with those of other people; but I was altogether pleased that you should have found in them the motive for saying pleasant things about me."

# THE SUPPRESSION OF D'ANNUNZIO'S "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI,"

THE character of D'Annunaio's new play, "Francesca da Rimin" (see Tit Literkart Dioxer, December 21), and the reception accorded to it by the Italian public, critics, and authorities, preent many novel-and seusasional features, and have aroused keen interest in the dramatic circles of Europe. That Madanne Eleanora Diose's appearance in a tragedy which competent critics declare to be one of the masterpieces of Italian literature should have been greeted by a great audience with "lisses and eat-calls" is in itself difficult to understand. That D'Annunzio's drama was subsequently suppressed "on grounds of morality" by the Roman cenor seems less difficult to understand when we recall that his "Trumph of Death" met with similar treatment in this country. In the current issue of The Erra (Philadelphia), Mr. Henry F, Keenau explains that the extraordinary diseaged of every principle of dramatic art showing

promise to make every line of the poem historical; he had put in the months of the characters the archaic language of the epoch, the early Remaissance. The most entitivated among the auditory couldn't comprehend the dialog, my more than the

most enlivated among us could comprehend the meaning of the dialog in Chancer's Canterbury Tales, were they set on the stage as they are written. D'Annunyou has enemies as well us admirers in the patria, and the first night's audience seemed about equally divided among those who went to praise and those who resolved to damn. Both factions were, however, surprised; those bent on damning, at the incoherence of the play, and those bent on applause at the strange ineptitude of the author

"The five acts of the play dragged out from half after seven until after two o'clock in the morning. The the verse breathes the passionate pathos of D'Anningio's most admired work, he seemed to count more on the minute fidelity of the scenist to historical properties than to the thrilling action of the drama. The dia-

log of the first act,



MME. FLEANORA DUSE AS "FRANCESCA DA RIMINI."

Courtesy of the theater (New York).

broke down at its first discharge; as the denouement of the scene was contingent on the success of the bombardment, the curtain was rung down to the music of jeers and cat-calls. Now while the furies of war are carried on in the rear, Francesca and Paolo occupy the available part on the front of the stage, reproducing that memorable scene drawn by Dante; the sudden dawn of the long shrouded love, the embrace of death; the lip to lip that was to madden the furious Malatesta. Fine as were the phrases, delicate and searching as was the shading of sense and melody with the Juliette rhapsodies of Francesca, the scene to the audience was little more than dumb



CARICALURES OF DUSE

CALURES OF DUSE.

by those who undertook the staging of the play was in no small degree responsible for the storm of disapproval with which it was greeted. He writes:

"Whatever the literary merits of the text, the audience was unable to comprehend half that was uttered by the immense dramatis persona. The poet had adhered too strictly to his

show, as the thrilling combat in the wings and on the rear of the stage diverted the eye and deadened the voice."

Duse and Salvini "lost in one night the standing won by years of artistic effort," hampered, as they were, not only by the crudities of stage management, but by the nature of the dialog. "Such license of speech and innendo as the French stage, or worse, the dramas of Beaumont and Fletcher, never ventured, "declares Mr. Keenan, "stupefied the dilettante dames of Rome."
The theatrical manager strove to limit the action to make the drama viable, but D'Annunzio refused to "desecrate" a line or scene. After fortnight of picturesquely stormy vicjasitudes, this "rhapsody of crotic idealism" was probibited by the Roman authorities.

The fournal des Débuts (Paris) declares that "the very choice of the subject plqued Italian curiosity," and continues:

"D'Annunsio made up his mind to transfer the Francesca da Rimini episode to the stage. To take up such a subject, immortalized by Dante and already put on the boards by Silvio Pellico in a tragedy still popular, seemed like a wager and all were eager to acknowledge its success. We shall surprise no

one by saying that the somewhat audaeious nature of the undertaking was just the thing to draw D'Annunzio ou."

The Kreuz Zei-

The Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin) says:

"Ever since the great actress, Eleanora Duse, formed a sickly weakness for Gabriel d'Annunzio and his neurotic lyrinium the two have played into each other's hands. They have been more and more swaved, apparently, by the dream of a resurrec tion of classical Lat-Around the in art pair of them has formed an impenetrable circle of silly admirers and Latinical jingoes. These worshipers have held the pair so firmly under the spell of their own



THE PROGRAM OF THE PLAY. Courtesy of The Theater (New York),

wisions that any attempt to enlighten them must come to nought."

Of the literary construction of the drama the Rome Tribuna
says:

"The tragedy derives its action and its atmosphere from Dante's poem. In a fervent impulse of Dantesque religion, D'Annunsio essayed to unfold and interpret, in all its varied, complex, and profound detail, the epusied in the fifth cant of the Inference. He essayed at the same time to recreate the historical atmosphere in which alone the actions and the passions of the personages could be again invested with their true significance and their true value. . . D'Annunish introduces a new element into his tragedy—the ordered for fire, the evel of purification before willingly surresidering herself to the course of lower.

Mr. William Archer, the English dramatic critic, who witnessed the first-night performance of the play, pursounces it "a great drama and a magnificent addition to modern Italian literature," and says further that "a comparison with Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Paolo and Francesca' merely serves to throw into relief the characteristic merits of each tragedy." In an elaborate analysis of the two plays in The Parl Matl Magazine (Pebruary) he declares that Mr. Phillips's play is a "tragic diyll," whereas D'Annunio's should rather be called an "historic tragedy." Mr. Phillips's girl-Francesca "gildes passive and almost unconscious to the fate"; D'Annunio's womanFrancesca "succumbs to it in an agony of mingled scorn, resentment and passion." The English critic goes on to describe the Italian play in terms of highest praise, maintaining that in its "masterly" and "wonderful" treatment it is "well worthy of its great original."

To great original.

D'Annunio refused to accept the verdict either of the Roman public or the Roman censor, and carried the play into the tother Italian cities, where it met with a much more cordial reception. According to the London Academy (January 25), the play was performed without let or hindrance in Naples and Florence, and drew "conrmous houses." In both of these cities of the day of performance," and "on the second representation at Thorence the anthor was called before the curtain four times at the close of the third act." D'Annunio announces his intention of bringing the play to this country next October, with Duse and Salvini in the leading rôles.—Translations made for The Litteract Dieses.

# DEVELOPMENT OF LITERARY CRITICISM IN FRANCE.

SO great has been the development of the French critical spirit during the ninetenth century that it is often claimed that literary criticism in France has become the most authoritative and influential in the civilized world. Mr. Edward Wright, in an article on this subject in The Contemporary Review (January), maintains that French criticism is entitled to this high ranking not only by its catholicity, but by the cooperation and continuity of its schools. "For many years," he says, "Paris has been the exchange for the transactions of European literature. Ideas, and above all literary ideas, originating in Russia, in Norway, in the English-speaking countries, in Italy and in Germany, can hardly be said to be universal until they have been distributed in France." He continues:

"In comparison with the more general qualities of mind which other nations have displayed during the extension of culture in the nineteenth century, the inordinate development of the critical faculty in all departments of intellectual activity in France may at first sight appear inexplicable. Yet with the easy wisdom that comes after the event, one can now say, on reviewing the characteristics of the purest types of French genius, that this development was bound to occur whenever circumstances were favorable. The common quality that unites the work of Montaigne, Pascal, La Fontaine, Saint-Evremond, and Voltaire with the work of men of such different aims as Rabelais, Bossuet, Molière, La Bruyère, La Rochefoucnuld, Montesquieu, and the Encyclopedists, is the critical faculty in its outward or introspective play, The satirist applied this spirit of discernment in humorously exaggerating the abuses of his time; the great bishop applied it in theological science and historical work; the playwright, the character-writer, the artist in epigram, to Society; and in the eighteenth century, the power of alert and piercing criticism was gradually withdrawn from the work of creation into matters in which its dominion over the other properties of the mind is more easily cognizable.

Touching lightly on the achievements of De Staël and Chateaub: and, who were esseutially interpreters of English and German literary standards, and of Vilemain and Nisard, "the real founders of modern French critical methods," the writer proceeds to a consideration of Sainte-Beuve, one of the most famous of the French critics. He save:

"Saite-Beuve had no system; it was one form of vanity that disainte-Beuve had no system; it was one form of vanity that of gently, who had been a few of gently, who had been a few of gently, who desired the property of the waste for the control of the work of the waste for the wast

wished to be certain of entering wholly into his work, could be interrogated on too many subjects or in too many ways. White meropated on too many subjects or in too many ways. When was his religious belief? How was he moved by the spectacle of nature? How did he conduct himself with regard to work with regard to work of the manuary. The was the poor with regard to make the properties of the properties. To none of the answers to these questions was Sainte-Beuve indifferent when he was studying the author of a work of literature in which all the author of a work of literature in which all these matters had a part. By little and little, with the help of a thought sainted and state with the work of analysis was lost in the work of creation: the portrait moved and spoke—if was as many the was and spoke—if was as many.

After Sainte-Beuve came Scherer, who "criticised with equal force, luedity, and precision the masterpieces of Germany, Italy, and England "; Montégut, who "wandered in the by-paths of English literature and studied the modern writers of England and the United States"; and M. de Vogié, who "introduced the great Russian authors to the cosmopolis of letters." A much greater figure, however, than any of those was Taine, "the Hobbes, the Hume, the Macaulay, and the Huxley of his age," "During the last thirty or thirty-five years," remarks Mr. With, "every department of intellectual activity in France. has been pervaded by the spirit of Taine." He says further:

"Taine, in his history of English literature, proved himself to be more a poet than a man of science, and more a hero-worshiper than an historian. Shakespeare, he admitted, broke his framework to pieces. The works which he should have calmly analyzed and resolved, as a chemist would a compound, he described with enthusiasm and rhetorical eloquence. These outbursts, nevertheless, do not make him entirely abandon his theories. They only interrupt the statement and application of them ; and the scientific intention is sufficiently in evidence throughout the work to lead him into estimates far more thoroughly incorrect than any that can be found in the essays in English literature of Sainte-Beuve, Scherer, Montégut, de Rémusat, and other eminent French critics. In spite of these defects, however, Taine's history, by its masterly arrangement of large masses of material, by its iridiscent and arresting style, by its force of statement and penetration of judgment, became and remains one of the literary masterpieces of France."

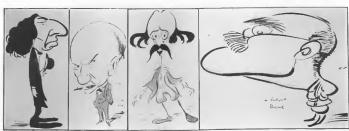
From the brilliant galaxy of living French critics, which includes M. Brunetière, M. Bourget, M. Faguet, M. Rod, M. Anatole France, and M. Jules Lemaitre, the writer-selects M. Faguet as being, within the limits he clearly defines for himself, "the clearest intellect in France." M. France is described as "the most benevolent of cyuics and one of the most delightful of writers," while M. Lemaitre "has more conservativeness at heart, and yet on the surface exhibits more vivacity and a more glittering play of roguish malice and subtle wit." Mr. Wright makes the following estimate of M. Brunetiër's work:

"M. Brunetière, despite his vast erudition, which I suspect to be encyclopedic in two meanings of the word, is not, as a literary eritic, sure, illuminating, suggestive, or engaging. His chief work on French literature explains with fulness and ingenuity its author's dogmas, predilections, and distastes. It treats at length the periods of comparatively unproductive transition, because, however uninteresting they may be, it is usual to describe them in matters of natural history or physiology! After giving in the form of notes a bibliography of each writer, and asking a vast amount of unauswered questions about the works, M. Brunetière uses the literature of his country as a thread upon which to string his generalizations with reference to the spirit of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, the incarnation of the Teutonic spirit in the feudal system, the Reformation, and the transition of Europe from the 'homogeneous' to the 'heterogeneous,' In real literary criticism the history is below the standard which one would expect from a French critic of the third order. Mr. Brunetière in fact appears to me more a German than a Frenchman."

A striking feature of the development of the critical spirit in France is found in the fact that most of the French novelsus of the day have been literary critics. M. Zola, M. Bourget, who sassiled him, M. Rod, his former disciple, M. de Vogië, M. France, and M. Lemaitre, are all instances of this. Criticism has become, in fact, in the words of one of its most brilliant masters, a kind of novel. To quote M. France: "It is the last in point of date of all the forms of literature, and it will perhaps end in absorbing them all. It is admirably adapted to a very civilized society, rich in memories and with long traditions. It is particularly appropriate to a world of curious, well-informed, and polished people. In order to prosper it supposes a greater general culture than all the other kinds of literature, and for its development it has required an epoch of absolute intellectual freedom."

# RUSSIAN WRITERS ON THE FUTURE OF THE NOVEL.

In Noncluding a review of the serial fiction in the current periodicals (in Russia nearly every novel of importance sees the light first in a magazine), the literary critic of the Rousskye Bogatistro, a leading monthly, asks: "What has happened to Russian kellis-lettres? Why has our fiction become so colorless, vapid, devoid of originality and power?" Even the youngest



ISRAFL ZANGWILL

THUMAS HARDY

HALL CAINS

RUDYASO KIPLING,

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS AS CARICAŢURED BY MAX BEERBOHM.

-From The Pall Mall Magazine.

novelists seem to have lost their hold on life and character, Gorky himself being accused of mere reiteration of previous themes

Gorky has been interviewed, and he has expressed certain ideas which are regarded as remarkable even for so bold and realistic a novelist as himself. He is represented as saying :

"It is difficult to write fiction nowadays. I am not aloue in experiencing this; Tchekhoff [an older and talented novelist] has expressed the same feeling in talking to me. The democratic readers grow rapidly in numbers, and they demand the clear, simple style and a few definite situations which might be laid at the foundation of a new view of life. One can not get rid of the idea that our fiction, our stories, are no longer needed, and that what is needful in place of that is a sort of compound of fiction and didacticism, a new form which would enable one to deal directly with things that interest and absorb the general mind.

The new readers, the democracy of the world of letters, Gorky declares, will not waste time on mere art or amusement. Answering certain objections to his own delineations of Russian character, be says:

"I have been reproached for giving little attention to the mysticism of the Russian people; only recently M. de Vogüé remarked that I was not reflecting national ideas at all in my works, and that I was not writing like one living in Russia, But what am I to do when, in truth, in the new elements of the Russian people emerging into conscious life mysticism is gradnally disappearing; when in these great questions they are seeking simpler and not more complex solutions, and the more comprehensible these answers are, the more readily are they adopted, The new elements are strongly idealistic, with a stock of fresh, pure idealism; but this is all concentrated on the question of human, social relations, on the solving of the problem how to live. Just at present certain advanced writers are propagating idealism, and they seem to fear that the rise of democracy will endanger culture and the hard-won fruits of civilization. What error! They do not realize that there is more idealism in the masses than in their own selves, and that, in fact, it is from the great national source that they are drawing their own idealism,

The task of writing for these earnest, idealistic, simple, and persistent seekers after truth is very difficult, Gorky repeats, and the old style of the novel has ceased to respond to the new mental and moral needs. A writer in the Novoye Vremya, dealing with the future of the novel, reaches the same conclusion and predicts the extinction of this form of imaginative literature. In Russia, he insists, the novel will die sooner than anywhere else in Europe. His argument, long and rather disconnected, may be summarized as follows:

Take the greatest novels ever written. What are they? Demoustrations by means of images and invented characters of certain theses. Science and the stern reality of life are bound to destroy the novel. It is ont of harmony with the scientific and materialistic spirit of the age. It is dying a natural death. The more industrial and strenuous a nation is, the fewer novelists has she; only the backward, the passive, the visionary peoples produce great novelists. In America, for example, the art of novel writing no longer exists; there are numberless novelists-journeymen, writing to order and for money, but this is not to be elassed with literature. .

The fable, the national tale, the folk-song have died. Why not the novel? It, too, is subject to the law of evolution. It has seen its acme, its highest point, and is on the decline. No more Goethe and Schiller for Germany; no more Tourgeneff and Gogol and Dostoievsky for Russia. We have humorists and realists galore, but we have neither humor nor realism. Poetry, too, is gradually dying. Life is becoming harder and more prosaic, and there is little room for illusion. Science can not die; religion can not die; but so-called "literature," as represented by novels and poetry, will disappear,

The writer declares that every nation finds its highest and best expression in one or a few writers, and then becomes dumb and sterile in a literary sense. England was completely mirrored in Shakespeare, and she can never again attain that plane in poetry and the drama. In the advent of Decadentism-an appropriate name-there is the most marked symptom of the death of poetry. In the novel, art has degenerated into crude, hackneyed imitation or into didactic treatises on sociological problems. There can be no revival, but only further decay and extinction .- Translation made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

#### THE BOOK BAROMETER.

"HE booksellers' and librarians' reports for the month ending January 1 show but few changes as compared with the lists of the two preceding months. 'The popularity of "The Right of Way " and "The Crisis" does not appear to be waning, and such books as "Kim" and "The Eternal City" are still in great demand. We quote the appended lists from The World's Work (February) :

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BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.
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<ol> <li>The Right of Way-Parker.</li> </ol>	17. Amos Judd-Mitchell.
z. The Ruing Passion-Van Dyke.	18. The Making of an American

4 Lavarre-Cathern ood 19. The Purtien of Labor - Wilkins, 5. The Man from Glengarry-Conpo. Biennerhauset - Pidgin.

21. The Veivet Glove Merriman. 6. The Crisis-Churchill. ss. Up from Slavery-Washington. 2. Lives of the Hunted-Seton. 23. The Life of R. L. Stevenson-Bal-

8. Marietta - Crawford. four. 9. Kim-Kipling. 24. The History of Sir Richard Cal-

to. D'ri and 1-Hacheller. mady - Malet 11. Cardigan - Chambera. 25. Tristram of Blent-Hope 12. Circumstance-Mitchell. s6. Wild Animals I Have Known-

12 The Hepefactress-Apon. Seton 14. Granstark-McCutcheon. or. A Lily of France-Mason. ss. In the Pog - Davis. . Count Hannibai - Weyman 16. The Eternal City-Calne.

#### 30. Farm Rhymes-Riley. LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

1. The Crisis-Churchill. 17. Circumstance-Mitchell.

so. The Tory Lover-Jewett.

z. The Right of Way-Parker. 18. The Helmet of Naverre-Runkle. a. D'ri and 1 - Bacheller. to The Tribulations of a Princess -

4. The Eternal City-Came so. A Sailor's Log-Evana s. Lazarre-Catherwood.

6. The Cavalier - Coble. 21. The Puppet Crown - McGreth. 7. Kim-Kipling. 22. The Tory Lover-Jewett. 8. The Man from Glengarry-Con- 23. Allce of Old Vincennes-Thomp-

nor. 9. Lives of the Hunted Seton,

84 Tristram of Blent-Itope 10. Graustark - McCntcheon. as. The Making of a Marchioness 11. Cardigen-Chambere.

Barnett. 13. The Ruling Passion-Van Dyke. s6. Truth Dexter-McCail. sy. The Life of R. L. Stevenson - Bal-

13. Life Everlasting-Pieke 14. The Benefactress-Anon. four. 15. Blennerhauset-Pidgin 28. Marietta-Crawford. 16. Up from Slavery-Washington. 29. J. Deviin : Boss-Williams.

an Tarry Thou till I Come - Croly. The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list

compiled by The Bookman (February), are as follows

1. The Right of Way-Parker, 4. The Ruling Passion - Van Dyke.

z. Lives of the Hunted-Seton. The Crisis-Churchill 3. The Cavalier-Cable, 6. The Man from Giengerry - Connor,

NOTES. The Edinburgh Review, founded by Sidney Smith and Francia Jeffrey, will celebrate its hundredth anniversary with the April number.

THOREAU'S hut in Walden's wood, which is some distance beyond the Emerson estate, is still shown as one of the interesting spots of Concord. His finte, which was said to be of so sweet a tone as to charm the birds and squirrels, is in the possession of a sculptor who resides in New Bedford.

THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, whose death is reported from London, was the oldest of all the Royal Acedemicians. He exhibited for sixty-seven co secutive years at the Royal Academy (thus constituting a record), and his pictures of cattle are world famons. Cooper lived on a pleasant homestead near Canterbury, where he'kept a large stock of sheep and cattle as "models." An art school, which he founded in the old cathedral town, adjoins the house in which he was born, ninety-nine years ago.

THE Paris Figure is authority for the following story : "A fine old man sion in the Latin Quarter, containing many mural pictures by the celebrated Fragonard, was rented by an English lady whose sense of decorum was so greatly shocked by the pictures that she had them covered with white canvas. The next year she was succeeded by another tenant of more robust constitution, who removed the canves and found nothing but defaced walls. The modest miss had taken the pictures in England ! "

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

THE advantages to be gained by operating farm machinery electrically are set forth in Science Hustric by M. E. Dicudonné. The writer advocates the installation of central stations in farming districts, to supply a number of neighboring



AN ELECTRIC THRESHING MACHINE

farms with current for power, heating, and lighting. M. Dieudonné refers to the increasing importance of electricity in industrial operations, and asks, How can this new source of power be applied to the operations of the farm? He answers as follows:

"The industrial application of electricity is now becoming so general that this form of energy is playing a more and more important part, and is exercising on our civilization a more powerful influence than that of any force known.

"In dividing the mechanical power between different machines there is a choice, speaking generally, between two methods: "I, A single motor can be installed which by gearing or belt-

ing will run all the machinery.

"2. The current from the generator may be led to a central distributing station where it will be divided into as many cir-



ELECTRICITY IN THE DAIRY.

cuits as there are separate motors, each operating a separate implement. . . . The choice between these two solutions depends at once on economic considerations and on the facilities for work at the disposal of the farm. "Among the machines to be employed there are some, such as root-cutters, separators, etc., that require great speed. This may be obtained by making the transmission pulleys of sufficient diameter. . . . We may imagine that all work now done by hand could be executed more quickly and better by machinery. Thus electricity can be applied to the sewing-machine, to devices for cleaning and blackening larness, for polishing and cleaning tools and cutting-instruments, to ventilators, pumps, mills, and to a multitude of other ness. Of course it will play the foremost

part in the lighting of the house, and of yards, stables, and barns. The danger of fire, which is so great in barns and stables where lamps or candles are in use, will be avoided. Insurance companies will thus reduce their rates, which is an indirect measure of economy due to the use of electricity.

"The water from well or pond will be raised to an elevated reservoir, and its pressure will be utilized to distribute it throughout the farm buildings; it will serve for watering and even for irrigation if it is in sufficient quantity; it will make it possible to extinguish a fire at its outset. Other machines will also find application—elevators, circular saws, haycutters, forge and cider-presses.

"Electricity is also used for the speedy production of heat. . . . Electric heating is susceptible of nu-

merous applications in domestic work, as in boilers, flatirons, and the cooking of food. The heating of rooms can not be done economically by this method, at least unless there is at our disposal a cheap source of energy in considerable quantity.

"If a large number of farms should combine to set up a single central plant, there would of course be less expense in the first establishment of the system, and each one's share of the running expenses would also be less,"—Translation made for Tue Litters that the state of the

#### ROYAL INTERMARRIAGE AND ROYAL HEALTH.

PERSISTENT tumors that King Edward's health is failing.
or at least that the receut deaths of his brother, the Duke
of Saxe-Coburg, and his sister, the Dowager Empress of Gernaus, have made him apprehensive on his own account, lead
The Medical Areas (February 1) to say a word editorially about
the general health of the royal families of Europe. Says the
writer:

"Some of the radical English and Irish papers have recently suggested that at least the predisposing cause of the illnesses which are so common in the royal families of Europe at the present time is their utter disregard of the great law of nature that discountenances the marriages of near relations. Ordinarily such remarks night be passed over with the reflection that political bins ensity led to the assumption of general truths from particular instances. Mr. McCarthy, whose intimate acquaintance with contemporary history is well known by the many readers of this relative of the ordinary of the second of the s

"To Americans generally it will, we think, come as a distinct surprise to learn on Mr. McCarthy's authority that with the exception of the King of Sweden, a descendant of Bernadotte, whom Napoleon raised from the ranks and later made king, there is not a single important ruler in Europe who is not descended from Mary, Queen of Scots. In "Macbeth," which was cended from Mary, Queen of Scots. In "Macbeth," which was L1, the first Stuart ruler of England, Shakespeare puts into the mouth of the witches this prophery to Hangue, from whom the Stuarts are by tegend descended: 'Your children shall be kings.' Even the most obsequious of courtiers could not have anticipated how literally true this compliment to the Stuarts through King James was to prove. It is certainly a curious historical fact that the dynasty of the Stuarts, 'in many ways the worst dynasty,' as Mr. McCarthy says,' that ever ruled over England,' should have left so many descendants among the reigning houses of Eutrone.

"Meantime there is for the student of medical antihropology the spectacle of a series of inbreeding intermarriages that demonstrates the dangers and effects of marital consanguinty. Perhaps the lesson of the necessity for exercising more care regards the relationship and other qualities of marital partners are gards the relationship and other qualities of marital partners may thus be taught by example, if it can not be enforced by the legal measures that are now so commonly suggested. In a word, the history of the present reigning families of Europe is an open new blood is not without the present reigning families of Europe is an open new blood is not without the present reigning families of the original twice tendencies of the original stock. The lesson may be learned better from a 'horrible example' than from the cold logic of statistics on the subject."

#### DEVELOPMENT OF SONG IN BIRDS.

SOME interesting observations bearing on the propensity of hirds to acquire new methods of expression in song are contributed to Science (January 31) by Prod. W. E. D. Scott, of Princeton, whose investigations on bird-song in capitivity were noticed in these columns recently. Professor Scott treats the subject under three heads: first, the disposition of wild birds to interpolate new phrasing into their song, or to acquire new songs; second, education of expression, by direct teaching in confinement; third, the propensity of caged birds to imitate sounds voluntarily. He says of the first:

"Every trained field ornithologist discriminates individuality in song, and some have been so fortunate as to have noted wide and radical departures from what I have distinguished as the normal song. The slight variation from the normal is of to common occurrence to be dwelt on here. Saffeet to say that, most observers recognize degrees of excellence in the songs of wild birds of the same kind.

"Again, a few observers have heard wild birds imitate or produce no tool by the songs of other birds, but also the barking of dogs, human speech, and mechanically produced sounds such as and the treaking of a wheel, the hiling of a saw, and the like. In facility of the mecking-bird in this particular is traditional. A few other instances seem worthy of record.

"A cathird that nested in the immediate vicinity of my house in the season of 1900 reproduced the call of the whip-poor-will so perfectly that it was difficult to induce members of my family and visitors who heard the reproduction to credit the fact that it was not the whip-poor-will singing.

"The following case of a wild rose-breasted grosbeak talking is well attested. I quote from Emily B. Pellet, Worcester, Mass., in Bird-Lore, October, 1901, as follows:

"Early last summer, while standing on my back steps, I heard a thereful voice say, "You are a pretty bird. Where are yon?" I supposed it to be the voice of a parrot, but wondered how any parrot could talk loud enough to be heard at that distance, for the houses on the street back of us are quite a way of

the houses on the street back of us are quite a way off.

"'Almost before I had done laughing, the voice came again, clear, musical, and strong—"You're a pretty bird. Where are you?"

you?"
"For several days I endured the suspense of waiting for time to investigate. Then I chased him up. There he was in the top of a walnut-tree, his gorgeous attire telling me immediately that he was a rose breasted grosbeak.

"At the end of a week he varied his compliment to "Pietty, pretty bird, where are you?" With a kind of impatient jerk on the last you.

"He and his mate stayed near us all last summer, and the I

heard him talk a hundred times, yet he always brought a feeling of gladness and a laugh. "Our friend has come back again this spring. About May I

I heard the same endearing compliment as before.
"Several of my friends whom I have told about him have asked," Does he say the words plainly? Do you mean that he really talks?" My reply is: "He says them just as plainly as a

bird ever says anything, so plainly that even now I laugh whenever I hear him.""

Professor Scott writes as follows of the education of birds by man-the second division of his subject:

[February 15, 1902

"The bullfinch's ability to learn to whistly airs with great accuracy and precision, as well as the peculiar quality and charm of its voice, has arrested the attention of all observers and has been cultivated for more than a century. Few of us, however, realize that only wild birds hand-reared from a very early age are educated in this accomplishment, and it is worthy of special notice that wild bullfinches have little or no song, and may be compared with the European sparrow as a songster. Starlings are well known as birds susceptible not only of learning to whistle simple melodies, but as rivals of parrots in reproducing with great distinctness short sentences. Parrots are proverbial as talkers, singers, and whistlers. Canary birds have frequently been recorded as learning to whistle simple tunes, and there are a number of well-attested accounts of their reproducing with preeision short sentences. Jays, crows, and magpies also talk and whistle with great facility. The voices of jays in reproducing speech are particularly melodious and lack the peculiar phonographic timbre characteristic of most parrots and of starlings.

"Mention must be made here of the minos of India as on the whole the most receptive among birds in learning to talk, sing, and imitted all sounds of a mechanical kind. All these results have been achieved by education, that is, direct teaching with intent on the part of the human instructor.

Of the third part of the discussion, which deals with the propensity of caged birds to imitate or reproduce sounds voluntarily, the writer says

"No direct effort or tutention on the part of a human agent is a factor in this category. All but one instance that I shall adduce of this kind of ability have occurred in an experience covering some six or seven years with brids obtained in ways, and kept under conditions, that require brief consideration. These birds are all hand-reared wild species; birds taken from the nest when very young and raised by hand. As soon as such birds were able to feed and ease for themselves they were liberated in large rooms having as near freedom as confinement would allow. No observes what their swould do yl left to themselves and supplied with food and water. No effort was made to keep these birds from hearing the song of will birds out of doors.

"It will be sufficient for us to consider only the very marked acquirement shown by individuals among these birds, none of whose songs are quite normal. A number of the robins lave peculiar songs that in no way resemble wild robins' songs. I should call them invented songs, for lack of a better name.

"The wood thrushes' song varies much from the normal, but can hardly be regarded as invented or original.

"Cathirds did much mimicry of the songs of other birds. . . . . "One of a brood of red-winged blackbirds, a male, crows constantly for but two mouths in the year. The crow is an imitation of the crow of the common bantam rooster. . . . This is the only song this bird has.

"A blue jay reproduces the song of the cardinal so perfectly as to deceive any one. It is copied from a cardinal in the room, and distance and direction are not indicated.

"A European jay has learned from a cockatoo to say 'How do you do,' 'How do, pretty polly,' 'Pretty polly,' and some whis tles and calls."

Professor Scott also quotes from a correspondent the story of a duck latched out on a Wisconsin farm with thirteen turkeys by a hen as a foster-mother. "This duck followed the turkeys around and wavered a very long time before it went into the water, and it still minitest be turkey's most with its duck via. It sleeps under the turkeys roost at night, altho it is quite an old duck, and scorns the company of other ducks on the plantation." The writer goes on to say:

"In concluding, a word is necessary as to the probable reason why birds in confinement diverge from the normal in the habits of song. Presuming that wild birds are pretty constantly employed in obtaining a food supply, it would seem that they do not have much leisure. On the contrary, birds in captivity, with all their physical wants carefully looked after, have leisure and employ it in giving their attention to occurrences about them, particularly such as are accompanied by any noise.

"Of this factor of leisure among animals in confinement little is known, and a broad field is presented for those investigators who have opportunities in zoological gardens or, better still, in special laboratories equipped for this and kindred studies."

#### A VEGETABLE PARTNERSHIP.

I F we accept the conclusions drawn from a recent investigation by a French botanist, M. Nočil Bernard, there exists a curious connection between plants of the orbid family and a microscopic fungus that infects the soil in which they grow. According to M. Bernard, the seeds of an orbid are unable to germinate until they have been penetrated by this fungus, and hence the fungus does not exist. This, M. Bernard thinks, accounts for the difficulty of raising orchids from seed i- mossible in soil where the fungus does not exist. This, M. Bernard thinks, accounts for the difficulty of raising orchids from seed—a difficulty so great that it was once rated as an impossibility; and also for the fact that altho orchids produce a very large quantity of seeds, they are among the rarest of plants. The theory of M. Bernard is described in La Nature (Paris, January 18) by M. Henri Coupin, who writes:

"Most plants of the orbid family are propagated by tubercles that form at the base of the stem. These produce a large quantity of seeds, but it has been remarked that they either will not germinate or do so with difficulty and in conditions that whe been imperfectly determined. In a thesis presented to the Paris Faculty of Sciences M. Noël Bernard has endeavored to clear up this point. He arrives at the following conclusion: The rudimentary seeds of the orbids will develop only when a certain fungus has penetrated some of their cells: their germination can not take place without the action of this micro-organism.

"This fungus, an 'endophyte,' can be found in the youngest germinations, even those that have formed only a few cells. And as it does not appear to exist in the seed, it must come from the surrounding medium. Thus the infection of the soil must be one of the necessary conditions of germination of the seeds. The convinced of this, it is only necessary to recall the conditions under which cultivators have been able to introduce and acclimation or the seeds.

"The orchids have been introduced not by means of their seeds, but by slips, propagated from bulbs. It may be remarked that in this way there are introduced at the same time the fungi that surround the roots... The efforts of isorticulturists, the precautions taken to use only special soils for the cultivation, have resulted in acclimatizing the endophytes of the orchids as well as the orchids themselves.

"The remarkable fact is that the germination of the seeds, which was one regarded a almost impossible, has become practicable since the endophytes have been acclimatized. ... The method employed is to sow the seeds on the mossy surface of pots or baskets in which the adult plant lives. The roots of this adult plant, say the gardeners, make the compost 'bealthy' and render the germination possible. ... If now we remember that the roots are infected, and that the endophytes that they contain can live independently, as saprephytes, in the soil, it would appear that we have a right to conclude that the process is merely the process of the process in the work of the process in the soil is the work of the process are the

"The necessity of infection may aid us in understanding why the orchids, which produce seeds in immense numbers, are relatively rare in nature. A single plant of Orchis maculata can produce more than 6,000 seeds, and lecratin exotic orchids have more than a million to the capsule and as many as twelve capsules to each plant. If all these seeds should develop, the progeny of one orchid would be sufficient, in three generations, to cover the entire surface of the earth with a uniform coating of green. 'We do not know,' says Darwin, 'how so astonishing a rate of progress is arrested.' From what follows, it appears, nevertheless, that Darwin had been led to believe that the orchids are not protected against the dangers that threaten them

in the strife for existence, and that the young plants must be destroyed in great numbers. M. Noël Bernard thinks that this is not the case; young plants are manifestly rare in nature, and we seek in vain for the cause of their destruction. The truth is that an immense number of the seeds do not fall on soil infected by the species of fungus whose presence is necessary for their germination.

"Here we have a case entirely comparable with that presented by a great number of parasitic animals or plants that produce an almost infinite number of eggs or seeds, most of which are lost because they can develop only in very narrowly limited conditions. The infection of the soil, which is a constant condition of the life of the adult orchids, is also a condition without which the embryo of these plants can not pass beyond the state of developone and there are great presumptions in its favor, althou the palpable and irredutable proof remains to be discovered."—Translation made for Tus Latrasca Placts.

#### DOES ELECTROCUTION KILL?

THE question whether execution by electricity is really effective, or whether the victims are merely stunned by the current, to meet death later from the surgeon's knife at the autopsy, still occasionally provokes discussion. Electrical journals have often decided it in the negative, being apparently unwilling to acknowledge that an electric current can be other than beneficent. Interest attaches therefore to an editorial paragraph in The Electrical World and Engineer (January 25), in which it is stated that the death of condemned persons in the electric chair is not open to doubt. Says the writer:

"In the first place, it is a matter of mnfortunate expreience that occasionally persons are killed by accidental electric slocks. That is to say, they receive a shock and fall down unconscious. That is to say, they receive a shock and fall down unconscious, and from this state they never revive, so that in the course of a certain number of minutes or hours there is no doubt in the minds of the most unskilled observer that the person is dead in some cases, however, persons recover, either with or without the aid of assistants, such as artificial respiration and stimulation and stimulating animation several hours after loss of consciousness by drowning, has raised the question from time to time as to whether similar treatment can restore animation to the electrically shocked.

"As regards slocks accidentally received, efforts should always be made to resuscitate the unconscious victim of accident. The question as to whether he can be revived should be settled by tial, and failure not accepted until the aces is clearly hopeless. In the case of electrocated criminals, the conditions are entirely different. When a man receives an accidental shock the maccilar contraction usually tends to throw him violently away path through his body is neadly high. The current he receives is therefore, under ordinary circumstances, neither powerful nor prolonged.

prolonged.

"Under the conditions of electrocution, however, the current application is relatively both powerful and prolonged. In fact, it is sufficient, at least in some cases, to raise the temperature of the body appreciably, owing to couleae effect, and invariably trocutions that have been made since the existing New York State law went into effect, and the fulness with which the subject has been reported upon, there can be no question that the subject this bear reported upon, there can be no question that the subject this bear reported upon, there can be no question that the subject this bear reported upon there can be no question that the subject this bear properted upon there can be no question that the subject this bear of recovery before the autorys takes place."

Reported Electrical Consumption Cure.—Still another cure for tubercniosis is announced in the daily press. It is stated that Dr. T. J. Bokenham, a London surgeon, has obtained striking results by using high-frequency electrical currents. The patient lies down and a current at a pressure of 80,000 volts is applied for ten or fifteen minutes to the chest by means of a brush held a few inches from the body.

A despatch to the New York Herald (January 25) says:

"Dr. Bokenham's experience is that in very bad cases of con-

sumption the cough has been greatly reduced, night sweats have disappeared, the appetite has improved, and there has been greatly and great gain in weight and general health. So that even if the consumption had library and the second of the consumption had the second had been destroyed, it is certain their with their virules that they are had been much decreased; that they have been brought under control and that the patient has felt cured.

Commenting on this Electricity says.

"There would seem to be a doubt among the specialists as to whether the treatment affords a perminent cure or only a temporary exhilaration. In cases where the disease has not as yet obtained a firm grip, it might cure; but from wint the despatch says, the method of treatment does not apparently differ from several that have been tried in this country with questionable results so far as lasting cures are concerned. However, the London surgeon is apparently working in the right director even tho a permanent cure is not effected, for any discovery that will alleviate the pain and suffering and prolong a tubercupts patient's life for a reasonable period should prove a blessing to humanity."

The medical journals have not yet given an opinion on the merits of this reported method of treatment.

#### A WIDESPREAD POISON.

T HAT the country is flooded with n fatal and insidious poison not only dangerous to life but liable to cause total blindness if its victural live, as secreted by an editorial writer in The Medical Times (New York, February). This agent is wood alcohol, whose virulence as a poison has been atmost unsuspected until recently. It is an article of daily commerce, and is not only on sale in every drug-store, but is consumed largely as a solvent for variasiless and shellaes, for burning in lamps, for external applications, in the manipulation of extracts and escence—in fact, for all the purposes for which ordinary alcohols employed. It is no longer repulsive in taste and smell, for it is now so puritied and decolorized as to be readily mistaked now grain alcohol, while its cost is less than half that of the latter. Hence, too, wood alcohol is not infrequently swallowed as n beverage, and its use in this way seems to be increasing. Says the

"The quantity of this agent required for the production of toxic deflects has varied in different cases from half an oince to pint. Sometimes the trouble has been attributed to mere inhala-toxic tion of the vapor, while working Inside where caseks, with shade dissolved in wood alcohol, or from cleaning old furniture with a citoth saturated with the first contraction.

"Says Dr. Burnett: 'The clinical histories of all cases of woodalcohol poisoning reported up to the present time have a distinct likeness, and are not similar to those accompanying any other form of toxic amblyopia yet studied. In fact, from the clinical history and the appearance of the fundus we can predict with almost certainty in any particular case that the poison was wood alcohol, so consistent are its manifestations.

"According to Dr. Guss: 'The symptoms most usually observed in cases which did not prove fatal were those of acute gastro-entertitis, gastrie pains, vomiting, headache, vertigo, delirium, and more or less unconsciousness or semi-consciousness for a variable period; at the same time the pupils were widely dilated and there was a loss of vision in both eyes, generally complete within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. After a few days there was usually a gradual return of visual power to a limited extent; then there followed a gradual failure, generally resulting in permanent bilindness. . . In the fatal cases the symptoms of acute poisoning were more pronounced. Blindness was recognized as a feature in one-half of the fatal cases cited, and in three of the other four it may have been masked by unconsciousness.

The alcohol appears to cause inflammation of the optic nerve, as shown by the ophthalmoscope, accompanied by an affection of the retina in which the veins become twisted and filled with dark blood. Treatment seems to be of little or no avail, either in preventing or curing the disease. To quote again:

"The important conclusion is that the country is flooded with

a subtle poison even more dangerous to vision than to life itself, since, whenever a totic amount of word alcohol has been taken (and this amount, as already stated, may be very small), we must expect a blindness more of less compilete. The only means of meeting such a calannity is to prevent, as far as possible, the ingestion of the poison, by labeling it with the 'skull and hones,' and by informing the people, through every possible channel, of the highly dangerous nature of the drug."

Marconi's Debt to His Prodecessors,—At the annual dinner of the Engineers, where Nignor Marconi was a guest, the noted inventor, after making acknowledgment of his milebtediness to the work of his predecessors, mentioned specifically the names of Maxwell, Lord Kelvin, Joseph Henry, Professor Hertz, and Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Commenting on this, Harper's Heckly says:

"This is downright disingenuous. Signor Marconi is not ignorant of the history of wireless telegraphy; of it he might say, 'All of which I saw, and a part of which I was.' The names of the men who, far more than he himself, have made his recent trinmph possible, are known to him, all. Why, then, are the real workers, to whom he is indebted, passed in silence, and others, to whom he owes little-in one case nothing-set in large view? The existence of electric waves was predicted by Maxwell in 1864. They were actually discovered by Hertz in 1887. But neither Maxwell nor Hertz ever dreamed of utilizing these new oscillations to transmit signals. That idea came first in view with the discovery of the delicate coherer by Professor Branly, of Paris. Yet even he failed to catch sight of its tremendous possibilities. It was Professor Lodge, of Liverpool. who appears to have been the first, and it was he who rigged up the little tapper, or decoherer, which makes it easy to spell out words on a tape, just as with an ordinary Morse instrument. Professor Bose, the Hindu savant, also contributed his share. Perhaps he was the first to actually send a signal. The form of the sender, or oscillator, which Signor Marconi uses was devised by his countryman, Professor Righi. The idea of 'tuning' two instruments to work in unison, so that they will respond to no others, of which Marconi makes much, is, again, due to Professor Lodge, who gave it its name, 'syntony.' Why are all of these names left out? Is the young man unwilling to divide his honors? And what, pray, has Professor Henry, who died before the Hertz waves were known, to do with the case? Or Lord Kelvin, who has contributed practically nothing to the subject?

And if Professor Bell is to be mentioned, because he invented the telephone, why not Morse, who devised the key which Marconi employs to send his signals?"

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"Soute measure of the extent to which mechanical stokers are now being applied to stem-holders," as *Clause's Magazine*, "is fortunable by what is being done in connection with several of the large power-houses at present going up in New York. At the Manhattan Radiway power-house, for example, the total installation, when the plant will be completed as designed, will be just stokes attached to innety-size sports—power-house, for example, the conditions of the control of the complete as designed, will be just stokes attached to innety-size sports—power holders."

MARGORI A-D-THE CABLE COMPANY—There are, perhaps, two reasons, assa Caster's Magazine (Perhapsy), "why interference on the part of the Anglo-American Cable Company may not be altogether displeasing to Marconi. One is that it avoids the need of proving to disinterested witnesses, whose hearing might not be of the requeste accuracy, the actual nesses, whose hearing might not be of the requeste accuracy, the actual heperfers to continue his experiments between England and the maintain of America, the additional haif thousand miles, more or less, to Nova Scotia possibly not weighing very mach, especially if Marconi nees, his way estation, and it certainty is of great importance to dispersize with a relaxing station, and it certainty is of great importance to dispersize with a relaxing station in New Foundation of the West Scotia possibly to dispersize the dispersion of the proposition of the Propo

ANCISTORS OF THE ELEPHANT. - The origin of the proboscideans, the Mammoth, Mastodon, and Dinotherium, which has long remained an unsolved problem, has just been satisfactorily solved, according to The Popular Science Monthly "During the summer of 1891, it says, Dr. Andrews, of the British Museum, while engaged in collecting fossils in Egypt, obtained among other mammals a small and primitive species of Mastodon characterized by the fact that no less than five teeth were in use at once on either side of the lower jaw. "Other known species of Mastodon have but three teeth in use at one time on either side of the lower taw, so that this indicates an animal of a much more generalized type. More than this, Dr. Andrews obtained numerous specimens of another animal, named Meritherium, about the aire of a large tanir, having jarge and triak like incisors and molars, whose structure suggests that of the teeth of the Dinotherium. This creature Dr Andrews considers to be the long-sought aucestor of the Mastodon type of proboscideans.

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

#### EXPANSION OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

TillAT Protestant thought and the Protestant Church have in recent years become more and more noteworthy as a factor in the life of France seems to be recognized by its forea swell as its friends. The Naverlet Vie, organ of the mediate school within the Protestant Church of that country, recently made this statement:

"For years it has been confidently proclaimed that the church of the Huguenots is practically dead. Nothing could be further from the truth, and never had Protestants in this country better reason to look hopefully into the future than at the present, Less than one hundred years ago there were but 171 pastors and fewer than 100 churches of our faith in France; now there are 1, 200 pastors preaching at more than 2,000 places; and the most noteworthy phenomenon is the fact that Protestantism exercises an influence far beyond her numerical strength. It is not only aggressive against its historic enemy, the Roman Catholic Church, but it is taking a lead in works of charity and in the propaganda for temperance, improvement of public morals, social reform, betterment of the condition of the laboring man, and especially in foreign mission work. The twentieth century has started out very auspiciously for the Protestant Church of France

The condition of affairs thus described has called into existence a regular anti-Protestaut propaganda, headed by the indefatigable Ernst Renauld, author of the well-known anti-Protestant book "Le l'enl l'rotestant," published several years ago, in which Protestantism is pictured as the source of all the evils that have in recent decades befallen France, politically, socially, and morally. In his journal, Pays, Renauld declares that the Protestants are the representatives of "the reformed Prussian religion," identifying Protestantism with the political ambitions of Prussia, as is constantly done also by the opponents of the "Away from Rome" movement in Anstria. He appeals for a "religious, social, political, and national disinfection of France"; and aided by prominent officials in the state and the army, with a capital of 500,000 francs, he has started a new periodical in order to combat the development of Protestantism. In the initial number he says:

"For twenty-five years, some sixty thousand Protestants have dominered over thirty-six million Catholics. All the statesmen who have ruled this country during the past quarter of a century have been under Protestant influences. We are tired to begin the oppressed, the persecuted, the conquered. To effect this end is the object of this new journal, correctly called Deliverance."

In the mean while the Protestants of France are themselves showing evidences of internal weakness, especially as they divide into various "schools" along doctrinal lines, the "right" being the orthodox, and the "left" the liberals, with various compromising tendencies between the two. Special efforts to secure cooperation and harmony between the two have recently been made, with only partial success. Another element of weakness has been a rather hitter debate carried on in reference to the future of those "former priests" (ancien prêtres) who have in late years severed their connection with the church of their birth. One school, headed especially by Professor Doumergue, a leading Protestant scholar, insists that these men should join one of the existing Protestant churches, either the Reformed or the Lutheran, and not stand aloof from both, while the leader of the movement, the Abbé Bourrier, with his organ, Chrétien Français, insists upon the independence of these converts and their cause. They want first of all to be Christians. His program he announces in these words:

"The cause that we serve is more important than Protestantism as such. We are fighting for God and His Gospel, for the welfare of our brethren, and the future of France. Just as Paul was

compelled to defend his honor against misinterpretations when he began his special work among the Gentiles, so we too must defend our work and our separate calling."

In opposition to this view, Domnergue, in a special pamphilet written by one of these converts, exclaims "No; lead souls to the gospel through Protestantism. Give the former priests the old Huguenot flag into their hands, the only flag of the evangelcal cause in France. Outside of Protestantism there is no way in France of serving the gospel cause!" The organ of the liberal Protestants, called Le Protestant, openly takes sides with Bourrier, as do indeed the majority of Protestants.—Translations made for Time Literasca Driess.

### IS THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL LOSING ITS POWER?

It has been noted in many quarters of late that the era of evangelism in the religious world seems to be passing. During the last year only a few evangelistic crusacles were undertaken, and even these were but moderately successful. The subject of revivalism has been under discussion in several of the religious papers, and it is being freely inquired whether the religious revival has lost its power to sit great multitude. So f men and women. In spite of apparent discouragement, few of the religious previous are ready to answer this question in the affirmative. "We hear much of a new evangelism, which is to take the place of the old revival," remarks The Advance (Chicago, Cong.), "but we search in vaiu for any klear definition or any marked result," It continues.

"We are apt to forget the great fact, that the the standpoints from which we view the physical universe, the social state, and the Bible have changed, human nature has not chauged, and the only thing that can now, or ever has been able to, change the heart of man is the regenerating power of the Holy Spirit. There is the same need for forgiveness of sin, cheer under discouragement, by and peace in a Savior, that there always has been. No discovery, no criticism has been able to shake these facts."

The Presbyterian (Philadelphia) and The Watchman (Boston, Bapt.) are both of the opinion that the revival may continue to be made a potent factor in the quickening of religious life, Says the latter paper:

"The truth is that Christianity does not exist in the world as the product of so-called natural causes, and it does not advance without direct supernatural impulse. The wheels are not enough, there must be a living spirit in the wheels. Perhaps our fault is that we have too much ignored the supernatural element in the whole matter. We have so far fastened our attention upon second causes that we have largely squored the divine factors. Certailly we have so greater need to-day than to restorm the supernatural elements. The supernatural elements which is the supernatural elements of the supernatural elements which we have a supernatural elements which we have a supernatural elements of the supernatural elements which we have a supernatural elements which which we have a supernatural elements whave a supernatural elements which we have a supernatural elements

"It is easy to imagine how all this would be changed under the influence of a gratious outpouring of the spirit of God. The change would be like that one witnesses in California when the water from the irrigation sluices is let in upon the baked and arid ground. The desert becomes a garden. Human nature and the power of God have not so changed within a few years that a revival is no longer possible. That is what we are to desire supremely. And the strength of our desire for it will measure our faith and our perception of the need."

The Christian Register (Boston, Unit.) believes that the failure of evangelistic efforts in the past has often been due to the "gross caricatures practised by peripatetic emotionalists." It adds.

"The objection felt and expressed against rade and violent methods of reviving religion—denunciatory and coarse—are that they are no longer adapted to the age. Whatever good such measures once did, they do not reach even the illiterate in these days,-not until mental poise is broken down. . . . What is wanted, always wanted, and what must be brought home to all classes, is the sympathy of love and the beauty of righteousness. These great living facts are not brought home to us by excitement or by terror, but by quickening in us attention to the claims of right and truth as against the false and wrong."

#### JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE AND THE SALVA-TION ARMY.

TEW attention is directed to John Alexander Dowie and the flourishing religious movement in Chicago of which he is the leader, by the announcement that General Booth's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Clibborn, and Percy Clibborn have resigned from the Salvation Army and joined Dowie's church. In a circular addressed to their friends by the seceding Salvationists the signatories declare that they have come to believe in "divine healing as based on the Atonement." Under



MW AND MUS. ANTHUM S. RODTH-12-HIROMS

date of November 30, Mr. Booth-Clibborn, who has been in charge of the Army work in Italy, writes to Dowie from Switzerland as follows

"I have decided to offer myself to you, dear Doctor, for Zion, and do so, firmly believing it to be the will of God, I had thoughts of starting a separate mission, till I got light about the Elijah matter, as that was the great obstacle. To me it could only be a gigantic error or a gigantic truth filled with unspeakable solemuity, even the 'Elijah was a man with passions like ourselves," I take it that you come in the spirit and power of Elijah and as the herald of the second coming, the Baptist of the millennial dawn."

Ballington Booth, commenting on this secession, declares that he does not see how it can do otherwise than "seriously affect the Salvation Army," since his sister was at the head of the Army in Holland, France, and Switzerland, and both she and her husband had "made a strong organization, which is very largely identified with their personalities." At the same time, it is not felt that the withdrawal will cause any serious split in the Salvation Army, as very few Salvationists are inclined toward Dowieism.

Dowie welcomes his new converts with some cuthusiasm in his organ, Leaves of Healing (Chicago, January 25). "Our heart is very happy," he says, "in the thought of their laboring with us for some time in America, and doubtless in other parts of the great, broad Field of the World, for the establishment of the kingdom of God, through the operations of Zion." He adds:

- "Their action has not been taken lightly.
- "Many will follow them, ere long, into Zion.
- "God has spoken to these men and they have obeyed. They have been listening only for His Voice. "Their actions are beyond all suspicion of proceeding from any
- other than the noblest motives.
- \*They are men who, had they chosen to go forth in independent work, would have been followed by large numbers of devoted adherents.

"But they have been led to see that Johovah hath established

Zion. "They also believe that God has raised us up to fulfil His will in these Latter Days as the Messenger of the Covenant and Elijalı the Restorer.

Later. Dowie made the announcement from his pulpit that "a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church is trembling on the verge" of conversion,-"a great intellect like unto Newman and a great ecclesiastic like unto Cardinal Manning," to quote his words as reported in the New York Herald. The Roman Catholic papers, however, are skeptical. Says The Catholic Standard and Times (Philadelphia, January 25) :

"It is amazing to find such a paper as the New York Herald so lost to decency as to take seriously the ravings of a foulmonthed fraud like Dowie and give them the importance of eatchy headlines in its columns. The arch impostor last Sunday told a gathering of his dupes, away in Chicago, that a cardinal of the Roman Church is 'trembling on the verge' of secession, and he prayed that he might come out of Rome and go into 'Zion'-that is to say, into this fraud's joint-stock lace concern. If The Herald wants such stuff as this to give its young headline writers practise, why not send its reporters across to Bellevue or up to Sing Sing?

The "joint-stock lace concern," to which reference is here made, has already proved to be something of a thorn in Dowie's side, and involved him in a lawsuit with his brother-in-law. Samuel Stevenson. The charge made against Dowie was that he had exercised "undue influence" in making business agreements with his brother-in-law. A decision was rendered in favor of Stevenson, and a receiver for the Zion Lace Industries appointed; but the case was finally settled out of court. The story is best told in a despatch from Dowie to his Philadelphia representative, dated February 5:

"With rejoicing and gratitude to God the general overseer sends his Christian love to Zion in Philadelphia, and announces that the court has vindicated himself and Attorney Packard from all charges of fraud, and has dismissed the case of Stevenson against Dowie, it having been settled out of court. No receiver has been appointed, and the general overseer retains for Godand all Zion the control of the Zion Lace Industries. 'Thy God reigneth, O Zion! Hallelujah!' Give this out.

"JOHN ALEXANDER DOWIE,"

What is the Money Value of a Sermon ?-Arbitration came into play in a somewhat singular manner in Norfolk. Va., a few days ago, and not only brought about an anicable settlement between the contesting parties, but established an interesting commercial precedent as well. Says the Cleveland Plain Dealer :

"It appears that Pastor W. P. Hinds, of Portsmouth, recently lost a valise containing 202 manuscript sermons and an annotated Bible, the property being in the hands of the Norfolk and Western railway when the loss occurred. Mr. Hinds wanted the corporation to pay him \$1,060 as compensatory damages. The company, while admitting the loss, demurred to the amount, and wisely suggested that the matter be arbitrated by a board of elergymen. Mr. Hinds agreed to this and selected a brother Baptist as his representative, while the company chose a Methodist. Then these two came together and settled on a Baptist for the third indee.

"For nine hours the arbitrators wrestled over the value of the sermons, and then they finally agreed that the sum of \$250 was sufficient to compensate Mr. Hinds for his loss. It is true that this is but \$1.24 per sermon, but of course they were all secondhand, and the market value of a second-hand sermon is not easy to establish. That the price is a fair one is guaranteed by the character of the arbitration board, and by the fact that Mr. Hinds accepted the verdict without a murmur.

The arbitrators, remarks the Indianapolis Journal, "evidently attached no weight to the fact that the lost sermons probably had a sentimental value to the person who had written them, some thing akin to that of family pictures, berlooms, or love-letters. From this point of view they were worth a great deal more to their owner than they were to anybody else, but the board could not consider wounded feelings. Perhaps if each of the arbitrators had once lost a satchel full of his own sermons they might have taken a different view of the case, yet it is probably better that the award should have been free from sentimental considerations."

# THE HINDU COUNTERPART OF THE

URING recent years the Vedns, the sacred books of ancient India, have occupied the attention of many European scholars. While the age of these remarkable writings has not been determined with any degree of exactness, they have nevertheless been made to yield a flood of valuable information on the origins of Asiatic religions, M. V. Henry, in a paper in the Revue (Paris), seeks to throw some new light on the "Gods of Brahmanism," and on the development of the Hindu "Trimurti," or Trinity-Brahma, the supreme god, the creator; Vishnu, the tutelary preserver; Siva, the implacable destroyer. The worship of this triad of gods, he declares, has grown up out of a system of pautheism that existed for many centuries, and that included the worship of Dyaus, the god of heaven; Prithivi, the god of earth: Sourva, the god of sun: Oushas, the god of morning-dawn; Vata, the god of wind; Agni, "the celestial fire brought to men"; Indra, "the warrior conquering the waters"; Roudra, "the dispenser of calamities and favors with arrows that reach the ends of the earth"; and many other deities. In the ancient days of Hindu religion every person was free to select a god of his own, since there were no actual dogmas recognized by all. Brahma, the unique god, was adored by only a few privileged worshipers, and was unknown to the masses. M. Henry continues:

"This state of affairs was dangerous not only to religion, but also to the privileges of the sacerdotal caste afready threatened by the spread of Buddhist tenets. It was therefore felt necessary to bring all the sects together. The Brahmans probably took the initiative. To their impersonal Brahman they added the other two gods, Vishnu and Siva, thus creating the mystic "Trimurti' out of the elements of this barbarian iconography."

Many popular superstitions are associated with Vishnu, the tutelary god. He was held to be a midget, who vanquished the demons in their war against the gods. Krishna ("the Black") was considered an "avatar," or reincarnation of Vishnu. To the cult of Siva, the second person of the trinity, is due the propagation of sortery and black magic so common in India. Of the origin of the word "Braham a" M. Henry says."

"In the language of the Vedas and even later on 'brahma' is only a common name. The most ancient documents of India use this word both as meaning religious incantations and the priest who dispensed the incantations. The two meanings of the word existed until quite recently. In those days Brahma was not recognized as a god. But in the conception of the Vedas everything used in the service of the gods became god; the sacrifice was god, the priest was god, the objects of the cult were gods."

In time Brahma, the abstract God, became Brahma, the unique God. But the masses in India know Brahma only as a name, and they worship Vishnu and Siva. In conclusion M. Henry says:

"The three great divinities of India have been brought together by three religious currents, all emanating from different sources. The Vishau cult did not worship Siva, and the Siva cult ignored Vishau, and neither knew Brahma. The ninky is in reality fictitious, and was called into being artificially to serve the formula, "Creator, Preserver, Destroyer." In the Christian Trimity, the Son and the Holy Ghost issue from the Father. In the Brahman "Trimurti," on the contrary, Brahman predominates the two acolytes, who formerly were independent of him and of each other."—Translation made for The LITERARY DISEST.

# THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY OUTLOOK FOR THEOLOGY.

THERE is a tendency among a certain class of religious thinkers to belittle theology, and it has often been contended that the theologien is ascrious obstacle to the advance of true religion. The essential thing, we are told, is to get back to Christ and to tollow his example, ignoring the various systems of theology over which men have wrangled. Against this point

of view a protest is entered by Principal George M. Grant, of Oneen's University, Kingston, Canada, who declares that all such thinking is based primarily upon "conceit," since it presupposes the idea that "all previous generations have been fools" and that "wisdom dwells with the present generation, aud only with a select few of this select generation." "Theology," observes Principal Grant. "was once denomi-



PRINCIPAL GEORGE M. GRANT.

nated the 'queen of the sciences,' and it may claim the title again before the century closes." Even a limited knowledge of history is sufficient to teach us "how wise and noble were the great theologians of the past, and how indispensable their work was to the progress of humanity and the life of religion."

Selecting Paul, Athanasius, Angustine, Luther, and Calvin as the five supreme types of the theologian in history, Principal Grant proceeds to consider the logical development of their work in our own time and age. He says (writing in *The American Journal of Theology*, Chinego, January);

"It takes time to weave new principles into the warp and woof of humanity. The Reformation has been doing its work of the manity. The Reformation has been doing its work that intudions lines in which the free spirit secks to realize itself; in physical, elemical, and biological science; in speculation, history, and criticism; in politics, economics, and ethics; in comparative religion, in art, and in every department in which man seeks for the true, the good, or the beautiful. Much has been done. The materials have been gathered for a far wider theological synthesis than any that thas every yet been attempted asynthesis in which no spiritual treasure which has been garanceed by the total of previous generations will be lost, but in which a wider and grander view of the universe and the purpose of God will be given to the deligitude vision of the lovers of trath.

"The Reformation has not yet done its work either in Burgor or America. It was arrested by violeut opposition from without and a consequent reaction from within, needed probably to ceaserve the advance which had been made. But the opposing forces seem to be now wellnigh exhausted, and the churches of other Reformation, if only they have the courage of faith with the has too often been lacking, are at length free to carry out the principles of the Reformation and to regenerate society with the

spiritual force which always flows from a new appreciation of Christ and the Bible. This includes a franker recognition and a wider interpretation than were possible in the sixteening or seventeenth century of the rights of the Word of God and the rights of the human spirit."

The truer perspective of history that our age has won, continues Principal Grunt, so far from militating against the truth of theology, has but ministered to it. Indeed, one writer has pronounced the historical spirit to be the special charirma which God has given to the modern church. The present work of investigation and criticism must go on, until everything which can be shaken is taken out of the way or put in its proper place, and until firm common ground, on which all can stand securely, has been reached. Principal Grant assay further

"As to the character of this common ground, or the essence of Christianity, we shall be guided by the Christian consciousness of nineteen centuries, common to all the churches, and which has proved their saving salt against the various forms of error which have blended with their truth; namely, that Jesus, the founder of the perfect spiritual religion, is the Christ promised in the Old Testament, and that he belongs to a higher order of being than the merely human, and is, in a pnique sense, one with God the The philosophy of evolution, which now holds the field, is unwilling to accept such a view of Jesus, . . . It is flushed with victories and unwilling to acknowledge that its solvents may not be applied to all the mysteries with which we are surrounded. When it becomes somewhat older and more sober. then, through that fidelity to facts from which it has arisen, it will become convinced that Jesus can not be interpreted on the supposition that he was merely man, and it will have no more difficulty in accepting the apostolic interpretation of his person than it now has in admitting the distinction between the inorgame and the organic, between the plant and the animal, and between the animal and man.

The twentieth-century theological synthesis, concludes the writer, must inevitably grow out of a "Christocentric" position, and from this position he anticipates the two following great results:

"First, such an increase of spiritual unity as shall lead to organic union. Whether a metaphysic of the person of Christ shall continue to be regarded as essential, or whether the future church shall be content with the summary of facts recorded in the socalled Apostles' Creed, it would be premature to say; but manifestly the Quadrilateral formulated by the Lambeth Convocation of Bishops as a basis of church union will have to be set aside. Three of its articles have, indeed, been informally accepted, almost without thought or question, tho the non-Episcopal churches have hesitated about the fourth. But why should the creeds of Nicæa, Ephesus, Chalcedon, and Constantinople be put on the same level with the spiritual forces from which they originated? Are not those creeds simply results of the spiritual forces which originated from the great fact of the person of Christ? And why should the creeds of the fourth and fifth centuries be accepted and all subsequent creeds and confessions be rejected? The truth is that we know little of the early centuries and of the unchristian spirit in which the assembled bishops often acted. If we knew more, we should put the Westminster Assembly far above even the Nicene Council.

"Secondly, that the great churches of the Reformation will, as preliminary to organic union, rewrite their confessions, adapt them to our own time, and find out the extent of the common ground on which Christians now stand. What is required in this work is not the elimination of phrases and chapters, or the addition of supplementary articles and understandings, but testimonies of the church's faith, written from the new point of view which we all occupy. The organizing principle of the twentiethcentury confession will be, not the sovereignty, but the fatherhood of God; not His secret purpose, but His revealed will, that all men should be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth. This central revelation of God will dominate the view taken of man's nature, place, and duty. It will be recognized that love is mightier than, because inclusive of, faith; that the note of every true church must be hope; and that every work by which man is benefited is Christian work."

# DOES THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FORBID THE USE OF THE BIBLE?

A MONG Protestants 1 is generally believed that the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church are antagonistic to the use of the Scriptures in the vernacular, by the laity, and this is often vigorously denied by the adherents of that church. What is practically official information on this vesed question is to be found in a pronounced organ of that church, the Markische Kir. henhäuft, which says as follows:

"It has been charged against the Catholic Church that she denies to the faithful the use of God's Word and that she is exceedingly anxious to prevent copies of the Scriptures from falling into the hands of her members, lest by the reading of the Bible the Catholic laity might discover a difference between the teachings of the Book and of the church. In this way the term 'forbidding the Bible in the Catholic Church' has become almost a technical expression. It is true that the reading of the Scriptures in the vernacular has not been allowed to the laity unconditionally, but only under certain fixed limitations. This order is the ontcome of the experience of centuries, which has gradually resulted in a certain discipline in the matter. Therefore, in accordance with the constitution of Leo XIII. of January 25, 1897, under a penalty to be determined by the bishop, and as a great sin, it is forbidden to the average Catholic to read or to have in his possession any edition or copy of the Scriptures in a translation, even if this translation has been done by members of the Catholic Church, unless this work has had the express approval of the Holy Sec, or has also certain comments of a proper kind, and unless the bishop has given consent to its being printed. Hence only such Bibles in modern languages are alowed as have the approval of the Vatican, in case of editions without comments; and in case notes or explanations are added, these must have the authority of the bishop. In the same way are forbidden all editions and translations made by non-Catholics, especially those of the so-called Bible societies, whose publications are denied to the faithful under the severest penalties. Only those Catholics who are engaged in theological and Biblical studies are allowed to use such translations and editions, and to these only if neither in the introduction nor in the commentaries the doctrines of the Catholic Church are assailed. Aud in general, it is the duty of a good Catholic, before he begins upon the general reading of the Scriptures, to consult with his spiritual father and in conjunction with him make selections for reading. If the priest fears that the promiscuous reading of the Scriptures will harm his members, he has the right to curtail this privilege or even to deny it altogether.

"The views of the Profestants are entirely different on this subject, for they consider the right of reading the Bible something that may not be denied them, and that every Christian has a right to sear the Scriptures. But this is a mistake. For the right to sear the heaving the right of the right of the erence which the church entertains toward it too deep, to permit its abuse, which would surely result, as history has demonstrated, if the church should cease to esercise due caution in ditain model for This Literate Project.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Is a recent address before the National City Frangellianton Unon, Dr. Henry A Stimmon pointed out that his lecrase in number of New York Henry A Stimmon pointed out that his lecrase in number of New York tion. In site New York had no cherches, one in every tion pointed that the search tions in the New York had no cherches, one in every tion. Two assembly districts near Manhatlan Church have been for each down. It is Stimmon and the Church Henry of the Church Church Henry of the Church Church

This printing of the Bible in Great Britain is more strictly guarded than is that of an or nhar work. Saws the Liverpon Death Petrs "The King's printers and the law outerstates of Oxford and Cambridge give to the world all the Bibles printed the United Kingdom, accept some printed by special license. A few years ago the question arose whether the word been previously printed with a small one, and allot he word was obviously wrongly printed, it was not until after the ruing powers at the unit-vertiles and the King's printers had me in solemn council that leave was given to use the capital letter. Nothing asscribened by authority in skir mar be changed without creating something allot to revolution in the

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

### THE COMING OF AGE OF THE KING OF

"THERE seems to be a misconception abroad as to what is to take place on May 17 next, when the young King of

Spain comes of age, and ascends the throne under the Constitution of 1876. That was made by the first parliament of his father's reign directly after the restoration of the Bourbons. There is no coronation ceremony in Spain. The young King Alfonso XIII, will simply go in state to the Cortes to take his oath on the crucifix and the Gospel to observe and carry out the constitution of the monarchy. Royal festivities and popular

celebrations will afterward take place in Madrid, extending over a fortinght."

The above paragraph from the London Standard may well precede the following editorial utterances of the Independence Belge (Brussels). a Liberal-lindependent paper:

"On the eve of Alfonso XIII.'s advent to the throne. Spain finds hered! involved in internal difficulties of such gravity that all the anonarchical parties have deemed it their duly to sustain at any cost the cabinet upon which will devolve the duly of inaugurating the new reign. This state of affairs was brought about by mutual concessions. The Conservatives promised not to play into the hands of the dis-

affected by attacking the cabinet. Señor Sagasta, on his part, refrained from effecting the reforms demanded in his platform. It is true that Señor Sagasta did not formally agree to such a



This commentator next considers the resistance which Senfor Sugasta is in a position to offer the Conservatives. He has a respectable majority in the Chamber, but it is factious, containing elements that would support any government carring to planate it. We are fur-

ther informed:



"Señor Sagasta will find himself tricked by his opponents in the end, and the concessions he has made to the Conservatives and the Clericals, concessions which have cost him the support of the Democtails groups, will not save his Government from a downfall that is felt to be near, . . . It is said the Cortes will be subpended at the end of March in order that the Sagasta enhine may be at least octain of retaining power until the young Kington accommodating enough to be the missier carry out this plan.

As for the young king himself, his personality is the subject



KING ALFONSO XIII. AS A LAD WITH HIS MOTHER AND SISTERS.

of comment and speculation all over Europe. The following, from the Hamburger Nachrichten, is typical:

"Nouvilustanding the youth of Alfonso XIII., the question of his marriage has been much discussed, The future Queen of Spain must, naturally, be Roman Culbolic. In this counsection French and Austrian princesses are named, altho an Austrian marriage would be unpopular in Spain. The popular voice would be for the Princess Louise of Orleans, a younger sister of the Queen of Portugal."

The Spanish newspapers of all shades of opinion are discontented with the situation. The Patrix, a nostructionist organ edited by an irreconcilable member of the Cortes, denomnces all in office. The Pairs, a Republican paper, crics out against the decay of Span. The Herathe, a liberal paper, severely criticizes the Government because it pays no attention to the labor question. It calls intention to the perilous activities of the Carlists and Republicans, and it calls for a change of ministry. The attitude of the Epicar suggests that the Sagasta ministry has reason to fear that it has lost the confidence of the court.— Translations made for The LIBERANY DIRECT

Germany's "Rights" in the Isthmian Canal.—
"The absence of certain signatures to the canal treaty is greatly
to be regretted, for other Powers are concerned, "says the Frankfurter Zeitung. "Among them is Germany":

"It is possible that other Powers may go to war with England, while the United States remains neutral. The most desirable thing of all would be the guaranty of the neutrality of the canal through the signature of as many Powers as possible. In that event the neutrality of the canal during a Germani-Prench, or Russian-English, war would be complete. In the absence of any treaty of this kind, a third Power has nothing it can depend upon. Everything depends upon the pleasure of the dominant United States."

The obligations of the treaty subsist only between England and the United States, observes the Vossische Zeitung (Borlin),

for those Powers have "overlooked" the occasion to have the "signatures of others".

"Hence responsibilities are not assumed by the other Powers, Hence, too, they lose their rights. As long as England interposes no objection, the United States may use the canal against a third Power in any way it pleases. England may do likewise if the United States allows it. That, for other nations, is a disadvantageous state of affairs. But even for the two contrading Powers the neutrality stipulations thereby lose all value. But had other Powers appended signatures to the treaty, the obligation of neutrality would be fulfilled, because neutrals would be in a position to enforce it. As it is, only these two Powers have made a treaty, and it lapses if they go to war. Hence England can blockade the canal only so long as her naval supremency endures, while the United States may never be driven from its commanding position on the land."

A somewhat different tone is taken by the Vienna Fremdenblatt, which says that even England's right to figure in the treaty is "academic rather than real." It says that the building of the canal will be a great benefit to Europe owing to the international community of interest. It notes, moreover, that the United States is paying for the canal—Translations made for TURL LITERARY DRIEST.

#### DR. KUYPER AND HIS RECENT MISSION.

THE association of the name of the Dutch premier, Dr. A. Kuyper, with the movement toward intervention in the Boer war, as well as his mysterious visit to London, has caused a flood of comment concerning his personality in the European

press. Says The St. James's Gazette (London):



DR. A. KUYPER

and given to the world more than a hundred literary publications of all sizes and sorts. He is probably the most all-round Dutchman living, and, whatever he did come to London for, we may be sure that one thing certainly did not bring him, and that is a mere glimpse of the Old Masters."

It seems that until recently there was no premier in Holland, for while Dr. Kuyper was the dominant force in the cabinet he was not its lead in the continental European sense. So declares the Independance Beige (Brussels), it any rate, which notes that Dutch cabinets have never before recognized one member as the head of the Government. Hence, it points out, Dr. Kuyper's position is unique. As for his actifude toward the Borst. Journal des Debats (Paris) thinks it will disappoint the Dutch public:

"His policy in the South African affair is the only reasonable one, the only one that necessity permits, but that will not mend

matters. It has been none the less a deception. Not only the anti-revolutionists, but many pro-Boer liberals believed that Dr. Kuyper would begin a policy of effective intervention and of resistance to England."

But Dutch papers do not bear out this view. The Dagblad, one of the leading newspapers at The Hague, dwells upon the commercial advantages of remaining on good terms with England, and denounces the proposed boycott of Great Britain absund. The Neurer Katterdansche Courant, which has been accused of misrepresenting facts to the prejudice of England, professes to be annued at allegations that it is in the pay of the Boer agents. The Handichland (Amsterdam) says:

"The statement that Dr. Kuyper has had any talk with the Boer envoys that would justify belief of an abandonment of the two Boer conditions of full independence and annexty for the Cape Colonists is unfounded. Such stories are made out of whole cloth."—I runstation made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

#### EUROPEAN MISCONCEPTIONS OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

I The becomes more and more manifest, from the comments of continental European newspapers on Prince Henry's trip to the United States, that the position of this country in the affair is wholly misanderstood. For instance, the Temps (Parss) says the German Emperor is making, "very significant advances to the United States," an observation which it uses to illustrate the tendency among European Powers to seek "new alliances." It adds that the visit portends a great triumph for Emperor William's "policy." Furthermore, this paper rays:

"Mr. Rooseveli is a man and a father. He has been touched where he is sus-ceptible. He is flattered by a proposition which treats as a princess of the blood royal a young person upon whom the Constitution of the United States confers no rank and no hierarchical position. This proceeding has met with complete success. William was bent on striking while the iron is hot, He sent his brother to Washington."

The Russian newspapers, especially the Norvoye Vremya, an official paper, warn the Germana sgainst forming delusive hopes of an alliance as a result of Prince Henry's visit. The English papers take the same tone. Both the London Times and The St. James's Guzette call attention to Senator Depew's interview, in which he is made to say 'that Prince Henry was ecnning to



BLOCKING THE WAY,

"I'm in a hurry to get into the compartment where the indy is, and outre in my way."

-Notecolde
"Yes, and I mean to stay in your way."



the States mainly for the purpose of sounding the President and the Cabinet, at the direction of the German Emperor, on the Monroe Doctrine." The same papers give color to the idea that the Emperor "is utilizing the present opportunity to impress upon Europe that a strong bond of friendship exists between the two countries that would aid Germany in trouble anywhere." The German newspapers retort in kind, especially the Hamburger Nuchrickten, which says:

"That the visit of Prince Heary to the United States is not pleasing to the English will be easily understood. Nor will there be any difficulty in perceiving precisely why they cast a sinister light on the episode. We are not ourselves overpleased at the fashion in which this visit has been led up to and is being carried out. .. We are opposed to decorative politics, which seems, however, to be greatly affected by the new school. But this does not prevent as from condemning the way in which the against Emperor William personally."—Translations under for Title Literakey Doest.

# RUSSIA AND THE "CRUMBLING" TRIPLE

M UCH satisfaction is expressed in the Russian press at the evidence of discord in the Triple Alliance and the signs of its dissolution. The growing friendship between Italy and France, the recent Austrian warning to Germany in connection with the latter's new tariff, and Count von Billow's defiant statement in the Reichstag that the Alliance was no longer a necessity to Germany, as it once was, but only a convenience—these and other facts are held to foreshadow the collapse of the powerful combination which opposed the Franco-Russian dual alliance. And what neat? it is asked. Why should not Italy join the latter combination? The St. Petershurg \*Veventi\* reviews the history of the Triple Alliance, and concludes that the reasons for its existence are practically gone. It says:

"Tho the Triple Alliance has been renewed several times, the operation has been more and more difficult each time, for exter nal and internal causes have tended to weaken it. Russia and Austria have reached an understanding as to the Balkan states, originally a source of danger, while France and Italy have come together in the Mediterraneau Further Austria has been dissatisfied with Germany's policy in Turkey, and the old rivalry, put aside under Bismarck, is again asserting itself. In a word, the Triple Alliance is shaken to its foundations. Should it vanish from the political scene, no serious disturbances will follow in Europe, for the combination has outlived its object and useful-The conditions which existed in the early eighties can not be restored; history does not repeat itself, the analogous phenomena do recur. No one will lament the extinction of the Alliance, for it has been the chief cause of the militarism which has oppressed Europe, and of all the crises of the last few years."

What will be the effect on the dual alliance? asks Novesti, and it answers that the conditions which brought that union into existence will not have been changed. Still, it says, a new political era will undoubtedly be opened in Europe. The necessity for hard-and-fast alliances will cease to exist, and each Power will regain the freedom to enter into temporary arrangements for special purposes. This situation will not be as spectacular, but it will be more wholesome than that which has lasted for so many years. The Newyer Vremya thinks that England and Germany will try to effect an understanding, in spite of recent unpleasantness, and moralizes as follows on the alliance resting on compromises and makeshift surrements!

"We are now witnessing the reorganization of a diplomatic combination created by Binmarck himself. The Triple Alliance, which has never been put to the test and has suffered no sort of strain, is now going to pieces around a profound and genapeace. Italy is turning away from it, and when the king deallines to sign a protocol renewing the agreement the whole nation will be on his side. In Austria and Hingary it is officially stated that the dual monarchy will no longer play the part of a meek and humble political lamb, and will not renew a political relationship which does not accord with her economic interests. Yet the union, which has benefited Germany alone, has managed to continue in existence for a number of years. Russla will not enter combinations of this kind—with England or any other Power.—Translations made, for Tis Littrakay Dicass.

#### ENGLAND'S DEFIANCE OF THE WORLD.

THE English newspapers have greeted the movement for intervention on behalf of the Boers with a challenge to the whole world, of which the tone is adequately indicated by this extract from the London St. James's Gazette:

This attitude is characteristic, also, of the London Times in its comment upon the proposal for intervention made in the French Chamber of Deputies and the rejection of that proposal by M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"M. Delcassé might perhaps have shown rather less coldness in discussing a subject which was made the occasion for a shower of foul calumnies against a friendly state, but at all events be himself spoke and acted with propriety. M. Berry and his friends argued with much pathos and little sense that France owed it to herself, and to that traditional love of humanity which she has so often and so conspicuously displayed in her invasions of the territories of her neighbors, to offer her mediation between England and the nominal governments of the late Boer states, The Secretary for Foreign Affairs coldly pointed out to them what the consequences of such an offer must be. The late President McKinley made triendly inquiries very early in the struggle how such a proposal was likely to be accepted, and the reply he received was quite unmistakable. If France or any other Power were, in the face of that reply, to insist on pressing mediation or interference of any kind upon us, that Power would do so with full knowledge that her advances would be met by a clear and forcible diplomatic rebuff. Unless this hypothetical Power were then prepared to cut the leck she had tendered to us she must, as M. Delcassé most appositely observed, seek to enforce her mediation. That, he went on to tell the Chamber again with perfect truth, 'inevitably meant war,'

The English newspapers point out that the British empire is in a position to continue the struggle Indefinitely. "It reast only with the intractable element to submit," says the London Standard, "or—to be overcome." But The Quarterly Review (London), in an article on "The War and its Lessons," says.

"The disquieting feature in the situation is that, even if the Boers have only ten thousand men still in the field, it must take, at the present rate of capture, from one to two years more before they are disposed of. . . . No doubt if time and money were of no importance—if it were not the case that British interests throughout the world are suffering, because, with the whole of our available fighting force in South Africa, we dare not risk such a disaster as befell the Athenian expedition to Syracus—we might be content with a policy of leisurely but sure attrition. The summer of th

#### THE COAL SCARE IN ENGLAND.

THE appointment of a commission to look into the coal supply of England has aroused the press of that country to a new sense of peril. The Speaker (London) says:

"We can, if absolutely necessary for our existence, forbid the new separation of coal save for hunker purposes, the that is to export the exportance of the save separation of exportance of the save separation of the coal. It is not always possible to extract all the mining of the coal. It is not always possible to extract all the coal in a given area, becomes that would make work nor coal in a given area, becomes that would make work nor coal countries. But the general adoption of coal-cutting machinery would be an innuinced bown, and much insight be sufficient to the save formidable.

However, says this paper, some substitute for the present mode of consuming coal may eliminate all peril from the situation. The Saturday Review (London) says:

"The steam coal produced from the collieries of South Wales, and to a less extent in the North of England, comes under the head of 'the more valuable kinds,' It excels in purity and in heating power and has also the advantage of being smokeless, or nearly so. In time of war with another naval power the ships supplied with smokeless coal would have un advantage; because when below the horizon the fleet would not be visible, while slaps giving off volumes of smoke would be visible from 'the erow's nest' long before the slaps themselves had come into view. The heating power as well as the smokeless character of the coal is mainly dependent on the high proportion of carbon. This is characteristic of Welsh steam coal and gives it its high value for naval purposes. Hence its great demand by foreign countries for their respective navies, as well as for our own mereantile marine, this also explains the enormous export trade from Cardiff and Barry and the adjoining ports. . . ing the great importance of this special coal to the Royal navy. and the fact that it is by no means inexhaustible, to inquire into its future possibilities is a subject of such importance as to justify the appointment of a commission to report on it alone.

If the English coal supply will last only another century or so, according to *The Spectator* (London), "will that mean that our industrial death-warrant is signed?" It thus answers its own question:

"We can see no sufficient reason for supposing so. External supplies would not mean foreign supplies. When the end of our own stores was within measurable distance we should have to fall back on the kindred and friendly American republic, and on the great fields happily in the possession of our brethren and fellow subjects of the Canadian Dominion. That, very likely, might involve important industrial adjistments."

# THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN LORD ROSEBERY AND SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

THE opening of Parliament has rendered acute the tension between the two divisions of the Liberal party in England. One side inclines to Lord Rosehery and the other adheres to the Opposition leader in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, It may be well to begin with a French view of this complication—that of the Paris Temps—as being detached:

"The situation created in the English Liberal party continues to be a decidedly delicate one. To understand the state of mind of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and of the majority of the opposition it is necessary to bear all the facts in mind. To begin with, Lord Rosebery is officially no longer a Liberal. He began by divesting himself of his functions as leader of the party. Subsequently he renounced his party allegiance itself. He took difficult part to play, . . . Sir tierny Campbell-Bannerman, with his smiting and astute good-buntor, his strong common sense, his coolies, his simple and healthy faith in the principles of Liber-

alism, his uncompromising fidelity to the Gladstonian traditions, has so far remained steadfast in a very discouraging situation."

After pointing out that Sir Henry Campbell-Bunierman remains faithful to Home Rule, whereas Lord Rosebery has abandoned it, that the two disagree regarding the separation of church and state and the ab-dition of the House of Lords, and upon the proposition that the Liberal party "wipe everything off its slate," the French paper notes that the two men do agree regarding the Boer war. This brings as to English editorial opinion. The Pairy New (London), the Liberal party, nointelly alludes to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as "the leader of the Liberal party." It has this to say.

While expressing a cordial readiness to act with Lord Rosebery in the furtherance of Liberal principles. Sir Henry drily observed that some rhetorical phrases in the Chesterfield speech had been 'unhappily employed,' Lord Rosebery can not complain of the expression, for it is his own. The reference is, of course, to the cleaning of slates. The suggestion that this process, of which we are all getting a little tired, should be performed was hailed with delight by all the defenders of privilege and monopoly in the Tory press. Lord Rosebery should not forget that there are a good many people who have not the slightest objection to the definite continuance of this war. They are too rich to feel the taxation, they are too selfish to care for the bloodshed, and they rejoice in the effective postponement of all reform . If Lord Rosebery will not act with the Liberal party the Liberal party must act without him. Their duty is plain, and it was declared by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman,"

The Conservative papers show a tendency to consider Sir Henry a "pro-Boer."—Translation made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

REVOLUTION IN PARAGUAY.—The crisis at Assumption, growing unt of the presidential election, became acute on lannary of this year. President Emilio Aceval was locked up. Tab Heistmanter Gazette (London) dismisses the internal with elected South American revolution. It seems that order is now restored. Vice-President Cabalters assumed the government and Selfor Chullerton Rios, is now a candidate for the presidency.

PEACE IN HOLLAND.-Everything in the realm of Queen Withelmina is quiet, according to the Independence Helge (Brussels), and it seems that

the young Prince Consort is to make a tour of the Dutch colonial

DONNESSIONS

MR. SCHWAR'S GAM-BLING. The move-ments of the official head of this country's greatest trust been followed throughout Murane with what for want of a better term, may be called editorial awe. For instance. the Vienna Fremdenbiatt, after ob serving that Mr. Schwab "was much talked of recently at the green table at Monte Carlo," proceeda to give full of the magnate's nings and losses

HARD TIMES IN RUS-SIA. The official press of St. Petersburg, taking its one from the Caar's Finance Minister, is trying to unore



THERE IS PERFECT HARMONY IN THE PALACE

Walire Jacob.

the depression throughout the empire. The Information (Vienna), in a recent account of the Russian industral crisis, says it threatens to become facute. Baving extended from the nietal industry to the textile industry. The London Timers inclines to think; it is all due to M. de Witte's too active economic policy.

VINIQUILA AND GERMANY.—Altho the naval forces in Venezuelan waters are not active, the newappers in Germany devote as much attention to the subject of the crisis there as ever. "We wish and hope that the differences belower Venezuelan and Germany will soon be settled," says difference showers of the difference of the says of the difference of the diffe

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### A CROMWELLIAN ROMANCE.

THE LION'S WHELP, A Story of Cromwell's Time. By Amelia E. Barr. Illustrated. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 385 pp. Price, \$1. 90. Dodd, Mead & Co.

OR two or three years past, Cromwell has occupied large space in American magazine literature, and three notable histories of him have appeared-two by Englishmen and one by Mr. Roosevelt, our This, coupled with the present rage for historic romances, has caused literary observers to regard it as only a question of time when a romance of the Cromwellian period would be forthcoming. The



AMELIA E. BANK.

difficulty of the theme, doubtless, has deterred more than one cautious penfor whoever would handle the baffling and self-contradictory character of Cromwell must depend largely on the creative processes going on in his own subconscious mind. The skeleton facts of history, bloody tho they

be, furnish poor nourishment to inspiration. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr has turned out a strong piece of work. About

the same time Edna Lvall takes up the same subject in her "In Spite of All." Both writers have chosen a similar ground-plan, the picturing of the times through the complications that arise between two families, lifelong friends, the one Paritan, the

other Cavalier.

Mrs. Barr alone brings Cromwell to the front and into intimate relations with the reader. She thus achieves the more dramatic results, and in her hands Cromwell proves no puppet. Upon the facts of his life, as well as his own words, she lays a firm grip and constructs a man that lives and breathes and acts. We see him issue friendly orders, bally, rage and pray by turns, aspire and plot, interview spies and act upon their information; we even see him indite a letter to Cardinal Mazarin, and in its cunning, fearless force, and diplomacy we feel like bearing witness that it was the real Cromwell who did it. After the toil and moil, the alternate treatying and brow-beating of the day is over, we catch glimpses of the mere man alone with his faithful wife, to whom he half murmurs, half weeps out his sore troubles and distrust of those around him. Then there are other moments when we see him walk the floor like a fond mother, bearing in his arms the spent form of his dying and favorite daughter, Mary. At such times we find it hard to reconcile with the man, the ruthless warrior who knew no mercy at Drogheda and Wexford and Ross!

Perhaps, Indeed, the lack of real insight into the strange, dark, re-ligions fanaticism of Cromwell is the weakest point in Mrs. Barr's

picture.

One display the property of the times are capital. We feel the half jetours, half contempt, of the women of the day for the haldes of the
Cromwell family after their rise to power. Mrs. Barr assumes entire
mpartiality, but the assumption in futile. We feel her sympathies as
title of nature appears to work against her, for her royalist heroine,
Naultala De Wycke, is far richer of soul than her Puritan midden, Jane
prig in petitionats. There is a double low-story. A number of historie
agures crowd the stage, and they are on the whole creditably handled.

#### A QUEEN AND THE "LITTLE PEOPLE."

A REAL QUEEN'S FAIRY TALES. By Carmen Sylva (Elizabeth, Queen of Rumsnia). Cloth, 8 x 516 in., 229 pp. Davis & Co., Chicago.

RITICISM is disarmed by these exquisite fairy tales by a real, live queen. There are eleven of them, and then there is a "truly true" story, where the serene and lovely consort of the King of Rumania tells why she selected Carmen Sylva as her nom de plume, This you know is autobiographical, but just as in the delicate woof of fancy and invention of the fairy tales there breathes a substantial feeling of the author's personality through the naive but genuine insinuation of principle, high ideals, and noble virtues; so in the artlessly personal account of her childish life there is the fairy atmosphere of the ethereal, beautiful, melodious pays des fees.

At the end she asks the children to tell her which of these tales they like the best. The grown-up children will be apt to tell her that they like this account of herself the best. Such a fascinating story it is of the little princess in the Castle on the Rhine surrounded by its glorious forest. There was no electricity in those days, few railways, and letters were brought by a mountain postman. When the wind would rise and make the oaks and beeches writhe and groan, the woodland child would, as she says, "tie my little hood over my brown hair, and, with my two big St. Bernard dogs by my side, I would race through the forest, avoiding all the beaten tracks, and listen to its voices : for the forest told me stories all the time. The forest sang the songs to me which I wrote down afterward at home, but which I never showed to any one. It was our secret-the woods and mine.

The little dryad elf, now that she sits upon a throne and has learned the awful lesson that came to her mother's heart in the loss of her one

child, Marie, has told for other children what the whispering woods and winds and flowers and birds, garrulously murmured to her small soul then, as they have murmured since. Not until she was thirty-five did she suffer anything to be printed, and then sought to veil her identity under some pseudonym. In German she was the Waldgesang, the Song of the Woods; and as she belonged to a Latin people, as Rumania's Queen, she turned it into Latin, and hence Carmen Sylva. She took a slight liberty with the grammar because Carmen Sylvæ did not sound like a real name.

Her account of the linden tree, which was her prime favorite, is a little idyll. She tells us, her gentle Majesty, that she was like the linden tree of her story. "As a child I al-



CARMEN SYLVA ways thought I was not as good as the others, and not so well loved,

because I was less lovable." Carmen Sylva is lovable. These fairy tales prove it. She is a poet,

Carmen Sylva is lovable. These fairy takes prove it. She is a post, a painter, a muscular and such a mother. She is a mother still, in the yearning of her heart for children. But she is the Queen, too, and a sery occupations and has done aforenous work before her eight-hocked breakfast with King Charles. The rest of the day is for her people, with the first breath of summer she flies from Bucharest to Castle Pelesch, the oryal children high up in the Carpathians, where the sur-relation of the control of the co

The woodcuts accompanying the exquisite stories are worthy of them. They are by Harold Nelson and A. Garth Jones. Miss Edith Hopekirk's translation is excellent and sympathetic, one feels assnred.

#### A STUDY OF PRIDE.

THE HOUSE WITH THE GREEN SHUTTERS. By George Douglas. Cloth shi a rhi in., 100 pp. Price, \$1.00. McClure, Phillips & Co.

"HAT "The House with the Green Shutters" should not have achieved a "great sale" success in this country is easily understood. It has none of the tawdry elements that make books pop-That it has not been more talked about is strange. Until lately

this book, that made so much of a stir among English critics, had received hardly more than a casual mention in any publication save the review column of the daily press

In all tragedy there is kinship, for tracedy deals with the fundamental things of human nature, and had the tragedy of "The House with the Green Shutters" been the work of a Russian, as it very well might have been, we may be pretty sure that more would have been said about it. Books may be brutal, revolting, unsavory, and if they are translations, we cry aloud "liow true!" and "How strong!" But we demand of the books that are written in our own tongue that decency be preserved, that tragedy be tempered with mercy, and, above all, that the "love interest" be present.



In the last two requisites Mr. Douglas has failed. "The House with the Green Shutters" is uncompromisingly grim, and there is no glimmer of the love interest. The dominant passion of the book is pride, the pride of a man in his own achievement, of a man who succeeds by the force of a will so strong that it becomes dynamic force. The interest of the book is fairly

divided between the father, John Gourlay, and the son, John Gourlay -the father, brute force without much intelligence; the json, morbid imagination without intellect. The father, a bully; the son, a coward. John Gourlay by sheer brute force has made himself master of all transporting business before the arrival of the railway in the small Scotch town where the story is laid. He is one of the great men of the town, and he has built himself a house of which he is so proud that the village gossips have it that he will haunt the house after his death. Friends he has none; he is too insolent and too brutal. His wife, whom

he bullies, is an irretrievable slattern. When the story opens he is at

the height of his prosperity. He is not clever enough to compete with modern business methods, and a man named Wilson little by little gets

from him his business. Meantime his son grows up, by turns a slinking coward and a braggart, morbidly alive to all external impressions, weak and nervous. Gourlay insists on sending him to the academy in a neighboring town, and afterward to the university, merely because his rival, Wilson, sends his son. Here young Gourlay learns to drink, and just as his father is at the end of his financial resources, is expelled. In just as his father is at the end of his financial resources, is expelled. In a quarrel between father and son, young Gourlay, who is drunk, kilb his father. His mother hides his crime, but his brain gives way under the strain, and he pissons himself. His mother, who is dying of cancer, and his sister, who is dying of consumption, also kill themselves. It would becent that Mr. Douglas could hardly escape melodrama with

It would seem that Mr. Douglas could hardly escape melodrama with such a plot; to the never oversteps the line for a moment. The story is ghastly and terrible; but its characters, even to the least, are real people, and the development of the plot, even to the final tragedy, seems as inevitable as fate. And as a psychological study young John Gourlay stands alone. Neither isk a book of merely one or two char-As a picture of the life of a little village the book is excellent.

#### BRITISH SEA-DOGS OF OLD.

TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS Drawn from the History of the British With some account of the conditions of naval warfare at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and of its subsequent develop-ment during the saft period. By A. T. Mahan, D.C. L. Ll., D., Captain Daised States Navy. Cloth. 5, 835, in 700 pp. With say partirable United States Navy Cloth, 55 x 854 in., 200 pp. With six portrasts Price, \$4.50, net. Little, Brown & Co.

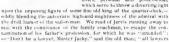
"HE distinguished author of the important series of works tracing the development of sea power and its influence upon history. supplements in the present volume several of the authoritative treatises which precede it-especially his "Life of Nelson "-with narrative and anecdotal memoirs of six great British admirals, "whose personal characteristics and professional careers make them conspicuous examples of naval seaman "-of types, differing one from another, but all continually recurrent in naval history. The types selected are Lord Hawke, Lord Rodney, Earl Howe, Earl St. Vincent, Lord De Saunarez. and Lord Exmouth. Most of these have close points of contact with America, in some instances of marked historical interest. All, without exception (the author reminds us), were actors in the prolonged conflict that began in 1730, concerning the right of the ships of Great Britain and her colonies to frequent the seas bordering the American dominions of Spain- a conflict which, by gradual expansion, drew in the conthrent of Europe, from Russia to France, spread thence to the French possessions in India and North America, involved Spanish Havana in the Western Hemisphere, and Manila in the Eastern, and finally entailed the expulsion of France from our continent, the contest covering fortythree years.

The two younger men of this group, Sanmarez and Pellew, saw in the American Revolution the beginning of an active service which

lasted to the end of the Napoleonic wars, "the most continuous and gi-



Captain Mahan's pages the graver matters of history and criticism are pleasantly diversified, here and there, with characteristic anecdotes, personal and professional,



ALEKED T MARIAN

We read of the fine inconsistency of this same young mutmeer, in afterward compelling apology and restitution from Genoese officers who had taken from a British boat two Turkish slaves who had escaped from one of their galleys-altho he (a runaway houself) " was opposed to the abolition of the slave trade and the education of the lower orders,"-because subordination was "the true idol of his soul.

He wrote to a meritorious young officer who had stood high in his favor: "Sir-You having thought fit to take to yourself a wife, are to book for no further attentions from your humble servant. I. lervis." Yet he was himself married when he wrote.

He made it a rule to inspect the hospitals in person, and compelled a daily visit by a capitant, and by the surgeons of the ships from which the sick men were sent, thus keeping them at literally touch with their

officers. But, not to neglect discipline, he required the visiting captain to take along with him a "boxin's mate" with his heat"—"in case they should find that the patients do not conduct themselves properly and ordurly

orderly."
When the Duke of York, grandson of the reigning monarch and a
midshipman, held a reception on board Howe's ship, at which the capworder that he alone kept on his bat. But an able-bodied scamma
explained: "Why, where should he larn manners, seeing as how he
was never at so before?"

#### A SCHOLARLY WORK.

THE EXPOSITOR'S GREEK TESTAMENT Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., J.L.D. Volume H. I. The Acts of the Apostles: by the Rev. R. J. Knowling, D.D., professor of New-Testament exegests. Kings-tollege, London, H. 8a, Suul's Epistle to the Romans; by the Rev. James Denney, D.D., professor of systematic and pastoral theology, Free Church College, Glasgow. HI. St. Paul's First Epistic to the III. St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians; by the Rev. G. G. Findley, B.A., professor of biblical litcrature, exercis, and classics. Headingley College. Cloth, exclain. ou up. Dodd, Mead & Co.

T is somewhat curious that the present generation has not seen hitherto any adequate edition of the Greek Testament similar tothat edited by Dean Alford more than forty years ago. Of course, there have been difficulties in the way. Since Alford's time the whole

problem of textual criticism has become more definite, more detailed, and in a measure more complicated by the works of Tischendorf, Westcott and Hort, and more recently of Blass. It is rather disturbing to find the various shifts that have been made during the last thirty years as to the foundation eodex on which the text is to be founded. Tischendorf preferred the Sinaitic codex Ite discovered. Westcott and Hort reverted to the Vatican as their mainstay, while Blass is now contending for the various claims of the very curious editions and condensations made in the Codex Besse to constitute the nearest approach to the original text of the Gospels, Acts, and Epistles.



W. ROBERTSON NEOD !-

Besides the confusion as to the Courtesy of the Bookman (New York). texts there has been an advance in knowledge of Hellenistic drama and in the Roman constitutional history of the period associated mainly with the name of Professor Ramsay and with the Cultur-Geschichte of the time, summed up in the great work of Schürer. When to all this one adds that theology has been almost remade in Germany, under the influence of I'fleiderer and Ritschl. it is scarcely to be wondered at that ancient theologians have shrunk from producing an edition of the Greek Testament which would sum up all these lines of advance. All sides of New-Testament exegesis are represented in this handsome volume, which must become and remain authoritative for the expert student of the Testament for some time to

The present instalment contains the "Acts" treated by Professor Knowling of Kings College, London; "Romans," by Professor Denney : and "First Corinthians" by Professor Findley. It is quite natural that Dr. Nicoll should have selected British writers for his work, but the example of the International Critical Commentary ought to be followed, and American authors and editors applied to, so that the Expositor's Greek Testament may be used with equal confidence on both sides of the Atlantic. Still, theology like all other sciences is international, and if a piece of exegetical work is good it will be used on this side of the Atlantic no matter what its original provemence.

Coming to the story sections treated in this bulky yet handsome volume, Professor Knowling's treatment of the Acts is characterized by that system of compromise which is supposed to imply the safest, if it is not the highest, form of scholarship. On the whole, he is a disciple of Professor Ramsay as to the authorship and trustworthiness of a narrative which is attributed to St. Lake with some confidence. It is here that the last echoes of Tübingen are dying away in theological circles in Great Britain, and the fact that the Bible states a thing is nowadays not necessarily taken to prove that it is untrue. As regards the text, Professor Knowling is more daring, and on an average his comments on three bues of text fill a page of the book.

Professor Denney's Romans is equally detailed, but he has not attempted to reconstitute a new text, being in the main content with Westcott and Hort. The introduction is not by any means so thorough as that of the Acts. Altogether, his treatment, while adequate, is scarcely up to the level of the remaining two sections of the book, for Dr. Finding is as industrious and ingentous in his treatment of I. Corinas that of the Acts.

thians as Professor Knowling is with the Acts.

When completed there can be little doubt that it will remain for a long time the standard edition and commentary of the Greek New Testament



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#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books

"The Spares of the World."- Hamilton Aidé. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.40.) "V. R. I. Queen Victoria, Her Life and Empire."

-Marquis of Lorne. (Harper & Bros., \$2.50.) "Instructions and Devotions on the Holy Communion."-Arthur C. Hall. (Young Churchman Company :

"The Apostles' Creed."-Arthur Cushman Mc-Griffert. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.25.) "Virginia Harned in 'Alice of Old Vincennes."

(R. H. Russell.) "A Second Century Satiriat."-W. D. Sheldon,

(Drexel Biddle, \$1.50.) "Bookbinding."-Douglas Cockerell. (D. Ap-

pleton & Co., \$1.20.) "Stolen Correspondence."-R. A. Sharp. (The Gervais Publishing Company.)

"Lachmi Bal."- Michael White. (J. F. Taylor & Co., \$1.50.)

"The A B C of Banks and Banking."-George M. Coffin. (S. A. Nrison, \$1.36) "Constructive Studies in the Priestly Element

in the Old Testament." - William R. Harper, (University of Chicago Press, \$1.) "E. H. Sothern in 'If I Were King." (R. H.

Russell.) "Through Hell with Hiprah Hoot."-Arthur Young. (Zimmerman's, \$1.50.)

"Isolation in the School."- Ella Flagg Young. (University of Chicago Press, paper, \$0.50.) "Psychology and Social Practise." - John

Dewey. (University of Chicago Press, paper, So. 25. )

"The Educational Situation."-John Dewey. (University of Chicago Press, paper, \$0.30.) "If I Were King."- Justin H. McCarthy. (R. H. Dancell &c to )

"Mrs. Patrick Campbell," a Souvenir of Portraits. (R. H. Russell.) "Maude Adama in 'Quality Street.'"-J. M.

Barrie. (R. H. Russcil.) "Kyrle Bellew in 'A Gentleman of France."

(R. H. Russell.)

#### CURRENT POETRY.

#### Ballade of Horace's Loves.

By GEORGE MEASON WHICHER, "All the ladies who figure in his love-poems are crea-

tures of his fancy."- EDITOR OF THE ODES. Lydia, fickle and fair. I voe the faded of his

Lulage, Pholog-there! Hark, how the I's ripple through. These were the beauties that drew,

These lilting and lyrical dames ! Leuconoë, Glycera-Pooh! Why, Horace, they're nothing but names I

Pyrrha, the golden of hair, Lyde the lyrist, the shrew Myrtale well, I declare!

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#### Must we abandon the crew.

Their gallants and gaddings and games? Barine, Lycoris, adieu! Alas! ye ere nothing but namee!

All were but syllabled air, Pancles that fluttered and flew. Innocent Phidyle's prayer.

Chioë the fawn, and the few Years that your Cinara knew, Cinara, sweetest of flames ! Ah, Horace, I'm sorry for you; Alas! they were nothing but nomes!

Ladies! ye shrink from this view ; But soon all your loves end your fames, Fun, freilties, frolics, ye too, Alas! will be nothing but names. -In January Scribner's Magazine.

#### Each in His Own Tongue.

#### By PROF, WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH.

[Professor Carroth writes that the title of this poem was suggested by a line in "Paust." poem has been widely quoted, the London Academy giving it in a recent number. The following le from a corrected copy sent by the author to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A fire-mist and a pianet-A crystal and e cell,-A jelly-fieh and a saurian And caves where the cave-men dwell : Then a sense of law and beanty. And a face turned from the clod Some call it Evolution, And others call it God

A haze on the feir horizon. The infinite, tender sky. The ripe, rich tint of the cornfields, And the wild geese sailing high, And all over upland and lowland The charm of the golden-rod, Some of as call it Antoma. And others call it God.

Like tides on a crescent sea-beach, When the moon is new end thin, Into our hearte high yearninge Come welling and surging in .-Come from the mystic ocean. Whose rim no foot has trod,-Some of us call it Longing, And others call it God

A nicket frozen on duty .-A mother starved for her brood,-Socratee drinking the hemlock, And Jesus on the rood; And millions who, humbie and nameiesa, The etraight, hard pathway plod-Some call it Consecration. And others call it God.

#### Two Sonnets. By JOHN H. BONER.

BROADWAY AT NOON.

Niagera of etreets! See this and know The secret of New York-the spell that never Can be resisted or forgot, the flow Of torrented humanity, that ever

In counter-currented, yet seems to sweep Toward you, passes, plunges, and le lost

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Abramulty, will followed by the deen And surging stream, whereon are swiftly tost The faces, faces, faces! Not the roar Of ocean on her wildest crags could drown

The tumult of this torrent; and the prey Of sempests, were they cast upon the shore From places where the wild waves drew them

down. Could show no stranger wrecks than this Broad Way.

SOLITUDE,

Do you seek solitude! Go not to fields Or pathless woods, or to the ionely shore, Nor court the privacy sectusion yields

In some old house whose very ancient door Proclaims the absence of intrusive guests. Think not of desert waste, nor mounta o height,

Nor tropic isle, nor where the eider nests In Arctic atlence, not the sca-gulls' flight In voiceless azure. But for solitude Perfect, unparalieled, abiding, deep,

When next you feel the solitary mood insistent, trust no even dreamless sleep-When for true loneliness your soul entreats. Come to New York, and walk these crowded

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"Thus, he said to bimsel, 'is treatment to which thousands of American seamen are prob-

"Taking off his hat, for he was several inches which he found to be fittir more than three feet in length or width. He gave orders that at a

"He had been inside hardly three minutes t sufficested him.

partment, the President or level that no such en-"It was not an hour after taus order had been

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given before every sailor on every ship in Hampton Roads had heard of it. The effect was most remarkable on the oider sailors, many of whom had themselves experienced the punishment of the awent-box. Some of them wept from joy

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Third De -- And we'll have the biggest opera night that ever happened.

Fourth Do .- I wouldn't miss it for a farm Fifth 10,-1'd be there or bust. Chorus Give him a box, give him a box

Trombone - Oom ta-ra-ra- l'as ist les mit a whole Potnek 2

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In societee, Give him a box a box a box Trombone-Oom ta-ra-ra-where at?

Cherus He is the Emperor's brother. And must have the best and no other, Many Stockholders

Let his Highness thou We can not refuse First Horseshoe Stockholder Come off By gum.

he can't have my box. Second Do .- Nor mine, if I know myself

Third Do. - Nixcumerous.



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See all that he can see : But how the dickens and tombill Can we his Highness see,

If we've got no place to sit, And how can he ever see us If we are not where he can see us? Say

Say? What kind of a mix is it enyway?

Trembine-Oom ta-ra-ra-damfino Chorus:

In gleams and glints. Behold the Prince, Hia Royal Highness comes;

A gala night Palls on his sight Among the high lumtums. Give him a box.

Indignant Stockholders: Whose? Whose? Whose? Whose? Por mine I refuse.

What is all this row and rumpus, Like a racket down below? We have got to give this Teuton

Some kind of a toot, you know? Trombone-Oom ta-ra-ra-ra-ts. New York Sun.

#### Coming Events.

Pebruary 19-20.-The Nutional Carnation Show in Indianapolis.

Pebruary 31-24.—Convention of Custom Cutters'
Association of America in Milwaukee. March 5-10. - United States Sportsmen's Show in New York.

March 5.—Convention of National Postal Clerks Association in Portsmouth, N. H.

March 5-6.—Convention of National Wholesale Lumber Dealers in Chicago,

### Current Events.

#### Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA. Pebruary 5.—A revolutionery expedition sent out by General Herrera is captured by government forces of Colombia.

Pebruary 9.—General Herrera, the Liberal com-mander on the lathmus sends a message to the foreign consuls in Panama, asking that their governments take messares to neutra-lize the some of the Panama railway.

The Venezuelan troops sent out to disperse the insurgents in the vicinity of Guira are repulsed and are compelled to fall back to Carapaco.

February 9.—The Liberals make an unsuccess-ful attempt to cepture the city of Barran-quilla, Colombia. SOUTH AFRICA.

Pebruary 5.-Lord Kitchener reports the cap-ture of 131 Boers of De La Rey's force, and the capture of De Wet's lost gun.

Pebruary 6.-A report from the British War Office gives the total of the British casuallies

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in South Africa, including wounded, as 5,040 officers and 100,901 men.

Pebruary 7 — The Boer commandment, Maraia is captured by the British. Lord Kitcheoor reports a write-pebruary at Lord Kitcheoor reports a write-pebruary in the British forces to capture I be Wet, but the latter has escaped by a bold dash. The Boer losses to killed, wounded, and plisoners are estimated at sly and the British cascalities are reported to be

sees Managan Managa

Pebruary: In the Rechtstag, Count von Posadowaky Wehner offers a warning against any attempt by the state to lovestigate the doctrine of Christian Science.

In the recent storm on the coast of England, many ships are wrecked and thirty-three lives lost.

February 4.—The British Government declines to accept Holland's mediation in the bouth African War.

Pebruary 4 The Sultan's brother-in-law, Damad Mahmud Pasan, who is a figitive in Paris, is condemned to death for conspiracy against the Sultan.

The Marquis de Jerer's famous library, in Madrid, is sold to so American fur \$500,000 Pebruary 7. Thumas Sidney Cooper, R.A., d.es near Canterbury.

near Canterbury.
The interment of the British Board of Trade for January above an intrease of Lagakov in imports and a decrease of Lagakov in resports.

Pebruary S., Onslow Pord's memorial tablet to Ruskin is universely in the Port's Corner. West.

Ruskin is universely in the Port's Corner. West.

minster Abbey.

The Kalser has ordered that measures be taken to stamp out Christian Science in Ger-

#### Domestic.

Orion vs.

February 3 - Senate: The debate on the Philippine Tariff bill is resumed. Further consideration is given to the bill to increase the saturies of federal judges; an unicidiment to increase the sainties of Senators and Representatives a rejected.

Hente: The O'leomargarine bill is discussed. February a. Senate: Senator Boar's bill increasing the salaries of Cirtical States, judges as per cent is passed, the Urgent Deficiency bill is discussed. John P Driden, successor of the late Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, taken his seat.

takes his seal.

House Consideration of the Oleomargarine bill is continued.

Pebruary 5—Senate The Utgent Democracy hill is passed

House Consideration of the Oleomackaruse bill is continued.

is continued.

The Publishment Tariff bill is again discussed, the especial sobject being the sedition laws entitled 17 the Commission; Senator Scott speaks in favor of the Mandidgo canal route, and Senator Hausbrough makes an address on his bill to provide a national system of trigation of artid

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judiclal Appropriation bid is discussed. February 7. Senate. The Pension Appropria-

Pebruary 7.—Sente. The Pension Appropriation bill is passed; the details on the Pullippine tariff bill is resumed.

House: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is passed.



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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

February 4 -Governor Taft gives further testi-mony before the Senate committee on the Proppines.

February 4 -- Governor Van Zandt, of Minnesota, in his message to the legisloture calls atten-tion to his fight against the so called railroad inerger and asks for an appropriation to pay legal expenses.

February 6. The test of the treaty with Den-mars, by which the Danish West Indies are coded to the United States, is made public. The marriage of Payne Whitney, non of Wil-liam t. Whitney, and Miss Helen Hoy, daugh-of the Secretary of State, takes place in

February 8. Reor-Admiral W. T. Sampson and B. J. Ctomwell are placed on the retired list of the many.

The Pressient's oldest son, Theodore, is suffer-ing from an attack of pneumonia, at Groton, Mass

The President abandons his proposed trip the Charleston Exposition on account of I son's illness. Admirat Sampson's counsel files a brief with

the President, making a new charge of dis-obedience to orders against Admiral Schley and protesting against his claim to su preme command at Santiago. Governor Taft continues his testimony be-the Senate committee, in the Philippines

February 9. The greater part of the business section of l'aterson, N. J., is destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at about \$10,000,000.

#### AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

Pebruary 7.—Palippines: The Manila Chamber of Commerce adopts a memorial to Congress, urging legislation for the ulands, and asking for two additional commissioners.

#### CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed : "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

#### Problem 640.

By A. P. MACKETER Pirat Prize, Problem Tourney, Brighton Society

Journal. Black-Six Pleces.



White Eleven Pieces

8; 5 R Pri 5 B P b . 6 p 1; 1 K 1 R B k p 1; Q 7; P6; + S : r : 1 S.

White matea in two moves.

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#### Problem 641.

By F. HOPKINS, Toledo. BisR4: Kirkbi: ipspps; sRQspi: 6PS: 8; 6K1; 8.

White mates in two moves,

#### Problem 642.

Composed for THE LITTHARY DIGEST By C. D. P. HAMBLTON, Black Eight Pieces



White Eleven Pieces

B 4: 1 p 2 S R b 1; 1 Q b 3 p k; 3 P R s p; ABPIP: KaPoP: 5 Po: 8. White mates in three moves

This problem looks like a simple two-mover, for, unless Black makes the proper reply, White forces mate on the second move. On the other hand White can not mate in less than three moves

Concerning Problem 635, there is a mate by Kt-K 6 dis. ch. We will wait till we get the correc-

#### Solution of Problems.

No. 637. Ker-move, H-Kt s.

No. 633. Key-move, Q-B & No. 633.

Key-move, B -Kt 4. Key-more, B. Kt. a.

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Several solvers were caught by Q-B 7 in 613. The reply is Kt x B, hence the necessity of Q-B 8 to control the black diagonal. In addition to those reported, H. C. got 630 and 631; W. L. Greer, Cleveland, 607 and 638.

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Wen Lest Won.Lost .....1% 1% 

#### lanowski's Brilliancy.

		Gluo	co P	lano.	
1 P-1 Kt 3 R-2 P-1 Kt 3 R-2 P-1 Kt 10 B-1 R Kt 10 B-1 R Q-1 R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	-K 4 -K B 3 -II 4 -Q 3 -II 3 -II 3 -K 5 -Q 2(b) -Q 5 0 Q -B sq -K 13 atles (d)	Castles V-Q4 B-R Kt 5 P-Q 5 P-Kt 4	16 17 18 19 20 21 21 22 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	Kt-Kt 3 Kt x P Q = B Q = B Rt-B 5 (c)	JANOWSKE, Black, P-R 6 RP 1 P Kt-Kt 5 B 1 R R x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R P K x R R S ch K x R R R S ch K x R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R
			No	tes.	

(a) Should have played P x P.

(b) If, now, P x P, White gets the worst of il. (c) It simout takes your breath away! It doesn't seem to be necessary, and it doesn't seem to be necessary, and it doesn't seem to be sound. White played just as Skack desired. Nevertheless, this doesn't detract from the exhibition of "nerve" by the French champion. (d) Castling at this junction was only fixing imself for Black's onslanght.

(e) Q x Kt will not do. For, 22..., R - R 8 ch; 23 x P. R (R sq) - R 7 ch; 24 K-B 3; R-II 7 mate. (f) One of the choice moves of a genius. If White takea tha Kt, he loses his Q; if he doesn't take it, he is mated in three moves.

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P-Q4 Kt x P	PxP Kt-Ra	t4 P-Q Kt 4 B-K 6		
B-K Kt s	P-KR3	16 Kt-U + P R 5		
P-UB3	B-B4 P-O	18 B a B P a B		
astler	O-KI3 B-KR6	10 Q-K a And Black an- nounced mate in thir-		
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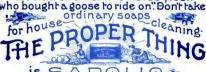


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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### INVESTIGATING THE BIG BALLBOAD MERGER

'HE announcement made by Attorney-General Knox that the President has directed him to bring suit under the Sherman anti-trust law for the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company (the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads) has made no small stir. Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota, says he is "delighted" over the decision. and Attorney-General Douglas, of the same State, declares that he is "clated"; but in Wall Street a different feeling prevails. "Security markets in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin," says the New York Herald, "were demoralized by the announcement," and the New York Tribune declares that "not since the assassination of President McKinley has the stock market had such a sudden and severe shock." "It is like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky," said one prominent capitalist. "Certainly the sudden dash of the Executive into the controversy while the Supreme Court-a coordinate branch of the Government-has it under advisement," remarks the New York Mail and Express. "is not likely to be regarded by reasonable people as the most appropriate manner in which action by the President should be initiated." And the New York Nun expresses a similar opinion. It is keenly remarked by the Baltimore Herald, however, that the consternation in Wall Street "would seem to prove that many brokers and holders of similar securities were extremely doubtful as to the right and wrong of the case," and it adds that "this, then, should be taken as the most positive of all proofs that the President was fully authorized under the circumstances to direct the Attorney-General to have the whole matter decided by the highest tribunal created by the Constitution."

The case before the Supreme Court, referred to above, is a motion of the attorney-general of Minnesota asking leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company on the ground that its charter is a violation of the constitution of Minnesota. The decision of the Court was being awaited with great interest, but the suit of Attorney-General Knox now supersedes it in importance. Some think the President might have waited for the Court's decision on this case before starting another one. The Mail and Express says his action is "beyond comprehension." The New York Commercial Advertiser, however, points out that the two cases "are framed on entirely separate lines," and a decision against the Minnesota litigants would not "put the Attorney-General and the President in the awkward predicament they would be in if the subject-matter in the two cases intersected each other."

Instead of disregarding the feelings of Wall Street, the President is said by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger to have had the utmost consideration for them. He says:

"The public announcement was made with the advice of the President to prevent any great disturbance in values on the

stock exchauges, which was feared if it came in some other way. It was explained that the Supreme Court of the United States is expected to deliver a decision in the application of the attorney general of the State of Minnesota at an early day. This decision may be handed down on Monday.

"The Court may grant the application, or, which is more likely, it may deny the application and deelare lack of jurisdiction.

"Such a decision ordinarily would have the effect of



OUVERNOR VAN SANT, OF MINNESOTA, ... Who Began the Opposition to the Merger.

But this will not happen now in view of the fact that the intention of the Administration to break up this combination, if it can, whether the Minnesota appeal is denied or not, will put the public on its guard and prevent a big rise in the stock, followed by what otherwise night have been a panicky decline should the intention of the Government have been withleduntil the Government's suit was actually brough.

"The President looks for full justice to be done in this matter. He takes the position that he is just as much bound to act if the public interests are threatened and the laws violated by the Northern Securities Company as he would be if a graver rlot were in progress and disorderly persons were destroying the property of Mesrs. Morgan, Hill. and Harriman, in violation of United States laws, and State authorities, incapable of enforcing public order, called on him for United States troops to put the riot

down. "The President is making no threats and indulging in no bun combe. There has been no conflict between the President and Attorney-General Knon and Secretary Root over this question. The President and the Attorney-General are in absolute hisrance of the Attorney-General are in absolute hisrance of the Attorney-General are in absolute hisrance in the Attorney-General are in the Attorney-General and that he has no personal feeling in the matter one way or another. He believes he will win the case he has undertaken for the Government, It will be a matter of professional pride for him to win it, expecially in view of the fact that he will have prited against him three of the greatest lawyers in the country—one of them John W. Griggs, his predecessor in office, and two of them, John G, Ishnson and K, Ishnson and K

W. D. Guthrie, who were mentioned for the position which he now holds."

Says The Wall Street Journal:

"The case may have some political aspect. Charges were made in Congress the other day to the effect that the Administration did not dare to take measures against the trusts. It is hardly to be supposed that the President's action was in response to a taunt, but he may have thought there would be no harm in showing independence on this point.

"Marketwise, the most important effect will be the elsek that will be given to allied enterprises. The interests that have senrities combinations in mind will be compelled to wait a decision in this case, and this will probably prevent soone activities in the market which would have otherwise been seen. Whatever the outcome, the immediate effect will be delaw.

"The action of the President brings the whole matter to a test on the vital points, und, moreover, does so in a fashion that admits of no misconstruction of motives. Heretofore, when private individuals have instituted proweelings in matters where large financial interests have been concerned, they have laid themselves open to charges of stock-jobiling and blackmatting, and these charges have been invariably made by a section of the press, no matter upon what grounds action was brought or relief sought. The incre opposition to plans concurred in by large in. No doubt in namy eases it has been corrunt.

"In the present case, however, all such objections and criticisms fall to the ground, and, in view of the general interest in this question of combinations, it is very desirable that a typical case shall be tried out on its merits as mon as possible. This has been rendered possible by President Roosevett's action."

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN. \[\begin{align\*}\lambda \text{HAT} is considered by many the best book that has come. \end{align\*}

VV to light in this country on the control of the social ovit in cities, appears in the form of a report by the "Committee of Fifteen," which has been dealing with this problem in New York City. The major



STATE SENATOR JOHN RAINES, Author of the "Raines Law."

there be found so comprehensive or so clear a statement of the problems involved."

The abolition of the social vice the

part of the book

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prepared by Mr.

Alvin S. Johnson,

instructor in eco-

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the Committee

says of his work

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Committee does not appear to consider possible. "Experience has shown," it declares, "the furtility of measures that aim to abolish the certl." Governmental or numicipal regulation is considered at great length, the Committee reaching the occulission that the system has proved a conspicious fadirie, "After a bundred years of experience, and with practically unlimited power to deal with protettions as it will, the most perfect of police administrations, that of Paris," it is found, "is munifically unable to cone with it," and "New York presents a more diffic

cult problem with respect to reglementation than Paris or Berlin." There are also strong moral reasons against attempted regulation. The New York Evening Post says:

"Primarily this work will bring joy to the hearts of those men and women, the world over, who, like Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, have given their lives to opposing government regulation—the system by which

the state or the municipality becomes a partner in the traffic, and endeavors to make vice safe and easy. The futility of this endeavor from every point of view is ab. solutely demonstrated by the Committee's monograph. The alleged sanitary advantages are shown to have little or no foundation in fact and to be of no importance as compared with the moral disadvantages. The Committee affirms that moral grounds alone would have led them to declare government regula-

tion intolerable.



WHILIAM H. BALBWIN, JR., \*Chairman of the "Committee of Fifteen."

This alleged panacea for what the Committee rightly characterises as 'an infinitely complex phenomenon, intangible and indefinable,' full of 'practical and moral difficulties,' it denomeses as too panacea at all,' and the facts and statistics bear it out beyond question. The arguments here collected will be an inspiration and an aid to anti-regulationists for decades to come, and should forever silence the superficial thinker who sees in government control an ensuy way out, merely because it has been attempted abroad. The moral sentiment in American cities has long been irrevo-cably and irremovably set against regulation. But if it we not, this beacon of the Committee would of Itself prevent the steering of so false a course.

If abolition and state control are both impossible, what does the Committee recommend, then? Moral regulation. It recommends the reformation of the "Raines law hotels," and, as The Evening Post observes, the Committee's expost of the "almost inconcervably nefarious part the Raines-law hotel has played in the recent great spread of vice in this city will astonish even those who believed themselves familiar with the subject." There does not seem to be any evil feature of this and its allied forms of vice that these "hotels" have not made worse. Since the committee's report was published, Senator Ruines has introduced into the New York State legislature some amendments to his law which he thinks will kill the "fake" hotels that have caused much of the evil. The Committee also makes other recommendations which seem intended to "lead not into temptation" the young and those born to unfortunate surroundings and influences, and to "deliver from evil" those who so desire. After discussing these recommendations at some length, the Committee summarizes them in the following paragraph:

"The better housing of the poor, purer forms of anuscement, the raising of the condition of labor, specially of female labor, better moral education, nimors more and more withiram from the clutches of vice by means of reformatories, the spread of contagion checked by more nodequate hospital accommodations, the evil itself unceasingly condemned by public opinion as a sin against morality, and punished as a crine with stringent penalties whenever it takes the form of a public unisone—these are the methods of dealing with it upon which the members of the

Committee have united, and from which they hope for the abatement of some of the worst of its consequences at present, and for the slow and gradual restriction of its scope in the future."

#### A CHARGE AGAINST PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

CONTROVERSY has been started in a charge made by the New York correspondent of the London Times that President McKinley, on the eye of the war, suppressed friendly overtures by Spain, and thus caused war when he might have had peace. This charge is credited by the London Saturday Review and the New York Evening Post. The former says: "We never thought the Americans went into that war with clean hands, but we had not conceived that they were soiled as The Times's correspondent suggests or rather affirms." According to those responsible for this charge, Secretary Day, on March 27, 1808, instructed Minister Woodford to demand an armistice between the Spaniards and Cubans, and the "immediate revocation of reconcentrado order." Spain at once complied with these demands, revoking the reconcentrado order and providing for the relief of homeless Cubans, and on April 5 Minister Woodford cabled the full text of a proclamation, which the Queen offered to issue before noon of the next day, offering an armistice to last until October 6. Independence for Cuba was not asked. On April 11, the charge runs, the President sent in his message, turning over the matter to Congress, but without saving that Spain had met every demand, and not mentioning the reconcentrado matter at all. One portion of his message, referring not to the note of April 5, but to another one received April 10, was as follows:

'Yesterday, and since the preparation of the foregoing message, official information was received by new that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco, in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a auspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent contions to the solement of the process of the properties of the in the solement deliberations upon which you are about to enter. It this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will only be another justification for our contemplated action."

The New York Evening Post charges that the despatch of April 5 was "suppressed," and "was, in fact, jealously guarded in the State Department for more than three years," It goes on to say:



- The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"Some people get angry when told that President McKinley, at that crisis, 'abdicated.' But he himself admitted it. In his auswer, through Mr. Day, to General Woodford's urgent appeal. he said, 'The President can not assume to influence the action of the American Congress.' But who said that? Why, the man who had in his own hands the entire negotiation. It was his sworn duty, his solemn obligation, to conduct the affair alone, and to report to Congress, if he could, a completed solution of the grave luternational problem. Yet, instead of seizing cagerly upon the great concession by Spain, and using it to build up an honorable peace, he turned politely away with the remark that he could not think of undertaking to influence Congress! There was the unmistakable surrender of the powers and duties of a great office. What we assert is that a determined Executive, at once accepting and publishing General Woodford's despatch, hailing it, as he well might, as a great triumph for American diplomacy, and throwing his superseded message into the wastebasket, where it belonged, could have rallied such a peace party throughout the country that a Congress mad for war would have been brought to a muttering submission. There was the great opportunity to prevent the war. It was an 'inevitable' only in the sense that the President of the day was one who would inevitably yield to the pressure of hot-headed Congressmen. 'In war,' said Napoleon, 'men are nothing, and a man is everything.' Unluckily, that man was wanting in those critical days of April, 1898,"

On the other side, the New York Commercial Advertiser declares that the charge is "absurd," and is only part of an attempt "to asperse the memory of the late President." Says the New York Time.

"Congress perfectly understood the 'full significance' of every offer made by spain. The debate shows it. The offers to suspend hostilities, grant autonomy, and refer the destruction of the Mante to arbitration were deliberately and with full knowledge rejected by Congress as futilities since Congress knew and the American people knew that nothing but the independence of Cuba could put a stop to the war; and the President spoke the control of the Congress of

"The Evening Fost has charged that President McKinley withheld from Congress, the war-making power, information which might have enabled it to avoid war and reach a peaceful settlement with Spain. This charge, if proved, would cover the name of McKinley with infamy. The charge is not only width unreasonable, since it is known to everybody that President McKinley desired peace and diligently sought to averthe calamity or war, but we have above non-invised the charge and offers in proof merely its own preposterous interpretation of the despatch of April 5, which was in itself without value as an aid to peace and which became wholly naimportant when the note of April owas given to the country and to Congress."



THE LION: "The Congressman must want a corkscrew."

- The Detroit Journal.

#### TRYING TO STOP THE SCHLEY DISPUTE.

A SURVEY of the newspaper expressions on the Irresident's verdict in the Schley case shows a hearty desire out the part of most of the newspapers to be rid of the matter. The comment in many cases is jaded or perfunctory, often consisting merely of a digest of the President's versilet, with a single sentence of approval or disapproval at the end; and it is noticeable that the newspapers do not follow up the vertilet with editorial comment day after day, on different phases of the decision, as in previous developments in the controversy, but, after one comment, turn to other affairs. Both the admirals concerned are now on the retired list, and the Washington correspondents say that the leaders in Congress have agreed not to take up the dispute there. Secretary Long, it is said, considers the controversy over, and will welcome it as an opportunity to retire from the Cabinet.

In brief, the President condemns "the failure to enforce an efficient night blockade at Saatiago while Admiral Schley was in command"; expresses "reasonable doubt" as to the truth of the charge that Schley "did not move his squadron with sufficient expedition from port to port"; and says that the admiral "most gravely erred" in his "retrograde movement" when he abandoned the blockade, and in his disobedience of orders and misstatement of facts in relation thereto. These acts prior to the Santiago fight were, however, the President thinks, condoned by retention in command, and promotion. The damage indicted and borace by the different vessels of the American fact is then reviewed, and, according to the data given, the Invado both gave and received no less injury than the Brasdlyn. "The most striking act" of the fight was Wainwright's eacouater with the top-qod craft.

As to the vexed question of command, the President says, a "Technically Sampsoa commanded the fieet, and Schleys, a usual, the western division. The actual fact, the important fact, is that after the battle was joined not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room aboard any ship actively engaged, in obedience to theorder either Sampson or Schley, save on their own two vessels. It was a captains' fight." Sampson, the President declares, "was hardly more that technically in the fight," but deserves credit for "the excellence of the blockade" and "the preparedness of the ships," Coming to the "loop," the President says.

"Admiral Schley is rightly eatitled-as is Captain Cook-to the credit of what the Brooklyn did in the fight. On the whole she did well: but I agree with the unanimous finding of the three admirals who composed the court of inquiry as to the 'loon.' It seriously marred the Brooklyn's otherwise excellent record, being in fact the one grave mistake made by any American ship that day. Had the Brooklyn turned to the westward, that is, in the same direction that the Spanish ships were going, instead of In the contrary direction, she would undoubtedly have been in more 'dangerous proximity' to them. But it would have been more dangerous for them as well as for her! This kind of danger must not be too nicely weighed by those whose trade it is to dare greatly for the hoaor of the flag. Moreover, the danger was certainly not as great as that which, is the self-same moment. menaced Wainwright's fragile craft as he drove forward against the foe. It was not, in my judgment, as great as the daugef to which the Texas was exposed by the turn as actually made. It certainly caused both the Brook/rn and the Texas materially to lose position compared to the fleeing Spanish vessels. But after the loop had once been taken Admiral Schley handled the Brooklyn manfally and well. She and the Oregon were thenceforth the headmost of the American vessels-tho the lowa certainly. and seemingly the Texas also, did as much in hammering to a standstill the Viscaya, Oquendo, and Teresa; while the Indiana did all her eastward position and crippled machinery permitted. In the chase of the Colon the Brooklyn and Oregon share the credit between them."

After a good word for Captain Clark of the Oregon, the Presi-

dent estimates the credit due by saying: "It is evident that Wainwright was entitled to receive more than any of the other commanders; and that it was just to Admiral Sampson that the should receive a greater advance in numbers than Admiral Saway—there was nothing done in the battle that warranted any nuusual reward for either. In short, as regards Admirals Sanujuson and Schley. I find that President McKliney dis substantial justice, and that there would be no warrant for reversing his action." He closes by indorsing the recommendation of the court of inquiry that "no further action be had in the matter."

Some of the Schley papers comment on the verdict pretty biterly. The Baltimore American declares that it "shows the action of a mind racked with prejudice," and the Raleigh News and Observer finds that "justice is denied by the chief executive of this mighty republic"—"it crieth aloud in the street, but on galn no admission to the White House." The New York Journal calls the decision "disingenuous, evasive, and cruel, "brands the President as a "politician and trimmer," and says he reached this verdict "in order to fall in with the bureancratic influences around him and to meet the wisses of Schley's enemies."

The New York Evening Post, which has not taken much part in the controversy heretofore, says;

"In the discassion of the Brooklyn's 'loop,' we fear that Colonel Roosevelt's own impulsive valor has led him to overlook the real motive and justification of that sheering movement. It was in evidence before the court of inquiry that both Captain Cook and Admiral Schley had coolly and deliberately determined to prevent the Brooklyn from getting disabled early in the battle. 'Much will depead upon this ship to-day,' was the burden of their thoughts as they saw the supposedly swift Spanish cruisers coming out, with the New York away, the Massachusetts coaling at Guantanamo, the lowa foul-bottomed and siow, the Indiana with crippled machinery, and realized that the Brooklyn could alone be counted on to hang upon the flaak of the fleeing Spanlards if they once got clear. We have always believed. therefore, that the commander of the Brook/vn showed true comprehension of the situation, as everybody supposed it to be, when he resolved to keep his speedy cruiser ont of a mêlee at close quarters, in which she might be smashed and allow the enemy to outfoot the other American vessels. That it was a mistake in judgment to turn to the East, thus endangering the Texas, rather than to the West, may freely be conceded, but the movement away from the Spanish ships we think to have been strategically sound. . . . . .

"To dare greatly for the flag," may be to dare to keep your head is an emergency, and to husband your striking power for the critical moment. If the Brooklyn had dashed forward and been ranned or torpedoed early in the fight, it would have been magnificent, but it would soot have been war."

On the other side, the New York Sun says

"Yes, it was a captains' fight, as on other levels of action it was a gun-enfusins' fight, and a gunners' fight. But Sampson was commander when the battle began, and his command he never lost; and when we come to apportion the commander's honors, by a universal rule of military practise the truth is that, with the exception of the Hracebyn's loop, not a helm was shifted, not a gun was fired, not a pound of steam was put on in the engine-room alorard any ship actively engaged, except under tago are due as clearly and emphatically as tho the New York had fired at the Spanish ships every shot in her locker.

"The Schley bubble is exploded, and the Schley mania can not long survive it. But incurable is the misery it has left in its train."

The Providence Journal remarks:

"Had Commodors Schley sought 'the bubble reputation at the canaon's mouth' as persistently and relentlessly as Rear-Admiral Schley (retired) has sought the same evanescent bauble at his own mouth and at the mouths of lis delinded admirers, the name of Wisheld Scott Schley might have passed into American history as that of one of the greatest of our long list of naval worthies. But now, after months of chicanery and posing in search of a vindication from the criticisms of his brothers in arms, after political wire-pulling, setulous puffing on the part of coddled newspaper reporters and ignorant applause from the 'man in the street' who only knows that 'he was there,' he finally retires from the contest for fame with a rebuff, with the condemnation of the court of last resort (in the service), the commander-in-chief of the navy. And it is to be sincerely hoped that this final rebuff, the opinion of the Prevalent upon Schley's the commander-in-chief of the navy. And it is to be sincerely hoped that this final and that the country will have heard the last of this absurd final and that the country will have heard the last of this absurd chase of Admiral Schley after honor which he never earned and after vindication from grave charges of official misconduct, to which he never was entitled.

#### CAUSE OF THE RIOTS IN BARCELONA.

WHILE most of the American papers sympathize with the people of Bareelona in their armed uprising against Spanish rule, some think it were wiser for the Catalonian to bear the ills he has than to fly to others that he knows not of. The Pittsburg Gazette, for instance, thinks the rioters show a lack of mental balance. It was 's:

"There is nothing new or strange in the senseless orgies which characteries the Spanish workman when on strike. Naturally impalsive and unreflective at best, in the hour of individual or national adversity be is quite as nugovernable and reacticirant as an muraly child. Of course at first sign of disturbance the troops are called out, while the mob, individual or though are called out, while the mob, individual or strikes its feedbe blows, which are retailated with meroities promptities. It shows to what length these misguided men may go when it is feared they are preparing to attack the factories in which they earn their hread. Spain is not a country which reciprate quickly from industrial depression, so that if the ricters should carry out their threats the outlook would be very serious indeed."

Other papers, however, give us quite a different picture. Thus the Cleveland Leader:

"The fact that Barcelona figures more often than any other city of Spain in news of riots and disorder might lead Americans ignorant of Spanish affairs to suppose that it was a very benighted or especially unpromising place. But exactly the reverse is true.

"Barcelona is the most thrifty, progressive, and advanced of all the great cities of Spain. It is the chief town of Catalonia, the one important part of the Spanish kingdom where trade and industry develop after the fashion of the leading countries of the critized world. In Barcelona there is an atmosphere of enterprise and progress far different from the sleepy, indolent appearance of many ancient cities of Spain.

"That is what makes the Catalan metropolis so restive. Ifs people have modern ideas of short hours of labor, good wages, political freedom, and the importance of trade and industry.

They object to the taxation heaped upon their business interests to raise money to be spent in Madrid. Hence their attitude is often semi-revolutionary, and Jabor troubles are apt to be violent.

"It is true that Barcelona has more than its share of the Anarchists and Socialists in Spain, but that is because they work most and find their best opportunities for a gitation in



JOHN BULL TAKES THE LEAP AT LAST,

- The Detroit News.

places which feel the ferment and unrest of the times and exhibit those wide contrasts in fortune which are most marked and numerous in modera centers of business, wealth, and industry. If Barcelona were less progressive and rich there would be less heard of social disturbers there.

"In a country like Spain the most backward and supine cities are most quiet and passive. They have not enough of the spirit of the age to appreciate the shortcomings of their Government and its subjects."

#### EUROPEANIZING THE AMERICAN ARMY.

OPPOSITION to Secretary Root's bill now before Congress, for reorganizing the army comes from the Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.), which remarks that "anywhere else the notion that a lawyer or butcher or baker or candlestick-maker would be quite as good a judge of military matters as any man whose life had been devoted to their study would be whistled down the wind; but here it is part of the unwritten law of the republic," It adds:

"If the nation were required to fight for its existence it would be well enough to get ready and take our place among the war Powers. But however desirable for some reasons, the creation of a general staff for the federal army—an official mechanism that shall be practically independent of any casual and accident als secretary of War—is of profound concern to the people who pay the cost of the military establishment. There is really on danger whatever to the republic from any foreign adversary. Yet it pleases the dabsters in government at Washington to assume that republican institutions may be best promoted by imperial methods; and hence the effort in the War Office to make the general staff supreme in military affairs.

The new scheme is "almost revolutionary," says the New York Sum, and is "totally at variance with the laws and customs hitherto obtaining in our army." Yet it is approved by The Sum, and by almost all the papers that comment on it. The main feature of the plan is a centralized group of officers, known as a "general staff," who shall have charge of the control and subsistence of the army, and be responsible for its efficiency and equipment. These sluties are now divided among a number of bureans which are more or less subject to political influence, and which do not always

work in harmony, Says the New York Mail and Express:

"Under this plan, properly administered, there would be no such confusion as was exhibited at Tampa in 1898, in



RUSSIA: "What are you boys doing up there?"

JAPAN: "Just painting signs."

- The Philadelphia North American.

which the components of the individual rations which were to be put on the transports for the men going to Cuba had to be hunted up on, perhaps, laff a dozen different trains of freightcars scattered over all the sidings between Lakeland and Port Tampa.

"Sceretary Roof's plan is not only in accordance with the plainest dictates of common sense and husiness prudence, but in harmony with the experience of the European armies. As to fighting and field campaigning, we are probably now, and always have been, quite the equals, at least, of the European armies. In this respect they have probably more to learn from us than we have to learn from them. In the field of organization of big operations and the subsistence and management of great armies, however, they are ahead of us, because they have had the thing to do, and for a long time we have not."

#### The New York Press remarks similarly :

"The officer at the lead of this organization will have the next wair in his pigeonbides when it breaks out, or he will have been recreant to his duty. If the first campaign is a failure in design the warfar of the country will have a place to strike. If it be a success, the praise of the country will for once know where to bestow thech. We shall know our Le Beut (lie who declared the French army 'ready to the last gatter button' in 1870), and shall get no proclamations to the solidies and interviews in the newspapers from our highest combitant officer. We shall get the most serious professional work of which he is capable."

Secretary Root's bill also provides that army officers shall be promoted for merit instead of for seniority, as at present; and provides that militia organizations in time of war shall be liable to be called out to serve for nine months in any war that may break out during enlistment, instead of being free to go or stay at home at will

#### CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON'S DAY.

M.R. NORMAN HAPGOOD, in his recently published biography of Washington, tells us that the general moral conditions which Washington faced "were decidedly not superior to those in which we live to-day." Mr. Hapgood quotes in proof of this some of Washington's own words, as follows:

"If I was to be called upon to draw a picture of the times and of Men from what I have seen, and heard, and in part know, I should in one word say that idleness, dissipation, & extravagance seems to have laid fast hold of must of them. That speculation, peculation,-and an insatiable thirst for riches seems to have got the better of every other consideration and almost of every order of men .- That party disputes and personal quarrels are the great business of the day, whilst the momentons concerns of an empire-a great and accumulated debt-ruined financesdepreciated money-and want of credit (which in their consequences is the want of everything) are but secondary considerations and postponed from day to day-from week to week as if our affairs wear the most promising aspect-after drawing this picture, which from my Soul I believe to be a true one, I need not repeat to you that I am alarmed and wish to see my Countrymen roused?"

#### Washington is quoted as saying of Congress:

"It is a fact too notorious to be concealled that C—— is rent by party—that much business of a triding nature & personal concernment withdraw their attention from matters of great national moment. . . When it is also known that idleness & dissipation take place of close attention and application, a man who wishes well to the liberties of his Country and desires to see its rights established can not avoid crying out where are our men of abilities? Why do they not come forth to save their country? let this voice, my dear Sir, call upon you—Jefferson & others—do not from a mistaken opinion that we are about to set down under our own fig:tree, let our hitherto noble struggle end in ignom'y—believe me when I tell you there is danger of it."

This brings out the following paragraph from Mr. Hapgood:

"His low opinion of Congress was shared by many men of the

first reputation. John Jay, then President of Congress, wrote to Washington, April, 1779, that the marine committee was guide in its decisions by a commercial agent lie Europe and his connections. "There is," he said, 'as much intrigue in this State houses as in the Vatican, but as little secrecy as in a boarding-school,' General Green wrote to the Commander-in Chief, in April, 130, the product of the product of the product of the same time, 'It is said, days and weeks together are spent upon the most trifling disputes in the world; and those generally of a personal nature."

#### THE TILLMAN-MCLAURIN AFFAIR.

THE fistic encounter on the floor of the Senare last Saturday between Senators Tillman and McLaurin is pretty generally considered a disgraceful affair. The Senate has declared the two members in contempt, and may take more severe measures. The affair started with a charge made by Senator Tillman, during the Philippine debate, that Senator McLaurin in toning for the treaty ceding us the islands had been influenced by the promise of the feeleral patronage in South Carolina. When Senator Tillman finished, Senator McLaurin sprang to his feet and declared that his colleague's charge was "a wilful, malicious, and deliberate lie." What followed is thus narrated in a Washington despatch:

"Mr. McLaurin got no further with his statement.

"Mr. Tillman, who was occupying his regular seat on the main aisle, sprang with tiger-like ferocity at his colleague.

"Mr. Teller, who was sitting at his desk between the two South Carolina Senators, was swept aside without ceremony; indeed, the infuriated Tillman elimbed over him in his effort to reach McLaurin.

"Without the slightest hesitation, Mr. McLaurin sprang to meet the attack half-way. Mr. Tillman aimed a wild blow at his colleague with his right fist. It landed on Mr. McLaurin's forehead, just above the left eye, althe its force was partially spent on McLaurin's arm, which he had raised in an effort to parry the blow.

"instantly McLaurin's right arm shot out, the blow landing on Tillman's face, apparently on the nose. Again Tillman struck out frantically, this time with his left hand. The blow did not land on McLaurin. Then followed a wild scrimmage, both Senators clutching at each other madly.

"Senators Warren and Scott, both of whom are powerful men, rushed toward the combatants to separate them. The assistant sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Layton, sprang over desks in his effort to reach the belligerent Senators. Just as he seized McLaurin, Tillman amued is left-hauded blow at his colleague, which struck Mr. Layton in the face. Fortunately the blow was glancing and did no special harm.

"Mr. Layton tore them apart. Both Senators still were striing wildly at each other, some of the blows handing upon Mr. Layton. An instant later the angry Senators were pinioned in the arms of Senators Scott and Warren. They were dragged further apart, altho they still made jueffectual efforts to get at each other. Finally they were forced into their seats.

"Mr. McLaurin, altho very pale, seemed to be the calmer of the two. Mr. Tillman was swithe as a sheet. As he sat down in his seat he drew his handkerchief from his pocket and wiped blood from his face that seemingly was flowing slightly from his nose. Until that time it had not been supposed that blood bad been drawn in the encounter.

"During the fight Senators all over the chamber were on their feet. Not a word was spoken, however. The Senate rarely in its history had received such a shock."

The New York Times (Ind.) demands that Mr. Tillman be expelled from the Senate, and the New York World (Ind. Dem.) thinks both men should be disciplined. Says the Philadeliphia Press (Rep.):

"This contemptible exhibition of the length to which the senior Senator from South Carolina carries his personalities is doubly mortifying to the country at the present moment. It would be humiliating without relief, occurring as it does at a time when the eyes of Europe are directed toward us, were it not true that the Austrian Rechestal during and since the stormy session of 159, has seen even worse outbreaks, in which not only two but many members took part, while our Italian frends in Italy and France have also had some lively times in parliaments assembled, and even the staid precints of Westminster have known a shindy within a few years that was more of a milite than vestreday's row at Washington.

"Two or many wrongs, however, never make a right, and the country as one man will demand of men like Tillman and his recent td only wordy Kentucky associate in rowdysm. Wheeler, that they mend their ways. Above all, the better sentment of the South should protest against these verhal and physical outbreaks, which to often supposedly stand for its polices and better the standard of the standard processing the standard nen. It is time the day of billingegue and mas a political arguments came to an end."

#### THE WORLD'S MONEY CENTER SHIFTING.

HE financial center of the world still remains fixed at London despite enthusiastic American assertion to the After making this declaration. The Rankers' Magazine (New York) in an editorial tells us that the money center is gradually shifting to New York. It says the principal thing that had to do with the growth of the credit of British securities all over the world was "the act making the pound sterling in gold the basic unit of all business transactions." The British islands were in such a position that they were comparatively free from the immediate effects of war. London was a safe place to store valuables. During the last one hundred and fifty years, the governments of nearly every part of the civilized world were in a condition of change. The British islands were the first to emerge from the confusion and obtain a settled government. Vast territories and millions of people depended on these islands "for their orderly transaction of affairs." Freedom of trade became a necessity, and "London, the great city of the British empire, became the settling-place of the exchanges of the world." The same magazine continues :

"At the present time, however, are there not signs that the superiority gained by the early start in the race and the advantages of an insular position is beginning to wane? The governments of other great nations are settling themselves into something like an equal stability to that of Great Britain. Perhaps also the importance of government, as anything more than a maintainer of the police, is on the wane. The ansaes of men are becoming more thoughtuil, as evidination advances, and are resourced to the property under most any form of government; or rights of property under most any form of government; are rather, that the struggle for the opportunity to use political power may go on with little real interference with those who devote themselves to the pursuit of wealth.

"If the preeminence of London as the financial center of the world is gradually growing less marked, at what other point will the future world's exchange be established? For it is probably necessary that there should always be some market which will be paramount over others. The credit of nations in the management of their financial affairs perhaps affords as reliable a criterion as any other when other conditions approach equality. Certainly the credit of a government in monetary affairs indicates the case with which the necessary expenses of government are good government, the greates the opportunity for them to secure continued prosperity. Of all the nations of the world the credit of the United States, as indicated by the premiums which its bonds command, and the rate of interest realized by investors, is the greatest.

"In the economical use of money and credit other commercial nations far surpass our own. But even with the imperfect means now available, New York, the great commercial center of the United States, is rapidly gaining as a market where capital may be obtained for cosmopolitan enterprise. Enough foreign securities are listed on its exchanges to prove that it will not be long before it will be a recognized market equal to any."

Miss Stone's Captors.—Now that Miss Stone has been set free by the revolutionists or brigands who captured her and Mrs. Tsilka on September 3, the newspapers are beginning to demand that vigorous steps be taken for punishing the captors and insuring the safety of American missionaries in that region. The New York Irithme, for example, declares that the case is not ver fully closed, and says.

"The ransom is paid and the captive is released. Whether or not the brigands are to go unwhipped of justice is for the responsible governments to determine. Certainly somelasdy is responsible governments to determine. Certainly somelasdy is responsible for those brigands. The organization to which they belong and which has previously had a criminal and murderous career, and the government which tolerates and encourages that organization and shitleds it from the due consequences of its acts, can not escape accountability. Brigandage in Europe in the twentieth century is a hideous ananchronism, and the state which tolerates it stands arraigned at the moral bar of the world. It can not persist in such toleration and forever escape arraignment at another bar than the inoral one—the bar of law backed up by rightous force."

Spencer Eddy, Secretary of our Legation at Constantinople, who arrived in New York last Saturday, says that the \$97,500 paid to the captors will undoubtedly be used in the Macedonian revolutionary cause. "It is entirely a political matter," he says, "and all the people in Macedonia are in sympathy with the kidnapping, for they believe it is a step toward freeing Macedonia from Turkish rule."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GOVERNOR TAFT says the Filipinos are unfit for jury duty. They could get on juries in this country.—The Chicago Tribune.

TERRY McGOVERN is said to have invented a new blow. Is it delivered through the press or verbally?—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

CHAMBERIAIN wants to crush the Boers. Why no) get them to try to cross the Brooklyn Bridge in rush hours \( \subseteq The Now York World. \)
As the war taxes are to stop July 1, it is to be hoped that the Filipinos will take notice and cut off their rebellion before that date \( -The Chicago \)

In our last issue we had an article headed "A Mother Factory" This was a typographical error. It should have read "Another Factory."—The Florence (Ma. 7 Jimes.)

THE New York fournal calls the Hierla'sn "idio) "because it imitates the fournals methods and appropriates its ideas. It looks like a clear case.... The Kantat City fournals...

THE European nations are so insistent in their avowals of friendship for this country that we can not gracefully do otherwise than continue to sell our goods in their markets.—The Amaigs City bournal.

THE bill providing a \$55,000 pension for our ex-Presidents does not seem to have created wild enthusiasm, probably because there is only one person only of seventy million who is actively interested. The Denter Republican

ONE of the papers speaks of a Worcester inventor as the "father of the monkey wreach." This would seem to complete the circuit giving to the human race Simian posterity as well as Simian ancestry - The Boston Transcript.

CUBA will feet sorry presently that it went back to raising sugar after making such a hit with an inferior brand of revolution its peaceful activities being now frowned upon by our discriminating statesmen - The Charge News.

ANDREW CARNEGIF has composed his own epilaph. It reads "Here lies a man who knew how to get around him men much cleveler than him self." Many a rich man could copy this epitaph, leaving out the "him."—The Philadelphia Ledger.

MICHAEL J COYNE, a New York policeman, saved five lives at a fire. He isn't likely, however, to be regarded as half as much of a hero as he might have been if he had waved a flag somewhere and shot a few men to death—The Chicago Record-Herald.

A DEFROIT widow has Just been married to the spirit of a man who has been dead for a number of years. A spiritualistic medium performed the ceremony. In the interest of free government The Commonre is writing that pay the customart feel if some medium will bring about a behinding that who fought spiritualistic control of the governed. The Commonre I will-out the consent of the governed. The Commonre

#### LETTERS AND ART.

# A RUSSIAN ENOCH ARDEN-WITH A DIFFERENCE.

OF the original plays produced at St. Petersburg during the present season, the most "literary," interesting, and successful is that written by I. N. Potapenko, a novelist who is little known abroad, but who is ranked with Korolenko, Tschekkioff, and other talented Russian writers, and who is radical in his affiliations and sympathies. This new play has excited much discussion and controversy, the conservative journals attacking it chiefly for its ideas or informing "moral."

The work is called "The Wanderer," and its hero is a Russian Enoch Ardon. But whereas Tennyson's character quietly disappears from the scene of his former life when he finds his wife remarried and happy. Potapenko's hero, who returns under somewhat similar circumstances, remains to play an important part in the place which knows him not and finds him a disturbing intruder. The work is thoroughly national, and revenls the influence of Tolstoy, Ibsen, and other modern social philosophers. The in several acts, the story may be briefly summarized as follows:

A capable, energetic, and rather unconventional engineer, Dombrovich, had, many years ago, lived and worked in a certain place. He had led a rather disreputable life; had neglected and betrayed his wife, lowing and fautiful to him, and had committed many excesses. In connection with one illicit intrigue lo had incurred the entity of a rival, another engineer named Stansisticheft, and had, in a moment of anger and reklessness, shot and wounded the latter. For this assault with intent to kill, bo had been tried, convicted, and condemned to a long term of lard labor in the Siberian minos. His wide, wounded in her teuder-est feelings and outraged by his conduct, had refused to accompany him to Siberia.

Some years later she married northor man, believing her liniband to have died. To her child, a girl, she had said nothing about the first husband, and the young girl has believed that her father had died when she was an infant. When the play opens, the old troubles had been forgotten, the old sores had healed. One fine day this conviet (pardoned or torleased ut the ordinary course of oversts) returns to his native city. He reaches it on the day his daughter is preparing for her wedding exerming, when any the state of the properties of the wedding exerming, when singularly inopportune arrival, and is absent from the festive and solemn seen, trying to get if of the roturned ex-coviet by inciting the police against him. He succeeds in this, for Dombrovich is imprisoned as a vagrant and dangerous person.

But the facis become known, the family is thrown into dismay, and the daughter postpones her marriage, blaming her mother for concealing the truth from her and also for the injustice to the unfortunate first husband. All fear annoyance and the flight of their handings.

They are, however, soon agreeably disappointed and greatly surprised. The Shierian ex-courter had undergone a complete change of nature. His eyes had been opened, and, in Tolstoy's phrase, his spiritual self had been "resurrected." Love, compassion, and self-abregation have become his railing emotions. He had realized the hollowness of self-indulgence and egoism, and is determined to devote himself to serving his fellow men. He has forgives everybody, and bears no one all will.

The unjustly imprisoned, he makes no complaint. He earns the affection of his fellow prisoners and of the offenish. He is soon released, and he remains in the place as an angel of merey and charity. After a while, however, he determines to seek another field for his benevolence, and announces his intention to depart. All imprison his to surply, but he refesses. His former which price has a surply of the price of the p

a friend of humanity, free to answer any summons. So he departs amid general regret and sorrow, having conquered all hearts and spread the evangel of brotherhood and humanity.

But can the suffering of a Siberian convict have such classtening and enrobling effect on such a nature as Dombrovich's? ask certain critics. Is the conception true to life, or is it the offspring of a theory? Did not Potapenko invent his hero in obedence to a foregone conclusion, instead of taking him from real life? The dramatic critic of the Neventi insists that the play is realistic in the best sense of the term, as well as sound and wholesome in its philosophy.

The critic of the Natoye Veenya, while prassing the play as a work of literature, observation, and art, finds no new principle, no gospel of social significance in it. The author, he says, wrote without sincerity and inspiration, and the sentiments expressed do not ring true.—Translation made for This Literacy Digits.

#### VERESTCHAGIN'S PHILIPPINE PICTURES.

I NTEREST always attaches to an artist who leaves the beaten paths and insists upon expressing his ideals without regard to the conventions or the prejudices of his profession. Such a one is Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter. As Mr.



WARREST VERVETCHACEN

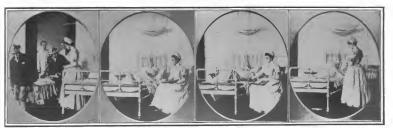
Charles De Kay
points out in Two
Outlook (February
1). Verest chagin
"belongs to no
academy or school,
and he has relied on
his own unaided
business sense to
bring his works before the public."
The same writer
Continues as follows:

"The works of this painter do not greatly appeal to his fellow craftsmen, because they have neither that exceptional composition, nor that precious brushwork, nor that virile drawing, nor those powerful color

scenes which fascinate the brothers of the palette. His life has been too broken up by travel and war and by the tours he has undertaken about the world to preach the gospel of pence, to grant him that leisure for concentration which is necessary to the winning of the suffrages of other artists. The he studied in Paris under Gérôme, he never attained the somewhat cold finish of his master; but he learned enough to compose and execute to the satisfaction of the masses a number of now famous paintings, each of which makes some political or sociological or humane appeal. Having finished a sufficient number to form an imposing collection, he began those wanderings about the world with his own caravan of Oriental and Occidental scenes which he still finds profitable. Just now he is in Chicago showing the old pictures of Russia with events of the Moscow campaign, the old pictures of British and Russian carnage in India and Central Asia, and various new pictures from our own war in the Philippines. . . .

"A realist, Verestchagin is essentially a man of his time, seeking in his own century the documents to prove the folly of mankind in murdering his fellows for the sake of Innd-grabs and the extension of commerce, or for the mere satisfaction of ambition."

In the Chicago exhibition, attention has been focused upon the



IN A MANUA HOSPITAL

LETTER HOME; "MY DEAR BELOVED

THE LETTER IS INTERRUPTED.

THE LETTER LIES UNFINISHED

Philippine series, which is painted with the accuracy, hardness, and brilliancy characteristic of the Russian painter. There are eleven of these pictures, representing, for the most part, battle scenes and hospital interiors. "The Spy" is a tableau before an American officer" stent, showing a Philippine youth captured and bound. "The Deserter" is a similar picture, but the scene is within the dark shadows of a room. The materials for the pictures were gathered in six duys, under circumstances which Harper's IF (excitles as follows:

"It was one morning last February that Vassili Versetchagin landed at Munia, called upon Giencral MacArthur at the pulace to pay his respects, and asked for information and a guide to aid him in his proposed studies of the insurrection. General MacArthur knew, of course, who Versetchagin was, and that he had been artist-correspondent in two wars, as well as a world-traveler of wide experience. He also knew that this uncompromising realist was inspired by a purpose to depict without reserve the horrors of war, in order to help stimulate public opinion against allowing armed men to make deliberate efforts to kill one another. General MacArthur, however, did not hesitate to afford disposal, who took him over the battle-fields heart the city, where the Tagalogs intrenched themselves after their first open defance of United States authority.

"Verestchiagin asked questions, listened attentively to what was told him, but above all observed the country, the soldiers, and the natives. He mude rapid sketches and took diagrams of important fights: he studied uniforms and weapons; he was interested, curreous, reticent, for these six days, and then bade farewell to his guide, to General MacArthur, and to the Philippine Islands."

Special interest is shown in Verestchagin's pictures by the Chicago radical papers. Unity thinks that "the present exhibition contains all the elements, necessary to make it a notable event in the art history of the United States," and that it ought to mark" a great epoch in the ethical life and moral consciousness of thousands of American citizens." It goes on to say:

"There is but one Verestchagin. He is one of the greatest and between artists of the world. His genius has rendered obsolete all the attitle scenes ever printed by his predecessors, and his scenes with the scenes of the property of the pr

we have been doing, the devastation we have wrought, and the indignity we have offered to God and man."

The Worker's Call (Chicago) declares that Verestchagin's "pictures of protest" are a sermon on canvas, teaching that "war

is murder and that the patriotism that leads men to take up the weapons of war is a hideous lie." The Public (Chicago) says:

"Whether or not Verestchagin's paintings, now on exhibition in Chicago, are works of nrt according to conventional art standards, is of secondary concern to spectators capable of appreciating the tremendous truths they reveal. To look upon the Napoleonic and Philippine war pictures is to get a glimpse of hell, and that is an experience



"YOU ARE HIT, SERGEANT?" "YES, SIR."

which is sometimes wholesome for the conscience. Take, for instance, the hospital episode, told in a series of fave [four] pictures, which appear by the elimination of the four pictures, which appear by the desired pictures are stored to the picture in the picture in the picture is the picture in the picture is to find the picture is to the some factor of the most picture is to stand in the presence of abnormal and grawsome death, and to feel the horror of war as an unspenkable reality.

Verestchagin occupied the pulpit of All Souls' Church, Chicago, on Sunday, January 19, and his address on "War: Its Present and Future" (reported in Unity, January 23), was in large part devoted to the "social problem out of which war grows" and to the important part which he believes women will play in the ushering in of an era of universal pence.

Last week Verestchagin was presented to President Roosevelt by the Russian Ambassador. The artist announces his intention of reproducing on canvas the engagement at San Juan Hill, in which the President took so prominent a part, and he wished to hour something of the conflict at first hand. Later, he will go to Cuba, study the battle-ground, and confer with American and Spanish officers, in order that his picture may be a thoroughly accurate one.

#### THE CENTENARY OF VICTOR HUGO.

O N February 25 and for five succeeding days France will do honor to the memory of Victor Hugo, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. In Paris, most elaborate preparations are being made, largely under the direction of M. Paul Meuritec, the octogenarian friend and literary executor of the great French author. The house in the Place des Voeges in which Hugo lived for sixteen years will be officially presented to the nation by M. Meurice, and a monument will be unveiled in the Square des Voeges. On February 26 nn imposing cere-



VICTOR HUGO. From an Etching by Maurin.

the Panthéon, attended by President Loubet, the Freuch ministers, and many of the leading literary men of Europe. Bronze medals have been struck at the French mint as popular mementos of the occasion, and there will be a revival of Hugo's lyric drama, "The Burgraves," at the Comédie Française. "It is hardly too

much to say that, within a few years, the name and work of Victor Hugo have

in the French race, much as Goethe has done among the Germans," remarks the Paris correspondent of the New York Exenting Post.

"After Napoleon, it is he—a poet with the Time Spirit breating through his nostrils—that remains the dominant figure of the new France left by the Revolution, which swept away the old."

Prof. George McLean Harper, of Princeton University, writing in The Atlantic Monthly (February) on "The Fame of Victor Hugo," "asys."

"An account of Hugo's literary reputation with the reading public would be a story of continued successes and accumulating graise, at least up to the time of his death. The public has not even made, in regard to his works, the primary discrimination which the critics one and all make tacitly and as a matter of course; for the public still thinks of Hugo as not merely a great poet, but a great dramatist and (face Matthew Arnold) a great romance-writer. It is not often that an artist of any kind or degree has so thoroughly utilized all his resources in the service of the public. None of Hugo's qualities were wasted. None of them, except perhaps the finest parts of his excellence as a versifier, were over the heads of the public. The steady-going world has appreciated, also, those elements of his success which bear a close analogy to business virtues, -the shrewdness, calculation, and foresight, the sense of opportuneness, the careful consideration of demand and supply,-and all this in a poet, in a romanticist, in a contemporary of Musset and Béranger!

The popular judgment on Victor Hugo's literary output, however, does not coincide with the opinions of the French eritics, as Professor Harper is careful to point out. It was Saiut-Beuve, one of the greatest of French critics, who said of Hugo: "Always, in praising or blaming lim, I have wisted lim to be a little different from what he was or could be; always I have drawn him more or less toward me, according to my tastes and individual preferences; always I have set up, instead of the puissant reality before which I found myself, a softened or embelished ideal, which I detached from the reality to sait mysself." And M. Brunetière, while admitting that Victor Hugo's "fectuality of invention, and especially his poetic imagination, are more than incomparable, and are veritably imaque in our literary history," declares that "it is not by his ideas, which are few, of little import, of little originality, and solidom his own, that Hugo has influenced our age, but by his rhetoric." Professor Harper thinks that these verdelicts will stand; and he concludes:

"More and more, as education brings the masses up to a level where current literature becomes one of their interests, popularity and fame will have to be carefully distinguished. They rest on quite different bases. There is no longer any ground for the assumption that what the reading public enjoys will be approved by persons who know most or have the most refined taste. In Victor Hugo's case, there is at present every indication that what literary history will say a hundred years hence will be something like this: 'lle was immensely popular in his day and long afterward. Altho he was a character and an intelligence of secondary order, he was popularly accepted as a leader of opinion and feeling in the nineteenth century. But posterity has hearkened not so much to the popular voice as to the great French critics of his time; and they found him wanting in many qualities which the larger public thought he possessed. In compensation, the critics appreciated, and posterity appreciates. more than the general public of his day ever did, Hugo's wonderful mastery of the French language, Hugo's energy and versatility, llugo's exuberant imagination."

In The Outlook (New York, February 1) Mr. Kenyon West writes interestingly on Victor Hugo's feeling toward the United States. He says:

"For Americans the centeurty of Victor Hugo should have especial unrers because many of his political bleas and ideals were in accord with those of America; and for her institutions, characteristics, and achievements he often expressed profound admiration. 'I love America,' he once wrote to General Claseret, 'I love America as a Patherland, the great republic of Washington, and John Brown is a glory to civilization. America has the dou, ble happiness of being free like Bugland and logical like France. We shall appland her patriotically in all her steps forward; we are fellow citizens of every great nation.'

"In 1851 Mrs. Chapman, the cousin of Wendell Phillips, wrote to Victor Hugo for help in the cause of the Abolitionists, and this was a portion of his eloquent reply: 'Dear Madam: You are good enough to believe that a word from me in this sacred cause of emancipation may have some influence on the great American people whom I love so deeply, and whose destinies are, in my opinion, linked to the mission of France. . . . I agree with you that it is impossible that the United States of America should not within a certain time before long give up slavery. Slavery in such a country! Was there ever such a moustrous contradiction? It is barbarism installed in the very heart of a society the whole of which is the affirmation of civilization. Liberty in chains, blaspheny proceeding from the altar, the negro's fetters riveted to the pedestal of Washington's statue. It is unheard of I go further: it is impossible. It is a phenomenon which will disappear of itself. The light of the ninetcenth century is sufficient to dissolve it . . . Let all generous hearts take courage, . The United States must either give up slavery or give up liberty. They will not give up liberty! They must either give up slavery or the Gospel. They will not give up the Gospel!

"It a 1850 be wrote to George Sand thanking her for speaking of his 'Legende des Sicicles' in terms of which Homer would be proud; then he gave expression to a burst of passionate sorrow. I am overwhelmed with grief: they have killed John Brown. The murder took place on the 2d of December. The promised respite was an infamous device for Iulling popular indignation. And it is a republic which has done this!... Here is a free nation putting to decit he liberator! Alsa! in y least is indeed very that the proposed of the control of the control

The latest of Hugo's posthumous volumes, "La Dernière Gerbe" ("The Last Sheaf") appeared a few days ago. This, with a final volume of μoems, constitutes the capstone of the pyramid of his works.

#### PADEREWSKI'S GYPSY OPERA.

"HE production of Paderewski's new opera, "Maura," at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, is regarded as the most important event of the present musical season. "Manru" is the first grent opera ever produced in this country under the supervision of its composer, a fact which in itself, as is pointed out by The Evening Post, makes its performance "an event of historic importance." New York is the fifth city to hear "Manrn." Dresden, Lemberg, Colorne, and Zurich having preceded it. The opera was first produced, with great success, at the Dresden Royal Opera House on May 20 last, under the haton of Ernest von Schuch. The production in New York was under the direction of Walter Damrosch, with the immediate supervision of the composer in the later rehearsals. M. von Bandrowski, the Polish tenor, engaged especially for the title rôle, made his debut in America in this part, and Madame Sembrich scored a decided success as Ulana, a Polish peasant girl. Of the reception given to the opera The Times says:

"The production of 'Manra' was attended by a large and brillant audience, and the demonstrations of deligit were numerous and predonged. What percentage of the enthusiasm was due to fondness for the man and what to the intrinsic ment of his work can not be guessed. The attendance at later performances will show that. But for the present it must be recorded that Mr. Paderrewkii's 'premiere' was one of high distinction. It is seldon that an American audience is so enthussatic as last upth's was at the end of the second act, when the composer received fifteen calls."

Of the structure and the merits of the opera the same paper declares:

"As a work of art' Manru' commands respectful consideration, and for some of its features frank and hearty admiration. Its promise is great; its achievement not little. Its weaknesses are largely due to its libretto, which is unskillul in construction and

unpoetic in diction. Readers of this paper have not now to be told that the theory is here held that the libretto is vital to the specess of an opera. More especially is this so when the composer has abandoned the older Italian methods and undertaken to make an organic union between music and text. This is what Mr. Paderewski has done. He certainly selected his own tome and contided its working out to a librettist. That Dr. Nossig has not succeeded in elaborating the materials to the greatest advautage may be seen at a glance. "Two elements appealed to

"Two elements appealed to Mr. Paderewski in the choice of a subject for his opera. These were gypsy music and the gypsy music and the gypsy music and the gypsy music may be elevered that the two might be made to work together to supply the fundamental emotional plan and the outward expression of a brie feraum. Thereanth is that the story of 'Manru' becomes to a certain extent symbolical. Manru, the gypsy, is a type, and his struggle which mostitutes the real tragedy of



the work, is typical, elementary, and of universal application."

Like Waguer's Nibelung dramas, "Manru" is a romance of nature—an open-air opera. Like Bizer's "Carmen," it is a eyrsy opera. But, milke both, it is instinct with the Polish and

Austro-Hungarian spirit. Its plot is based upon Kraszewski's novcl, "The Cabin Behind the Wood," and the librettist, Dr. Alfred Nossig, is a Polish sculptor and musician. Says The Evening Post:

"Paderewski's 'Manru' attests that Poland, for the first time, has produced an opera composer of real genins. The most sur-

prising thing about it is that there is so little suggestion in it of Choorn, the musician with whose idens Paderewski. as pianist, has become so thoroughly saturated. When one plays the piano (vocal) score . . . Chopin is perhaps suggested in a few places, but when the orchestra plays the resemblance vanishes. Nor is Liszt directly drawn upon the he is another idol of Paderewski, the greatest of all his interpreters. The only musician with whom the com-DOSET of "Mauru" Carright, 1901, by Aims Dupour went to school is



27right, 1901, by Aime Dupont.

ALL XANDER VON BANDROWSKI AS "MANRU."

Wagner's works "Siggfried" had the deepest influence on blint, the "Tristan" and "Die Walküre" are also suggested. "Siggfried" is very mucht in the aft in the first scenes of the second act, and also in the superb introduction to the third act. Vet it can not be said that there is more of Wagner in this first opera of Paderewski than there is of Marchner and Weber in the first operas of Wagner, or of Haydn and Mozart in the first symphonics of Beethoven. There is a 2ctigeist in music as in everything class, and no young composer can escape it."

The Tribune says:

"' Manru' is not an opera to be disposed of with a hurried ultimatum on either book or music. From a score point of view it not only invites, it almost elamors for discussion. The book is awkward in construction, and at times amazingly silly in lauguage; yet its fundamental idea is kept before the mind persistently and alluringly by the devices of the composer. A gypsy who forsakes wife and child because he can not resist the seductions of a maid of his own race would ordinarily be a contemptible character; yet, despite the want of literary and dramatic skill of the librettist, Mauru is presented as a tragic type, who goes to merited destruction, indeed, but doing so nevertheless leaves an impression that he is less the victim of individual passion than of a fatality which is racial. . . . Centuries, more than we can think of, have fashioned the roaming disposition in the black-blooded people and made it an irresistible impulse. Thus the poetical essence of Manra's character is accounted for, and the librettist has given it expression which is not juept:

With longings wild my soul is fill'd: Spring's voices shout within me Each fibre in my frame is thrill'd With feetings that would win me In bush and brake Of nature's joy the woods partake, And hear me beinless, spent, along, Where freedom lives, far from the throng! Thus pours the mountain torrent wild, That stubborn rocks would check : Thus rolls the molten lava stream Dispersing havor dire, anpreme, Enfolding, whelming all in wreck! Thus flies the pollen on the breeze. To meet its floral love; The song, ourgushing from the sout, Thus seeks the starry vanit above. Is it a curse ! There is no other life for me 'Tis written in the book of fate;

"Thy race must ev'ry pledge abate, And wander, rove eternally!" Bot why! And where! I know it not— I needs must fare....

"Mr. Paderswaki has written like an eelectic. He has paid his tribate to the tendency which Wagner made dominant, and indeed, has been somewhat too frank in his acknowledgment of his indebetdness to that master in falling into his manner and utilizing his devices whenever (as in the second act) there is a parallelism in situation; but he has nevertheless maintained an individual lyricism which proclaims him still the ingennous musician which the art never needed so much as it needs him now. And as a national colorist he has put new things upon the operatic palette."

#### STEPHEN PHILLIPS'S NEW LITERARY DRAMA.

N O play produced in London during recent years has been greeted with greater interest than that accorded to Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses," which was performed for the first time on February 1 at Her Majesty's Theater, with Beerbohm Tree in the tile role. As a spectacle alone the production is regarded as most noteworthy, and the gorgeousness of its seemary and costumes seems hardly to have been surpassed in the history of the English stage. The London Duily Expers considers "Ulysses" the "most strikingly imagnative production the present generation has witnessed," while The Duily Chronic strike speaks of it as a "grandly designed and well-executed play."

Mr. Phillips's new and ambitious drama is slivided into a prolog and three acts. and opens with a representation of the Pariassus of the Greek deities. It is felt in some quarters there is a dangerous approach to the burlesque in this "prologi in heaven," in which Zeus and the rest of the gods sit on Mount Olympus in solemn conclave, enveloped by purple mist; and irreverent critics have not been wanting to draw comparisous between "Ulysses" and the Drury Lane pantomime. "All the same," remarks the London correspondent of the New York Times, "the prolog is neither dull nor ridiculous, and the inevitable suggestion of the pantomime 'opening' does not matter." The Spectator has the following to say of the spirit in which Mr. Phillips has approached his subject:

"The author of 'Ulysses' has seized all the salient and essential points of the story, and has, with a wise indifference to the details of the Homeric legend, so long as he maintained the Homeric spirit, given us an acting play on the oldest, the most famous, and also the most moving, story that ever dealt with a wanderer's return. The yearning of the seafarer for his home and all that home means, for the sight of wife and child and friends, and of the kind land that gave him birth-that is the compelling, dominating motive of the play. And like a true playwright Mr. Phillips never forgets the mother-impulse of his scenes. Every line of the play is properly instinct with this motive and its accomplishment. It is a passion which suffuses the whole play from the first word to the last. To get home-that is the desire of Ulysses. To help him to that home is the care of Athene and the gods who are with her. To prevent him at every turn is the endeavor of Poscidon. To destroy his home by taking from it that which makes it home, the love and presence of Penelope, is what the suitors strive for unceasingly if unconsciously. To keep his home inviolate for him is the aim pursued by Penelope with a passion as steady and almost as resourceful as that of Ulysses himself. It is the will of his son Telemachus and even of the faithful swineherd, who in his humble tasks keeps always before him the preservation of his lord's house and home. Even in hell itself the contest does not cease. Agamemnon would, if he could, blast the whole idea of home with the hot breath of his own story. But the mother's voice, the home voice, allays the dreadful fever that the tale of Agamemnon's home coming has planted in the veins of Ulysses. His mother's voice tells him that his home is still home, but bids him hasten to relieve its terrible beleaguerment. And so Ulysses struggles on in his great endeavor till at last the victory is won."

"It is a real play," adds the same paper, "and it is real poetry. That is a conjunction not often attained in those days, and yet one that is absolutely necessary if the poetic drama is to live, and live worlhily." Max Beerbohm, writing in The Naturaday Review, localress that "Mr. Phillips seems to have left undone nothing that he could do, to make his play worthy of its theme"; while The Outlook (London) thinks that "the production of 'Ulysses' really marks an epoch, of which the worst that any one could say even on the first performance was 'beautiful but slow," and of which the 'slowness' may be banished, but not the beauty." Mr. Arthur Symons, the English poet, is more severely critical. He writes for The Academy;

"Mr. Tree's production of Mr. Stephen Phillips's 'Ulyssee', and Her Majesty's 'Theater, is full of interest for all to whom the poetic drama is of interest. The play was magnificently staged, capably acted, the verse was spoken with care, and, if it was drawled a little beyond neasure, that is a fault far more particular to the customary prose gabble. Mr. Phillips, as we know, is a writer of careful and often felicitous verse; he has a temperate charm, a graceful sense of epithet, a genuine poetic feeling; and he has a firm hold on his material: he can make his portry defined and the major to the might seem; is the true literary portry defined and the might seem; is the true literary moves; there are plausible characters, who speak in clear and elegant verse. What more do we want?

eleganic versity. White more to we want:

"We want something more, and, if we are to have great poetic drama, we must have this something more. Poetry so one hing, stagecraft is mother: and there are different kinds of poetry as there are different kinds of stagecraft. The action of 'Uysses' is the stage of the stag

The poetic drama, says Mr. Symons, "must be conceived as drama, and must hold us, as a play of Ibsen's holds ns. by the sheer interest of its representation of life." He continues:

"It must live, and it must live in poetry, as in its natural armosphere. The verse must speak as straight as prose, but with a more beautiful voice. It must avoid rhetoric as scrupulously as Ibsen avoids rhetoric. It must not 'make poetry,' however good in its way. Here, for instance, is one of the most effective speeches in 'Ulyssee,' for effective it certainly was, just as the Lalian arma was effective in the opera which it interrupted:

Then have the truth; I speak as a man speaks; Pour out my heart like treasure at your feet, This odorous, amorous isle of violets That leans all leaves into the glassy deep With brooding music over noontide moss. And low darge of the lily swinging bee, Then stars like opening eyes on closing flowers, Palls on my heart. Alt God! that I might see Gaunt Ithaca stand up out of the surge. You lashed and streaming rocks, and sobbing crags, The screaming gull and the wild-flying cloud :-To see far off the smoke of my own hearth, To smell far out the giebe of my own farms, To spring alive upon her precipices, And huri the singing apear into the air; To scoop the mountain torrent in my hand, And plance ato the midnight of her pines: To look unto the eyes of her who bore me, And clasp his knees who 'gat me in his joy, Prove if my son be like my dream of him

"Some of that is good descriptive verse, but it is all declamation, none of it is speech. Now, between declamation and dramatic poetry there is a great guil. The actor loves declamation, because it gives him: an opportunity to recite, and every actor loves to recite poetry. It provides him with a pulpit. He does not like to realize, any more than his author likes to realize, that every line of poetry which is not speech as bad dramatic poetry."

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# ARE THE LAWS OF MECHANICS EXACTLY

I S mechanics an exact deductive science, to be taught like geometry? Or is it based wholly on experiment, and to be so taught? The latter method obtains in England and the former on the continent of Europe generally. M. Poincaré, the eminent French mathematician, in a paper read originally before the International Congress of Philosophy held at the Paris Exposition, maintains that the English are regist. This paper, which has just appeared in the printed proceedings of the congress, is reviewed in the Kevise des Questions, Nicentifiques' (Louvain, Beigium). M. Poincaré's position appears to be that the laws of mechanics are wholly deduced from experience, of which they are an ideal expression. We can not be convinced of their rigorous exactness, tho we are right to assume it for practical purposes.

For instance, to quote the review:

"A body that is subjected to no force can have only a uniform motion in a traight line. Such is the principle of inertia, . . . which is not an a prior truth; for if we say that the velocity of such a body can not change because there is no reason for its change, could we not also maintain that the position of a body can not change without the action of some extenor cause? The principle of inertia is not therefore a self-evident truth; is it an experimental fact?"

The answer to this question must strictly be in the negative; all that we can say is that the more carefully we try the experiment and the more we remove obstacles, the nearer we come to demonstration. Again, take this principle: "The center of gravity of an isolated system can have only a uniform motion in a straight line." Can we verily this by observation? Evidently not, for no system of bodies is entirely isolated. Even the solar system is acted on by celestial bodies outside of it. We can, bowever, show that for a nearly isolated system the law is nearly true. M. Poincaré states his helief that it is not only innexible to obtain a rigorous proof of such a law as this, but it is absurd to ask it. As there is no such thing in nature as an isolated system, the question has no sense. The author failly concludes that the principles of mechanics present themselves under two aspects:

"On the one hand, they are traths based on experience and verified approximately so far as isolated systems are concerned. On the other hand, they are postulates applicable to the universe as a whole, and regarded as rigorously true. If these postulates possess a generality and certainty that do not attach to the experimental truths from which they are derived, it is because they reduce in the last analysis to a simple convention that we have the right to make because we are certain in advance that no experiment will ever contradict it."

On this statement the reviewer, M. Georges Lechalas, com-

"We do not think that this distinction is very philosophic. From the moment when we recognize that the principles of mechanics are established experimentally as approximately applicable to nearly isolated systems, their absolute formula, which is only the limit toward which the experimental results tend, depends on these and may be modified by the discovery on the pends on these and may be modified by the discovery on the moment. To escape from this conclusion we must undermine, at the foundation, the value of all our verification."

This whole question is by no means new, and there will probably be always two opinions on it. Probably M. Poincaré's position will be regarded by teachers as an attempt to sit on the fence—to acknowledge that the basis of mechanics is experimental and at the same time to justify the point of view that regards its laws as absolute, like those of pure mathematics. The

practical solution of the problem adopted by most teachers is to teach young pupils the laws as exact and discuss with older ones their possible departure from accuracy and the basis on which they rest.—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### MEN WITH TAILS.

OCCASIONAL stories of tailed men appear in the daily papers and are dismissed by the average reader as obviously mythical. If we may believe a writer in The Intrition Medical Journal, however, there are many perfectly anthentic instances of men with tails, altho such appendages are, of course, abnormal. He thinks it probable that all human tails have been the results of developmental errors, and that they furnish no evidence of a relationship between man and the apea. They occur just at the terminal point of the vertebral column; and at such points nature is apt to "hesitate about the manner of ler modilings." She may add an extra two or finger to the foot or hand, and one vertebra too many or too few is hardly regarded as abnormal. The writer goes on to say:

"Remembering these gradations and abnormalities, it is not difficult to go a little farther and understand how an occasional human tail may come about. But such a departure is, nevertheless, very nncommon, and excites much comment when it occurs."

Quite the latest tail, the writer goes on to say, was described in The Dritish Medical furnal, August 24, 190t. The tail consisted of nothing but areolar tissue and fat, with vessels and nerves and a few muscle fibers, but there was no trace of any-thing like the vertebral column. It was mobile, and when it was removed at the age of six months was of the length of 7 centimeters [three inches].

In L'Antropologie (tome vii, No. 3) there is a very detailed account of an encounter with a tailed man. M. Paul d'Enjoy, traveling in the Indo-Chinese region in 1850, captured a member of the Moi race who had "a caudal appendage." He is sauit to have climbed a tree after the fashion of a monkey, to have conversed with M. d'Enjoy and his companions, and to have "awagered in his savage pride." Nature, in commenting apon this description, observed that it must be treated with respect, but hoped that it would not be long before these tailed men were carefully described by a trained scientific observer. It is now more than ten years since this so-called tailed race was described, and apparently no corroboration of the universality of a caudal appendage amongst these men has been fortbooming.

Bartels, who collected accounts of all known cases of tails in man, shows that references to them extend as far back as Pliny, the cites a community of tailed men in Turkestan, who were held in contempt and condemned to constant intermarriage. The tail was in this case considered as a curse, in that it hindered the possessor from sitting properly on breselack.

Some "tails" are appendages of skin containing subcutaneous fat, others are tumors. Schäffer, who has recently and thoroughly investigated the subject, believes that most, if not all, "true tails" arise from anniotic adhesions. These are usually "soft tails." A few contain a prolongation of the coccygeal vertebrae.

There is no description of a human 'skeleton, the writer in Nature goes no to say, whether we are dealing with prehistoric or with modern man, with more than five exceygeal vertebrace. One finds an occasional added rit, or metatareal or metatorical bone; but, in spite of all the talk and comment about the human tail, the exceygeal vertebrac appear to vary only by deduction and not by addition. There may be five vertebrac, more usually four or threes.

The spinal skeletons of such creatures as have existed previously to prehistoric mammal record, and which have gone on

through the ages, and are still to be found, retain their special skeletal characters of species. Use, dismes, and altered surroundings will not of themselves account for the pensistence of those characters of the human or general verrebral column which have existed ever since the skeleton has been examined. An occasional true tail reversion would be a reasonable expectation if the human family has really branched off from an anthropoid or apa ancestry; but the converse observation is the correct one, for a tail is no tail without a vertebral or notechoral support.

It appears almost as if all so-called human tails that have been scientifically examined might be placed in the same category of anomalies or almormalities wherein we should put the old tags of skin and arother tissue that may develop from any other part of the body. Every surgeon in the course of his life must have seen such a developmental error; some of them almost partake of the nature of misplaced or added organs, and may be classed with the superminerary ears, breasts, nipples, etc. Dr. Harrison's tailed infant had hairs upon the surface of its candal appendage, and superminerary fingers often have mails, but neither fact helps us to work out our descent.

For the present, in this twentieth century, it seems wiser to regard the older stories about tailed men as being mythical, and to regard the trained observations and examinations of the more recent anomalies as pointing to nothing more tail-like than is indicated by similar anomalies which occur with greater frequency in various other parts of the body. They may be simple developmental errors with a special halo of romance about them on account of their position.

#### THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

A WRITER is a comic paper receutly suggested that as microbes had been shown to be the cause of almost every known disease, it was in order for some one to discover the bacillus of baldness. He did not know that this very thing had been done and that his joke was soler earnest. The microbial and contagious character of most chronic cases of baldness has now been well established. The discuse has been thoroughly discussed by Dr. Sabourated in a recent book published in Paris, and some of his conclusions are given in La Nature by



MICRORACILLUS OF BALDNISS.

Dr. A. Cartaz. One of his most striking conclusions is that buildness, as a chronic malady, is a discase not of old age but of youth; in bald old men we simply see the results of a discase that has been slowly doing its work for many years. Says Dr. Cartaz.

"Baldness is a

contagious disease caused by a microbe. A point that the author has not touched upon, and which seems of great importance, is the question of what subject is fitted to receive the bacillus, to farmsh on his head a good soil for its growth, while his neighbor keeps his hair until his last hour. Buildness selohan attacks women, or, at least, it is exceptional among them, and is produced in the majority of cases by other causes than those of the common malady. . . . . . . . . .

"Must we invoke, as in the case of many other diseases, a special resistance, a peculiar state that renders the subject reactory? Probably. We have not all, to an equal degree, a receptivity even for centagions disease, and there is a considerable number of subjects who are exposed to contagion without being attacked. It is probably the same with baldness. But never-

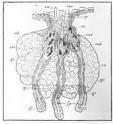
theless, it is curious that only men should become bold. Is it their long hair that preserves the women? Then we should return to the habits of our long-haired ancestors. . . . Balditees is a disease whose general and local causes are numerous, but which is closely allied to a very common skin disease called solverthen.

"The skin contains not only the sudoriferous glands which se-

crete sweat, but also
the sebaceous
glands, which produce the oily matter
that lubricates the
skin. Exaggeration
of the function of
these glands gives
rise to the disease
called seborrhea."

This disease, Dr. Cartaz goes on to say, is due to a specific microbe that lives and multiplies in the sebaceous glands and causes baldness by its action on the roots of the huir. To quote again:

balilness is an affec-



ALTERATION OF HAIR FOLLICLES IN CHRONIC BALDNESS.

again:

"So far from being a disease of old age,

"Se far from being a disease of old age, and the selections of the following selections."

"The selection of the following selections of the following selections of the following selections."

tion of youth. Babluess begins in the young and increases, whether rapidly or slowly, up to the fittieth year. Bald old men have been bald young men; their babluess has no been cured—that is all. Seborthea, which shows itself in many subjects by disagrecable cruptions on the face and forehead, known as 'acne,' determines, when it nttacks the scalp, first a limited, then a more extended, and finally a batal baldness.

"Baldness, then, is a contagious disense of microbian origin. Must we therefore reject all the other causes that have been signed for the loss of the hair? Assurelly not, and the best proof is that the dwellers in the country number much few latd men than the inhabitants of cities. Why? It is because their sanitation, all things considered, is better than ours; their is meteorated and men the mental of the frugal living give strength to the norganism and a more normal and regular constitution. Diabotations, is less frequent in the country than in the city. ... Bad sanitation, intellectual overwork, lack of plays a center of selection of the destructive bacillus of selection to that of the destructive bacillus of selectives.

"If balduess due to seborrhea is a microbian disease, it must then be curable. Alas! we can hold out no hope to the victims that await its cure. Seborrhea is a chronic infection, and we can not expect to destroy radically all the microbian colonies that have established themselves in the sebaceous glands. Altho we can achieve no radical results, however, we can stop the progress of the invasion and limit the field of disaster. A thousand and one antiseptic preparations have been tried, but we always must and should proceed with caution. Some scalps are easily subject to inflammation on contact with certain substances, and we shall run the risk of producing an irritation more grave than the disease itself. We must act with prudence and . . . seek the advice of experts. Perhaps some day when the nature of the disease has been well determined, we may, if the hair follicles have not been destroyed, find a means of restoring their vitality and to cause a growth of hair on a buld head. For the present, however, the we may ameliorate and check the disease, we can not repair the damage that it has done."- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Passing of Iron,—"It is worth noting," says a writer in Cassier's Magazine, "that the higher the grade of civilization, the more iron and steel are used per capita. It may be a matter of interest to know which has the supremacy, tron or steel.

If we take the United States, we find that in time of depression Bessemer steel is sold at a less cost than mu, including bars, rods, sheets, plates, skelp, etc. That steel sunts all the requirements of iron, except for rare cases, is evident, seeing that within the last five years, in spite of all the prejudices against using steel, ... the two largest manufacturers of iron bars up to that time commenced rolling nothing but steel, and to-day the quantity of seed bars sold by them is double the quantity of iron bars, iron skelp, iron sheets, and iron tin plates formerly turned out by them. Iron is a thing of the past, and every panie or depression in the iron, and steel trade helps to push it further into the background."

#### STALACTITES IN A CELLAR.

That stalacties ean form in a comparatively short time under favorable conditions is shown by a recent discovery in Paris, where an old cellar was found to have filled with them in thirty-six years. This phenomenon is described in La Nature (Paris, Ianuary 25) by M. Stanilas Meuner, who pre-





STALACTITES FORMED UNDER THE MOSTPARNASSE STATION, PARIS, BETWEEN 1869-18-0.

faces his article with a general account of how stalactites are formed in nature. Says M. Meunier:

"Everybody knows what stalactites are, and even if we have not seen them in nature or in museums we have at least admired them in photographs. It is well known that they are columns of stone that descend from the ceiling of certain caverns and by their grouping give to these subterranean galleries the appearance of Gothie cathedrals.

"The way in which these picture-sque columns are produced is well known. They are always mer with in strata of lineations, and there is no doubt that these rocks furnish the substance of which the stalactites are made. The active agent in their production is the carbonic acid dissolved in the infiltrated rain water; this acid cats the limestone through which it trickles and forms bicarbonate of line, which is soluble in water. The solution thus produced is carried through the ground till it reaches a cavity where it may be partly or wholly evaporated. Generally this condition is realized at the roof of a cavern or grotto; the drop of liquid hanging from the rock gives off its carbonic acid, the carbonate of line resumes its former state, and as this is insoluble it crystallizes in a little ring which forms the germ, as it were, of a stalactite. The successive drops enlarge the deposit, which thus grows wider and longer, while preserving as its uxis the channel by which the water arrived.

"Formed thus, the calcareous substance is necessarily free from foreign nature, with the exception of coloring matters, epecially carbonate of iron, which times it with yellow or red, and analogous compounds of greenish hue. So it is often very beautiful and under the name of onyx is much sought for ornamental narroses.

"Ordinarily, the concretion of a stalactite does not take place without some of the liquid failing on the ground and fornige there also a growth that enlarges from below upward to meet the stalactite. This is a stalagnite, and finally the two next and fuse together, making a sort of column that seems to be holding up to troof from which it descended. The stalactite material also that the place of the stalactite material also great ingrest for the stalactite material also great the stalactite material also that happen to be thereon; there results a 'breceia' that has great ingrest for us, as it preserves specimens of the hones of

extinct animals and even the entire skeletons of fossil men, together with their arms and tools, and works of art of which our first ancestors were the

"Now all the essential characteristics of ordinary stalactics are reproduced in the specimens that I am about to describe, and there would be nothing remarkable about them if they had not been produced in altogether exceptional conditions. In fact they were not taken from a cave, but from a sort of trailway station, where they were formed in a remarkably short time."

This disused cellar, we are told by M. Mennier, had been partly filled with earth and wailed up from 1863 till 1899, and when it was opened in the latter year more than 500 complete stalactites were found, together with as many others that had been broken by the workmen. Says M. Meunier:

"To understand how these remarkable objects came there, in this short interval of thirty-six years, we must note that the cellar had not been completely filled; a comsiderable space was left above the mass of earth and under the cuiting, which showed very evident of the completely filled; a comsiderable space was more considerable space with the cuiting, which showed very evidence that could be completely supported by the complete of the completely supported by the complete of the complete of the completely supported by the completely support of the completely supported by the comple

the liquid was augmented by its special composition.
"The space that thus became a stalactic cavern was directly
under the court-yard built in 1863. The rain-water converged
thither, and mixed as it was with animal exerct acted strongly
on the mineral substances and brought about a very rapid formation of stalactive.

"The stalacities are characterized by great friability, luminated activities, and slight density. When dissolved in hydrochlorie acid the gas set free has a very decided organic odor. Also, a fragment heated red-hot on platinum foll blackens and thus betavas the presence of other substances than earbonate of lime.

"These facts are the more interesting to note, in that they are so closely related to natural phenomena."—Translation made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

The Cape-to-Cairo Telegraph,—Some interesting details are made public regarding the construction of the British telegraph line from Cape Town to Cairo, planned by Mr.

Rhodes, and giving an alternative land route to England over the Egyptian system. Says The Electrical World and Engineer:

"The line has now been completed as far as Ujiji, on the Eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, so that messages may now be sent from Cape Town about 2,500 miles north. The wire has been strung on insulated iron poles sent out from England. Of course, the wild nature of the country has made the work difficult, for it has been necessary to transport all material by human or animal portage for hundreds of miles. Five parties are engaged in the work, the total force averaging 10 white men and about 1,200 blacks. The advance party, consisting of 2 whites and 200 natives, has charge of surveying the route and clearing a path f r it about 15 feet in width. The second party follows two or three days after and widens the path to 60 feet, more or less, according to the nature of the country. It is easy to see why so wide a path is necessary. There will be no lineman every few miles to keep the service in repair, and it will be far more costly than in civilized lands to mend a broken wire or repair other damages. Every preliminary caution, therefore, must be taken. Then comes the third party, which digs the poles; it is closely followed by the fourth detachment, which plants the posts; and, finally, come the wire stringers, who complete the work. None of the iron posts weighs less than 160 pounds, and most of them are 14 feet high. For some time the work has been carried on in German territory, as the line passes completely through the western part of German East Africa. It was necessary, of course, to secure the consent of Germany to build the line through its territory, and the Trans-African Telegraph Company, as it is called, agreed as a part of the bargain to build a separate line across German East Africa from north to south, to be the property of the German Government and to be used wholly for the telegraph traffic of the German colony. The Government will connect its ports on the coast with the Ujiji station of the line. This great enterprise will now be pushed northward into British East Africa and down the Nile as far as Fashoda, which is connected by wire with Khartum and Alexandria."

#### THE FATE OF NIAGARA.

M ORE and more of the water of Niagara Falls is being drawn off for industrial purposes. The immense installation on the Canadian side is now adding its demands to that of the hoge American plant, and the electrical papers are beginning to suggest that in the light of our present knowledge, Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus, Cincinanti, and even Chicago and New York are within striking distance of the Niagara central station. Says The Electrical World and Engineer (February 8):

"How far transmission of huge amounts of power to these points would pay is a matter which can not yet be determined, but the next few years will show clearly enough how the work can be done when it becomes desirable to attempt it. The effect of the Niagara power on Buffalo and neighboring cities is already manifest, and perhaps the whole immense output of the plant can be ultimately utilised, not so much by transmitting itries about it. Power transmission them neans only local distribution to a manufacturing metropolis spread out over a thomsand square miles of territory."

When the question of the ultimate fate of the Falla was first raised, it was brushed aside by the technical papers with the remark that the abstraction of all the water likely to be required for power would hardly make an impression on the huge mass of water at Niagara. Now they have grown boilder and say that even if the signs of the time point to the total annihilation of the Falla as a thing of beauty, their place will be taken by that which is of much greater practical value to mankind. Besides this, The Electrical World tells us, the Falls were spoiled on gao by their sordid surroundings, and we may be pardoned for doing away with them altogether. Says the editor:

"The voice of prophecy has been already raised to foretell the

day when the fall itself will be only a trickling sheet, and when great national holidays may be celebrated by turning the water for a few brief hours from the canals back to its natural channel. The men who have created the splendid power developments there are called iconoclasts and vandals who rend nature limb from limb for dirty pelf. But, truth to tell, Niagara was from every esthetic point of view wrecked long before the pick opened the work of the Niagara Power Company. Ill-kept factories. garish barns of hotels, patent medicine advertisements, shanties of evil aspect and worse repute, had made the greatest cataract in the world an eyesore and reproach years ago. Even the strong hand of the State was stretched ont too late to save, and man's petty avarice had undone already nature's best work. To turn the stream thus defiled into a blessing for the world's work ers is a worthy deed, a thing to be applauded. Had wise men taken the Niagara region three-quarters of a century ago and guarded it so that none of man's handiwork should visibly infringe on the eternal majesty of the scene, then would the mighty fall have been saved to art. Failing in this, it has been redeemed from vandals to the great service of industry. It will be many a year, perhaps many a century, before Niagara ceases to be a natural wonder of the world, and long ere that it will be the greatest monument of man's victory over natural forces. Why should any one wish a better fate for it, since it had been already cast aside? In fact, if one looks far into the future, the work of utilizing the cataract may be its salvation. Even within the memory of man it has suffered greatly from erosion, and sooner or later it was bound to work its way westward, bringing disaster unless saved by interposition of human aid in controlling its fateful march. One day a future generation may wake to the realization that the Niagara tunnels saved the Great Lakes."

Effect of Color on Mosquitoes,—The Anopheles mosquito, according to recent experiments referred to in The Dietettic and Hygienic Gazette, is attracted by some colors and repelled by others:

"The experiments were conducted in a large gause tent, one and of which was formed by large windows into which the sunlight poured on bright days. Large stone basins were placed on the flow for the Anapheles to breed in. At the beginning it was the flower of the Anapheles to breed in. At the beginning it was clothes, the mosquitous settled on the dark cloth; but that they ever did this when the person entering was clad in white flannels. A number of boxes lined with cloth of various colors were placed in rows on the floor, and it was noticed that the mosquitous and, in less numbers, would eater boxes lined with cloth of the placed in rows on the floor, and it was noticed that the mosquitous in the following order: dark feel, brown, scarlet, black, slate gray, olive green, violet, leaf green, blue, pearl gray, pale found in the box lined with yellow. As practical applications of these experiments, it is to be noted that the khaki unform should offer advantages in addition to being invisible to the human offers advantages in addition to being invisible to the human very well be lessened by the choice of suitable colors applied to the walls. A trap might be made, lined with dark blue, in which the insects would congregate, so that they could be readily de-the same to be also the mosquite favorite.

"THE little black or red ant of the temperate sone," says The National Druggist (February), "is generally regarded as a nuisance, but not as an insect that can offer any danger to life or limb. An incident that hap-pened the other day at Schlang, Bohemia, however, shows that under certain circumstances the little creature may become a serious menace, to the life of children at least. A peasant woman going ant to labor in the fields, after nursing her infant, laid the baby on the ground in the shade and went After a little time the child began to cry violently, but the mother, thinking that it simply wished to be taken up, paid an attention to it. The cries increased in violence at first, but after a while the child seemed in get quiet, and soon the crying ceased entirely. finished her task and returned to the baby, to find it covered with millions of ants, which had eaten out the eves and filled the cavities of month, nose, and ears. They had eaten through the walls of the stomach, had filled the esophagus, the laryna, and, in fact, occupied every cavity or passageway in the body. The baby was dead, of course. We remember hearing of a similar incident that occurred in Alabama about the time of the Civil War, where a child of a year and a half or two years strayed from the camp of its mother, a widow of the poor white class, moving her effects back to her old home, and was lost. After a search for it, which lasted for several days, the remains of the child were found on an ant-heap or nest. Little was left, however, but the bony skeleton. Such incidents are, fortunately, exceedingly rare, but the fact that they may occur abould not be lost sight of, and should be better known commonly than they appear to be."

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# DR. PARKHURST ON CONDITIONAL IMMORTALITY.

THE Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York, has recently aroused much interset in religious circles by preaching a series of sermons on conditional immortality, in which he takes the position that man is "immortable," rather than immortal. His attitude is explained in the following words:

"It appears to be imagined that if one can get past physical death without his sonl ceasing to exist, the everlasting duration of his sonl's existence is thereby insured. That is taking a good deal for granted.

"The very expression, a 'live soul,' is rather immediately suggestive of a dead soul, and there is a great deal in the Bible, even, about dead souls, souls that have been alive, but have died. 'The soul that sinneth it shall die.' 'Sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death'—not the death of the body, but the soul's death. 'The wages of sin is death.' I assume that those expressions mean what they say.

"There is nothing in Scripture or in things that encourages us to feel that a soul can be kept from dying any more than a bodly, unless it is taken care of. There is no warrant from Bible or from nature for supposing that a soul carries within itself a policy of insurance against its own eventual obliteration. We may be immortal, but if we prove to be such, it will be because we have succeeded in being such.

"So if—and there is nothing to disprove it—it is the intention of nature that a soul should reach that spiritual longevity expressed by the word 'eternal,' the soul will have to pay for the superb presogative by fulfilling the conditions, and taking sold care of its spiritual health. Once you begin to respect the intimations of nature and to regard the suggestions of God's word, you discover that while the mere doctrine of immortality may be settled by philosophical or theological argumentation, the question whether you personally will be immortal is going to be settled by voi."

This point of view is not a new one. It is elaborated in a recent book by the Rev. Dr. S. D' McConnell, the well-knew Brooklyn minister; and as long ago as 1878 the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the present rector of Grace Church, New York, published a book on "Conditional Immortality." The Rev. Frederick S. Boody, writing on the subject in the Boston Wachdeman (Bapt.), thinks that the doctrine "is not to be dismissed with a word." He continues:

"The advocates of conditional immortality call upon us to produce reasons for our belief that irrespective of his relation to God, his personal character, his usefulness or unusefulness in the universe, a man is capable of living forever. The words of a recent writer seem fair: 'If science does not discover, or phillosophy prove, or revelation teach man's natural immortality, then the words of Scripture must be interpreted in their natural and ordinary meaning, and we must seen "Teatment that "the wages of sin is death, but the free gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord."

"Who shall say that science has discovered the natural immortality of the race? If it be 'a colosai instance of baseless assumption' that the life of the soul ends with the life of the body, the opposite hypothesis is equally in the realm of the unknown. There is no scientific evidence for either view; for all philosophic cal reasonings concerning the probabilities of humanity patient death are manifestly in a region that transcends human experience."

A vigorous expression of opinion from the opposite side of the argument is that voiced by *The Star of Zion* (Charlotte, N. C.), the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. It says:

"A pious shudder runs over the Christian Church as it reads this erroneous, diabolical, and damaging theory that the soul is not immortal, and it will await with anxiety to see whether the noted divine, regardiess of his profundity of learning, will be tried for heresy or not. The only way that he could escape trial and be unfrocked in the Methodist Church would be by proof of his insauity and irresponsibility.

"The immortality of the soul is a doctrine bolieved not only by all orthodox Christians and every one size who has good common sense, but is indisputably established by facts drawn from the Scriptures, the light of nature and reason and other sources. If one will study closely the origin, nature, powers, and faculties of the soul, he will find that it is not subject to death either from anything within itself or without it. The human body, being mortal, is subject to death; but the soul, the immaterial part of man, bearing drivine resemblance, especially in immortality, beturn its existence, and is beyond the reach of famine, lunger, sword, bullet, poison, or anything in this world capable of producing death."

#### WORK OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED RE-VISION COMMITTEE.

THE Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee, which was in session during the early part of December in Washington and has lately been meeting in Philadelphia, has come to a decision on several important dectrinal points. Before adjourning to meet again in Washington on April 9 an official statement was made as to the work accomplished, it being understood that the changes recommended are subject to the approval of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which will be held in New York next May. The aunouncement made on the two most important points, the doctrines of predestination and "infant damnation." is as follows:

"The committee has decided upon a form of a declaratory statement on the third chapter of the Confession of Faith, declaring that the doctrine of predestination is held in harmony with God's love for all mankind, and that no man is condemned except on the ground of his sit.

"It also adopted a declaratory statement as to the phrase elect infants, 'declaring that the Presbyterian Church does not teach that any dying in infancy are lost, but that all dying in infancy are included in the election of grace. The members chief that American Presbyterians ever taught the doctrine of infant dammation."

Later, the committee announced that it had decided to recommend the elimination from the Confession of Faith of the statements that works done by "unregenerate" men are "sindla"; that it is "a sin to refuse an oath touching anything that is good and just being imposed by Jawfal authority "; and that the Pope is a "man of sin." It also added to the Confession two chapters on the Holy Spirit and on the Gospel, and adopted five articles of the new statement of the Reformed Faith that is being prepared. All that now remains to be done is the completion of this brief statement, which is intended for popular us.

In reviewing the work accomplished by the committee, The Congregationalist and Christian World (Boston) says:

"The public is not now profoundly interested in the result of its deliberation. Revision is already accomplished by natural processes of study and the progress of Christian knowledge, tho the task of making a formal statement of the result may not be easy. The discussion of the matter, which was at first deprecated of denounced by many, has gone on with increasing freedom until passion has died away and calm reasoning is guiding the denomination to a new sense of unity. The revision committee was instructed 'in no way to impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our Confession and taught in the Holy Scriptures.' But the necessity for revision lay in the fact that the integrity of the system was impaired and contained things not taught in the Holy Scriptures. The commission was instructed to add statements' concerning the love of God for all instructed to add statements' concerning the love of God for all sinteracted to add statements' concerning the love of God for all

men, missions, and the Holy Spirst. These additions will destroy further the degree of integrity there is in the Confession, unless certain important omissions are made. But the reassuring fact in this chapter now approaching completion in the history of creed-making is that a living clurch will surely slough of her outworn and outgrowing garments, however sacredly they cannot be supported by the control of the control of the therefrom. The Westminner Confession design and whatever new creed is proposed will have abiding recognition only so far as it does represent that belief."

The Chicago Interior (Presb.), thinks that the most important part of the committee's work, that of completing the brief statement of the reformed faith expressed as far as pessible in "untechnical terms," yet remains to be done, and goes on to say:

"It is evident that on this point the committee could very easily offer the church a rather empty form of words. The phrase 'untechnical terms' might be used as the excuse for drawing up a general and vague document to express what it understands to be held by the rank and file of church-members as distinguished from office-bearers. But that a series of commounlaces put into liturgical language no matter how beautiful is not what the Assembly meant the committee to draw up, is evident from the words we have already quoted from the Assembly's instructions. . The proposed statement should be such that it can stand side by side with the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms. and the not used, as the instructions of the Assembly to the committee go on to specify, 'as a substitute for, or an alternative of, the Confession, 'it should set forth what are deemed to be the cardinal and distinctive features of the reformed faith. The selection of the phrase 'Reformed faith' instead of 'Calvinistic system' or 'system of doctrine taught in the Westminster Confession," we take as a happy one. If the idea involved in it is carried out, it would give the Presbyterian Church in the United States the opportunity to rise out of provincialism and stand out as the representative and leader in a movement to unite the thought of the Reformed churches of the world.

The American Irractite (Cincinnati) thinks that the declarations of the revision committee on predestination and "elect infants" show a tendency toward dispensing with a "belief in the superhuman origin and divine mission of Jesus as an essential to salvation," and with "the necessity of baptism"—"truly a wonderful step forward for the Presbyterian Church to make," it exclaims. The Are Maria (Note Dame, Rom. Cath.) observes:

"A brief statement of latter day teaching and an explanatory appendix are the tasks confronting the revision committee. That, it strikes us, will do very well for the present; but before the twenty-first century opens another revision committee will arise and perform an operation for appendicitis; and statement and appendix together will be cut off. It is the history of the sectua-the changefulness of error."

The New York Mail and Express says:

"A matter of moment to the whole world of thought is the action taken this week by the revision committee of the Presbyterian Church upon the Westminster Confession. For a hundred years criticism has stormed upon the Presbyteriaus because of the doctrines of 'infant damnation,' 'good works,' and predestination. They faced attack in true Covenanter fashion, dourly and silently, firm in their faith and making no complaint because that faith was misunderstood and misjudged. 'That is a fine thing to do. But they do a finer thing to-day. For they open their hearts to the Christian world and, in substance, say: Brothers, you have done us a wrong. It is your fault, in that your judgment was superficial and hasty; it is our fault, in that we were not, before now, frank with you. We have nothing to recant; nothing to retract; nothing for which to make excuses. But, if you listen, you will learn that our ereed is not the harsh. old, iron, cruel thing you think it." That is the spirit of their present speaking. And that spirit is ever a happy augury for Christianity."

# THE PERSON OF JESUS AS VIEWED BY THREE EMINENT BIBLICAL SCHOLARS.

HEN the second volume of the Hastings "Dictionary of the Bible" was published two years ago in England, widespread attention was drawn to the article on lesus by Dr. Sanday as not only the gem of the volume, but an ornament to the entire work. Since then even more attention has been evcited by a corresponding article from the pen of the late Dr. Bruce in the "Encyclopedia Biblica," edited by Professor Cheyne and Dr. Sutherland Black. And, still later, in the ninth volume of the new third edition of the kindred work of reference in Germany. Hauck's "Realencyklonädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche" (1901), the article on the same subject, by Professor Zöckler, has challenged special attention because of the fact that it appears not in its alphabetical place in the preceding volume, but is used as the opening article of the present volume. "These are indications," declares the Rev. Dr. James Stalker. of Glasgow, Scotland, "of the paramount interest which this subject has at present for the public mind; the writers to whom it has been entrusted in these three works are men of conspicuous knowledge and ability, and it may be profitable to compare the modes in which they have acquitted themselves of their task," Proceeding to a consideration of the articles, in the order named, Dr. Stalker confesses to a feeling of great disappointment in regard to Dr. Bruce's exposition. It is too "cold," too rationalistic too "apologetic," Dr. Stalker writes in The Biblical World (Chicago, January) :

"Dr. Bruce's performance has created something like consternation among his own friends on account of the negative tone by which it is pervaded; and this has been felt to be the more painful because, through the lamented author's death before its publication, it has come to the public with the air of a last will and testament. Certain Unitarians have been claiming it for their own and using it for their peculiar purposes, forgetting that, if it were really as they suppose-if one who up to the day of his death had eaten the bread of a Trinitarian church had left behind him a legacy of Unitarianism-the scientific interest of the incident would disappear in the intportance of the article as a document in estimating the author's character. They might have been restrained by the very first words, in which I esus is spoken of as not only the author, but the object, of the Christian faith, and there are plenty of other judications throughout the article which prove to a discerning eye that the distinguished author had no intention of turning his back in this last product of his

pen on the testimony of his whole preceding life. 'It can not, however, be denied that the representation of Jesus is humanitarian, while the references to his higher claims are most meager. . . . No doubt the ethical teaching of our Lord is that which lies most conspicuously on the surface of the Gospels : but one misses in Dr. Bruce's pages almost any reference to those subtler elements of the teaching of Jesus in which the Christian Church has always believed the most solemn and moving part of his message to be. There is hardly a word on the relation of Jesus to God or the significance of his death. The great text in Matt. xi. 25 is referred to, but not with anything like the impressiveness of writers like Wendt or Keim. Dr. Bruce says that what the primitive Christians asked about Jesus was, first, what he taught; secondly, what he did; and thirdly, what he suffered. But what the hearts of men from the first asked was, who he was, and with what object he had appeared in this world; and without a doubt it was to the belief that in him the eternal love had incarnated himself for the purpose of taking away the sin of the world that the Christian church owed its origin and its permanence."

Professor Sanday's atticle is described as "descriving all the praise which had been so liberally bestowed upon it." In fact, "it would be difficult to find a parallel among the articles of any encyclopedia to the thoroughness and fineness of its work." Dr. Stalker continues:

"Professor Sanday has not only read widely and reflected long, but has made up his own mind, and it is seldom that he declines

to express a decided opinion. His judgments will confirm the convictions of those whose minds are confused with the din of controversy, while they will command the respect of all who have reflected on these topics themselves. He assumes from the first the attitude of a Christian believer, and nothing is more remarkable in the whole performance than the delicate fervor of faith that is combined with fidelity to facts and fairness toward the opinions of others. He holds that Jesus was from his baptism perfectly conscious of his messianie vocation, and resolved to found the kingdom of God upou earth; but he had first to transform the conceptions of the kingdom entertained by his contemporaries; and this delayed his full manifestation of himself, while it accounts for the comparative rarity of testimonics from his own lips in the Gospels. But his work, toward the close, centered more and more in his own person, and he spoke about himself with growing freedom. . . . Professor Sanday writes with unfailing reverence and with pride in his authorities, being evidently glad when he is able to vindicate their absolute trustworthiness and surrendering their testimous even on little things only with hesitation and dislike. Here lies the deep gulf between a believing and disbelieving treatment of the record, as Delitzsch pointed out in the theological literature of his own country; and it looks as if it may soon be the line of demarkation in the religious literature of this country also,"

If the strong point of Dr. Bruce's article is the exposition of the ethical teaching of Jeans, and that of Dr. Sanday's the description of the actual state of the discussion, the strong point in Dr. Zückler's article is its "registration of relevant Ricrature." Apart from its exhaustive history and analysis of the literature relating to the life of Christ, Dr. Zückler's article is decidedly the most orthodox of the three. On this point Dr. Stalker says.

This is not the only indication furnished by the new edition of the greatest theological encyclopedia in the world that there are large sections of the learned world in Germany on which extreme views in criticism have made little impression, and that, in the conflicts lying before us in this country and America, we may be able to fetch our weapons of defense from the country which we have been wont to think of as the source of all that is arbitrary and extreme. While giving very fully the history of the criticism of the 'sources,' Zückler himself does not acknowledge any varying scale of values as belonging to the four Gospels or to any portions of them. At the most, he only acknowledges a certain subjective element in John's reports of our Lord's discourses, and of course he recognizes that one of the evangelists is more important for one purpose and another for another; but, while even Dr. Sanday speaks freely of the mistakes of the evangelists, I do not remember that Dr. Zöckler acknowledges a single real discrepancy, unless it be in the date of the Last Supper, where he prefers the account of John. He goes so far us to say that nothing but prejudice stands in the way of believing that Matthew may have produced our first Gospel as it stands by translating his own logia into Greek and furnishing them with historical settings. His belief in the traditional view of Jesus adopted by Christianity is no hesitating one, but confident and full-blooded, and he writes as one who knows himself able to give an account to all comers of the faith that is in him."

Prayer and Wireless Telegraphy,—Canon Wilberforce, of Westminster Abbey, enunciates a novel but suggestive theory of prayer, when he asks if it is not reasonable to suppose that prayer may be a kind of apiritual wireless telegraphy. He says (in St. Jehn's Parish Magazine, London, January)

"Interessory prayer is that divine essence of soul union, that heavenly ministry, which laughs distance to score and ereates a meeting place in God for sandered hearts and lives. I can not analyze it and reduce it to a proposition; but neither can I analyze the invisible fragrant vibrations which proceed from a bunch of violets, and which will perfume a whole room. I can of analyze the passage through the air of the dots and dashes of the Marconi system of wireless religraphy. But I know that interession is a current of the breath of God, starting from your own soul, and acting as a dynamic force upon the object for which you pray. It sets free secret spirit influences (perhaps

the Father's mighty angels, that excel in strength, who can sav?) but which influences would not be set free without the intercession. I can well understand Mary, Queen of Scots, saying that she fenred the prayers of John Knox more than an army of 10,000 men. Why should not intercession be part of God's regularized workings as much as wireless telegraphy? Why should it not be a natural law, and none the less spiritual because natural? Such forces do exist-call them thought-transference, psychie sympathy, spiritual sympathy, spiritual affinity, what you will. These forces of influence between man and man, acting independently of distance, are rapidly claiming recognition from the physical investigator. Why should not intercession be one of these secret affinities, appertaining to the highest part of man, and acting, by divine natural law, directly mon the object prayed for, originating from the divine nature in you, and passing, full of the infinite resources of God, directly to the one for whom you pray?"

#### THE CREED OF A MYSTIC.

R ALPH WALDO TRINE, the nuther of "In Tune with the Infinite" and of other ethical books that have been widely read in the United States and in many foreign countries, contributes to

"Hind (New York, February) "A Sort of Creed," in which he expresses his philosophy of life. It is as follows:

"To live to our highest in all things that pertain to us:

"To lend a hand as best we can to all others for this same end;

"To aid in righting the wrongs that cross our path by pointing the wrong-doer to a better way, and thus aid him in becoming a power for good;

"To remain in nature nlways sweet and simple and humble, and therefore strong; "To open our-





selves fully and to keep ourselves pure and clean as fit channels for the divine power to work through us;

"To turn toward and keep our faces always to the light;
"To do our own thinking, listening quietly to the opinions of

others, and to be sufficiently men and women to act always upon our own convictions;

"To do our duty as we see it, regardless of the opinions of others, seeming gain or loss, temporary blame or praise:

"To play the part of neither knave nor fool by attempting to judge another, but to give that same time to living more worthily ourselves;

"To get up immediately when we stumble, face again to the light, and travel on without wasting even a moment in regret;

"To love all things and to stand in awe or fear of nothing save our own wrong-doing; "To recognize the good lying at the heart of all people, of all

things, waiting for expression, all in its own good way and time;
"To love the fields and the wild flowers, the stars, the far-open
sea, the soft warm earth, and to live much with them alone, but
to love stringgling and weary men and women and every pulsing
living creature better;

"To strive always to do unto others as we would have them do unto us, In hrief-

"To be honest, to be fearless, to be just, to be kind. This will make our part in life's great and as yet not fully understood play truly glorious, and we need then stand in fear of uothing—life nor death; for death is life.

"Or, rather, it is the quick transition to life in another form; the putting off of the old coat and the putting on of a new; a passing not from light to darkness but from light to light, according as we have lived here; a taking up of life in another form just where we leave it off here; a part in life not to be shunned or dreaded or feared, but to be welcomed with a glad and ready smile when it comes in the earn good way and time."

#### EXTENT OF THE BELIEF IN SPIRITUALISM.

I T is somewhat surprising to learn that Spiritualism has a million adherents in the United States and Canada. Such, however, is the estimate of Mr. Frederick W. Weller, A.M., who states further that fully a quarter of this number are members of Spiritualistic organizations. Writing in *The Metropolitan Magazine* (New York, Jaunary), he says:

"There are 650 local societies of Spiritualists in the United States and in the neighboring Dominion. They represent every phase of human desire for communion with the released souls of loved and honored ones, from that which seeks satisfaction in physical manifestations of the departed spirit's presence to that which, rising to a religio-philosophic plane, finds its life in psychic intercourse or soul-communion; accepting all the truly spiritual teachings of the churches, but adding thereto the new revelation, or, to put it more correctly, the new perception of those relations between all spirits, which, these believers hold. are revealed in the Bible. Of the 650 societies in existence, nearly 300 are circles of believers and investigators, drawn together and held by the personality of mediums whose physical manifestations inspire faith or create wonder. The other societies are representative of the philosophic and religious aspects of spiritualism, many of them being legally incorporated bodies, and not a few of them holding their articles of incorporation in the character of religious organizations, and even as churches, They have their regularly ordained and installed pastors or min-Isters, and maintain Sunday services of worship, which in most respects are precisely similar to those marking the day in churches of a non-ritualistic character. Sunday-schools, or lyceums, for the religious instruction of the young, are a frequent feature in the life of these organizations.

One of the most effective agencies in the propagation of Spiriutalistic ideas is the camp-meeting. At the present time, we are told, there are no less than fifty-five Spiritualistic camp-meeting associations, some of them owning extensive and well-located property. The most noteworthy of these camps is that known as Lily Dalo, near the village of Fredonia, N. V. Mr. Weller continues:

"The workers in the cause of Spiritualism are many and theirgifts are various. About 350 lecturers, pastors, and platform
medlums are engaged in presenting the Spiritualistic thought to
medlum are engaged in presenting the Spiritualistic thought to
chies, or medium, I and addition to these there are not task than
t, 500 psychies engaged in presenting publicity the various phases
of spirit manifestation, while it is estimated that there are some
tooon mediums who exercise their gifts in private. Home
séances and private circles are strong factors in extending and
strengthening the hold which this cut has taken upon the minds
of the people. In many places the largest and most desirable
halls are regularly hired for meeting-places, while there are
about eighty-five churches, temples, auditoriams, and other
buildings in the United States dedicated to Spiritualism.

"Only a portion of the Spiritualists make a religion of their beilef, using it as a means of soal-development, and led by it toward an altruistic relationship with all souls, those embodied in mortals and those which have passed beyond the veil of mortaity. For it must be stated right here that there exists a phase of the Spiritualistic thought which contemplates the possibility of mortals assisting the immortals in their development, as well as the possibility of receiving aid in the spiritual progress which may be made by those still in the flesh."

The Spiritualists do not agree in any formulated creed, but they hold to the soul's immortality, and communication between spirits who have departed from the flesh and mortals still in the body. The immanence of God in the universe is recognized in one form or another. The Spiritualities regard the Bible as the product of inspiration, divine in so far as the divine is continually manifesting itself in that light which comes from the higher life into this through the communion of souls. Jesus, looked upon by Spiritualists as the great psychic of his time, is accepted as a living example and model of sonship to the Deity, and as a teacher whose words of widom are saving, in that they lead to the most perfect development of that sonship in us. Mr. Weller scess on to sav.

"The National Spiritualists' Association stands for the idea that modern Spiritualism is the recognition of universal principles operative in nature; and that spirit return and communication afford the avenue through which immortality is demonstrated. The association adopted a declaration of principles at the annual convention held in Chicago in October, 1800. It declared six propositions. First, we believe in infinite intelligence. Second, we believe that the phenomena of nature, physical and spiritual, are the expression of infinite intelligence. Third, we affirm that a correct understanding of such expression, and living in accordance therewith, constitutes the true religion. Fourth, we affirm that the existence and personal identity of the individual continue after the change of death. Fifth, we affirm that communication with the so-called dead is a fact scientifically proven by the phenomena of Spiritualism. Sixth, we believe that the highest morality is contained in the Golden Rule : 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them

"Spiritualism teaches that the event called death is not disastrous, nor a penalty for siu, but an event as natural as birth and presenting unlimited possibilities.

"Ou the practical questions of life that association takes what is commonly regarded as advanced ground in some repects, as in declaring that intoxicating liquors, opiates, tobacco, and unnecessary stimulants should be avoided; in opposing war as unnecessary, and urging the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; and in favoring the abolition of the death penalty for the reason that capital punishment is a relic of barbarian, whilly intical to modern ideas concerning orine causes

Whatever may be the actual truth or error of Spiritualism, concludes the writer, "it is a belief that is full of comfort to those who accept it inonestly and implicitly. It is a religion which, if properly understood, is an inspiration to better living; and in that respect it is entitled to the fairest consideration of even those who find themselves unable to accept what its advocates claim to be truther.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Christian Science movement has made such progress in Germany that it was recently the analytic of delate in the Reichstag. Emperor William has also manifested miterest in the movement, the only with a view to liam has also manifested miterest in the movement, the only with a view to fine the properties of the properties of the properties of the movement of the properties of the movement of t

DR. ADDERS B. DAVIDON, who dide in Einburgh a few does age, in described by Fade's Heroid of "Re-Idented of Technical". For elline of Technical Section of the Control of t

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

# THE SALE OF THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

DANISH newspapers do not approve the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, and for that reason ignore the subject as a rule. The Journal Politiken (Copenhagen) calls attention to the formation of a Danish steamship line to the islands. The press of the Continent elsewhere gives the subject much attention. The Independence Belge (Brussels) save:

"If the treaty signed in Washington does not provide for a vote of the people, it must be that the United States is opposed. It is not easy to understand the motive of such opposition. The approval of the Antilleans is ecretain, and it is to the interest of the Washington Government to conclidate its new lieges. As for Demmark, she has everything to gain by getting rid of the



Antillean possessions, which are only an expense to her and from which her commerce derives only insignificant advantages, the three isles together have a population of only 32,000 souls. Bagliah is spoken almost exclusively, and commercial relations to the expertation of sugar to the United States, England. and France."

The whole proceedings are of a most humiliating character for Denmark in the opinion of the *Temps* (Paris), which thus amplifies:

"The King is represented as warmly opposed to a transaction that compromises his dignity and brings painful recollections. He will be supported in his attitude by two influences that are not always in accord—the Prince Royal Preferrick and the Prince Waldemar. In the Folkething, or popular assembly, opinion is much divided. The majority of the reform party is said to be favorable to the cession of the Antilles in order to escape thereby any risk of colonial politics, to eliminate a source of international differences, and to help the budget in two ways, by reducing expenses and getting the purchase-money. On the other hand, the Landsthing, or upper house, is practically unanimous in onessition to the transaction."

It will not be difficult to realize the gratification of the United States, according to the *fournal des Dibats* (Paris), at thus rounding out the Porto Rican acquisition. It adds:

"The matter is complicated by the negro question in the United States. In the Danish colony blacks and whites are on a footing of perfect equality, not only politically but socially and otherwise. Hence the black population of these isless will shrink from becoming American. The same sentiment keeps Cuhan people of color, black or brown, hostile to the United States. The North Americans thus gather some of the finite of their exaggerated contempt for the black race."—Translations made for The Literaxy Disease.

#### THE DIVORCE CONTROVERSY IN ITALY.

THE introduction into the Italian parliament of a bill dealing with divorce has precipitated a heated controversy, one of the features of which has been an allocation from the Pope. The Vationa strongly condomns the measure on general principles, its organ, the Ostervatere Romano (Rooms, assiper.

It is impossible to tell to what length the usurping interference of laicality will go with reference to the most grave question of divorce. . . , Certainly, if we are to heed the dictates of the senses and to live according to them, not only is the permanence of the marriage bond tyrannical, but so also are all the natural, divine, or human laws extant. Why do materialists speak of laws? They have no right to do so, for materialism can admit no restrictions whatever upon the will that would be free from restraint. They are bound to use every means to bring about license of manners, at least, However, materialists and their like are not so hypocritical because they make no distiuctions between spiritual and material things. More deceitful are those who wish to seem impartial, among them being doctrinaires of the moderate school. These persons assert that in the matter of divorce they make a distinction in favor of the sacrament of matrimony, allowing full liberty to those who receive it in accordance with the rites of the church to maintain the indissoluble nature of the bond. Divorce, they say, has to do with civil marriage as instituted by the state. The state, which has instituted it, can regulate it and declare it terminable. The civil law. they say, does no violence to the conscience of those who are faithful to the divine law, and does not concern itself about it, allowing full liberty to Catholics. What! The civil law not concern itself, in a Catholic country, with the conscience of the greater portion of those among whom it is administered! And is not this the greatest of imaginable enormities?"

These views are emphasized in the Italian clerical press generally, including the Cronaca Komana and the Lega Lombarda.

The Civiltà Cattolica (Rome) remarks:

"All good Catholice will derive great comfort from the solicitude with which protests are multiplied and addressed to the Government and parliament against the iniquitions design of the divorce bill. If these protests were collected, they would form a volume, and would be eloquent proof of the noble sentiments and public profession of faith of a great number of Italian Catholics of all classes and conditions."

The other point of view is seen in the queries of the Tribuna (Rome):

"Why does the church organization continue its innocuous propaganda against divorce with such fary? Why do the bishops in their electric, the priests in their sermons, Catholic writers in their books, and papers proclaim and maintain still that the divorce bill is an offense to religion and to morals and, if passed, will result in the destruction of the family and the rain of society?... See how many Catholic countries admix and regularly practice divorce willow thereby forfeiling the church's confidence, more than the confidence of the control casy to see why, after so many pacifying experiences, after so many invisible demonstrations, the electrical party continues to repeat throughout Italy the usual refuted arguments, to resume the usual polemics of the bast, to frighten the usual Chrissume the usual polemics of the bast, to frighten the usual Chrisous protest from the

pen of Professor

Mommsen. The

illustrious historian declares that by the

appointment of a

teacher whose inde-

pendence is hamper-

ed by an express ref-

erence to his creed

a severe blow has

been struck at what

must be considered the very life of a

university - name-

ly, the principle of

nubiased research,

It is, he continues, a

lamentable confes-

the part of the creeds

when they feel themselves obliged to for-

bid their adherents

to listen to the phil-

osophical or historical teaching of a

tian sparrows, convinced henceforth, even more than the pagans, of the futility of this stone-throwing sacred elequence in the pursuit of political and social problems."

Still monther phase of the matter is taken up by the Messaggere, which insunates that the protesting bishops and Catholics have no standing before parliament since they refuse to participate in the parliamentary elections.—Translations made for THE LITERAY DIGEST.

#### THE CASE OF DOCTOR SPAHN.

THE case of Dr. Spahn is one that has aroused a sharp debate in Germany, and one that has important political, religious, and educational bearings. The facts of the case, which have already appeared in foreign despatches to this country, are thus stated in the London Times.

"The appointment of Dr. Spahn to the chair of history at Strasbourg University, a selection which was avowedly influenced by the fact that Professor Spahn is a Roman Catholic, has drawn forth a visor



"Revite one another all you please, only obey

"Revite one another all you please, only obey orders." — Der Wahre Jakob (Siutigari).

professor belonging to another religious denomination. A Roman Catholic statement of the case is made by Monsignor A. Kannengieser in the Correspondant (Paris):

"Some months ago Mr. Varrentrapp, professor of modern history at the University of Strasbourg, left Alsace to fill a similar chair at the University of Marburg. The faculty of philosophy, in virtue of the right of presentation which it had exercised from the beginning, proposed to the Government the following list of four names: Marcks, Schäfer, Meinecke, Rachfahl. It was from these caudidates that the governor of the imperial territory was to choose Mr. Varrentrapp's successor. Thus precedent inclined. But toward the end of the vacations an unexpected piece of news astonished the university nuthorities of Strasbourg. The Government named Mr. Meinecke, it is true, who is a Protestant, but at the same time it created a second chair of modern history, and this it gave to Dr. Spahn, who is a Catholic, Spahn's nomination greatly irritated the professors of the Alsatian University. Was it because they are all Protestants-with one exception-in a province where four-fifths of the population profess Catholicism? Did the presence of this introder constitute a menace in their eyes? At any rate, they resolved to defend themselves energetically against everybody and everything."

The controversy over the case, which has become quite acrimonious, has had a teudency, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, to crystallize around the expression "investigation without presumptions" (voraussetzungslose Forschung), which the great historian Momnisen made use of in his protest. On this point the Nation (Berlin) says.

"The listory of the continuous development of mankind is a mirrored picture of the development of human investigation, and every restraint upon free investigation means an impediment to human development."

The remonstratics of one German university after another against the manuer of Dr. Spalm's appointment have caused prolonged editorial debate, the secular press generally condemning it and the Roman Catholic papers defending it. The Paris Temps brings out a neglected aspect of the whole subject thus:

"Dr. Spahn was chosen against the wishes of his future colleagues for the purpose of giving Abstuan Catholics a satisfaction that they are too patriotic, too much attached to the cause of protest and to the French academic tradition to accept,"—Translations made for The LITERARY PROSES.

# THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE BOER PEACE FIASCO.

GERMAN newspapers are dealing severely with Eugland because of her rebuff to Holland when that small Power tried to get peace for the Boers. The clerical Germania (Berlin) says:

"There was no illusion on the part of the Boers with reference to the prospect of success of the Dutch intervention. Now that absolute certainty on the subject has been arrived at, the Boers, will cling more frimly than ever to the conviction that the fierce struggle must be kept up without compromise, seeing that a satstactory solution can be reached only in this way."

"So the war must go on," says the Deutsches Tages-Zeitung (Berlin), adding:

"But we will learn very little about it. Lord Kitchener mainstains schene concerning everything that takes place on the scool of war; at least as much as possible is suppressed. In this arts of silence he will have become a master by the time King Edward puts on the coronation role. Then, some morning, the war will be declared at an end. The Buers will in the field will be turn-



A RIFT IN THE CLOUDS.

BRITANNIA: "Is i) peace?"

["A communication was received late on Saturday night, January 95, from the Dutch
Government, which is now under consideration."]

—Plunch (London).

claimed bandits and King Edward will have himself hailed as a prince of peace. If only the wicked Boers refrain from firing too powerful a salute on coronation day!"

There is still a faint hope that peace will result from the Dutch effort, according to the somewhat oracularly expressed opinion of the Vessische Zeitung (Berlin). A generally untirendly attitude is assumed by the Isamburger Na. hrichten, and the Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin) expresses itself in a way to be expected from that uncompromising opponent of England and all things English. A paper friendly to England, the Kölnische Zeitung, savs:

"The inference is inevitable from the tone of the published notes, that the English Government is not displeased at the Dutch action. This action may lead before very long to peace overtures from the fighting Boers in Africa."—Translations madel for Tile Literary Dieses.

# PROGRESS OF THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

A TERSE summing up of the outlook of the impending great struggle in France is thus presented by the London

"The French general elections are now understood to be fixed ro April 27, while the second ballots will be held on May 11. The success of the present Government depends entirely upon the attitude of the great towns. Parts, which is now overwhelmingly Nationalist, is notoriously changeable in its vote, and it is said, with what accuracy we can not determine, that the increase of rates under the new town councils may affect the decision of the opping in the optimization of the principal factors of the election will be the activity of registration and the percentage of absentions."

Another non-French view, that of the Frankfurter Zeitung, is to the effect that the clericals will fight desperately because the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, if successful, tutends to revolutionize the school system:

"In clerical reactionary circles there is the clearest perception of the vital importance of the coming elections to their own inter-

ests. Once clericalism loses the French schools, it might as well give France up for lost, so far as clericalism is concerned. Hence the strenuous activity of the clericals in the contest."

"As the date of the election draws nearer, it seems that most of the political parties have no other aim thin to emphasize their intolerance," says the Journal des Dibats (Paria), which attacks the Radicals fercely. The Radicals, by combining with the Socialists, give the Waldeck-Ronsseau ministry its majority. Hence the significance attached by the clerical Correspondant (Paris) to the defeat just sustained by the Socialists in the municipal electrons at Roubaux, their strongholds.

"We have just seen at Roubsix what can be accomplished by a minou of good citizens. Through the persevering effort of an association whose name alone was an appeal to bonest men of all association whose tunne alone was an appeal to bonest men of an association whose tunne alone was an appeal to bonest men of all butter. The moderates have ejected the collectivist municipal Moute, the moderates have ejected the collectivist municipal was read of good men everywhere! May this union, so well named 'social and patriotic,' be formed in all the departments and exercise the same energy in winning the same victories! Musical excitation was alone which may be alone to the same through the same than the same through through the same through through the same through through the same through the same throu

The Temps: (Paris), (avorable to the moderate Republicans (a group not represented in the Waldeck-Ronsseau majority of the montent), calls attention to another Socialist defeat in a local election at Carvin, and infers that the ministry is in a perious position.—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIOSING.

#### PRINCE HENRY AND THE MODERN SPIRIT.

N OT one of the predecessors of William II. would have dreamed of sanctioning the visit of Prince Henry to these shores, according to German editorial opinion. Says the Berlin Nation:

"Dynastie prejudices, feelings of antipathy against the repubrussian monarchs from taking such a step. Many as are the eriticisms of the present governing power [Emperor William], it contains, nevertheless, an element of free modern spirit, and this



Right days before the hal- He has been previewally lot, the voter is shut up in a treated, so that his physically healthy.

tte is given neither wine, nor alcohol, nor farmaceous food.

Simply a retion of The voter will read only the Official bread, a pint of water, Journel and the addresses of the candiand on ounce of meat. dates.



The booth in which the But under uo circum. On election day the voters stand in their booths voter is shut permits of stences may there be coming the walking about.

Munication between booths voter regamen his literty.





Unless there are re-ballots, in which

On election day the voters stand in their booths in the to vote in the open air; after which the case the voter is shut up egein in the oter regents his liberty.

SUGGESTED BY THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

-Prom L'Illustration (Paris).

element asserts itself again and ågain. Thus we advance by fits and starts. It would be both desirable and advantageous if this astonishing episode became characteristic of our government policy."

The Hamburger Nachrichten, which is spokenman for the papers which express themselves as displacead with Price Henry's trip, calls attention to English statements that the visit was forced on President Roosevelt. It asks that the official papers deny this. The Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin,) nitra-monarchical and conservatively agrarian, says:

"In Germany nothing is known of the alleged displeasure at Prince Henry's journey to America. But the Jewish agents and newspapers assert that this displeasure, which they themselves have discovered, has made a product impression nop nubble opinion in North Americat. "Why should the Agrarians be displeased at Prince Henry's trip to America? . . . It is preisely in North Americat that the actomishing success of a strong protection policy will stare him in the face. The facts speak so loud in this regard that even the North American financial and industrial magnates can not blink them in the event of their meeting Prince Henry, as is designed, on the occasion of a ban-

The same paper takes the Reviner Tageblatt sternly to take for saying that Prince Henry, by thus coming in contact with leading Americans, will "learn everything worth knowing about America." Does the Reviner Tageblatt, asks the Kreuz Zeitung, think Prince Henry will come home as a friend of trusts, corners, and stock-jobbing? The Pester-Lioyd (Budapest) adduces facts to show that Prussia always sympathized with American ideas.

"An anecdote relates that Frederick the Great sent to George Washington, the winner of American independence, a sword inscribed: 'The oldent general to the greatest.' The story may be true or not. It shows, however, that Germany, that Frussia, icid from the very beginning hearty sympathy for the American Joine. This is shown more clearly by fact than by assection. The shown that the shown that the short of the short o

#### HOODWINKING THE REICHSTAG INTO BUILD-ING A NAVY.

The charge that the German Government deceived the Recibstag in connection with the movement to build up a great imperial navy is made by the Social-Demoratic Vorwarts (Berlin). The disclosures have made a sensation, for they are to the effect that when the present shiphuilding program expires in 1904, a new bill, containing the clauses of the bill of 1900, which were rejected by the Reichstag, will be introduced. Verendrit saws.

"In order to deceive the representatives of the people, the real naval program was kept secret, as was done in its Mill the large of the program was kept secret, as was done in its Mill the large of the program was the program with the long-planned but Jesutically concealed "corganization" of the home service, the Government demands an increase of the foreign fleet. This increase was demanded as far back as 1900, but the carrying out of that program was not to begin until 1906."

The denial by Admiral von Tripits, the secretary of the admiralty, of any intention to deceive the Reichstag, and his allegation that Vorwarts got its information from stolen documents, have caused a warm press discussion. Says the Hamburger Nachrickher,

"The outry of the Vorwarfs over 'the fearful picture of moral depravity presented by the Machiavellian naval absolutism in its dealings with the Reichstag and with the people, 'is based upon untruth, if no upon hypoersy, and is designed merely to deep public opinion. But even if the Government land kept its plans secret, there would have been no occasion to reproach it."

"The members of the Reichstag have to deal with the voters and with their political opponents," declares the Deutische Zeittung, "and this fact fully justifies the Government in refraing from imparting its plans to every passing breeze." This paper adds:

"Furthermore, the Government may have secret political reassons for the amplification of its original demands. These reasons need not be known to more than twenty-eight individuals in all the land, unless there is absolute necessity for it. Bismarck disclosed his ends only step by step. As long as politics remains oplitics, there will be no except from these conditions. For the future let nothing distingenuous be undertaken, but let discretion and the secrecy of politics be maintained better than ever."

The Radical and Socialist papers denounce what they term the dishonesty of these dealings. The Germania, organ of the Roman Catholic Center party, says "an unpleasant feeling has resulted from the acknowledgment that the admiralty deceived the Reichstag through apprehension lest its plan fail."—Translations made for The LITERAS DIGEST.

#### THE ENGLISH REMOUNT SCANDAL,

THE origin of the charges against British officers involving them in alleged dishonest purchases of horses for use in the Boer war is thus stated in The Standard (London):

"In June of last year, Sir Blundell Maple asked for a committee of inquiry into what be described as 'the swindles that are taking place in South Africa in connection with the horses purchased in Budapest and Vienna. 'The hon, member asserted, from his place in the House of Commons, that the difference in the price at which these horses were purchased and the price at which they were sold to the Government left, as much as Zioor Zao per horse, which was divided among those who purchased them.' The horses, he added, were 'the worst that could be picked np off the streets,' and the use of such inferior horses and 'resulted in the death of hundreds and thousands of our men.' Sir Blundell Maple based his demand for an inquiry on the ground that 'it was insinuated that certain officers in his Majesty's service were mixed up in the swindle.'

The report of the investigating committee, recently issued, is thus summed up by the same paper:

"We bought horses in a panic, and had to pay; we sent inspecting others who could not speak the language of the country—and had to pay; we sent a staff inadequate for the work of dealing rapidly with a large number of borses—and had to pay. That is the whole story as disclosed in this disheartening report,"

The manner in which the investigation committee has done its work displeases the Liberal Daily News (London) which says:

"We wish to speak as kindly as possible of the British officers involved. But we can not help renembering that the poor engine-driver who goes to sleep at his post is severely punished. What, then, about the officers whose neglect and carelessness have not only cost the treasury many thousands of pounds, but have probably led to the loss of many brave lives in South Adrica? We do not wish to advancte excessive severity. But it seems to ns imperative that the whole matter should be probed to the very bottom, and that the persons responsible should at least be removed from their posts. . . But the present House of Commons seems content with any lame excuse for inefficiency, and tho conjeletify outpaced in argument. Mr. Brødrick scored is not quite the same thing as a victory over the Boars. For that purpose good remounts might be more useful.

"If there has been any avoidable cause for the prolongation of the war far beyond what any one imagined possible when it commenced, it has been the powerlessness of our mounted troops to overtake the enemy," declares The St. James's Gazette (London), adding:

"How often have we had to deplore the escape of De Wet, or some other disappointment cansed by our lack of horses or the inferior quality of those we possessed? The committee severely and justly censures the government remount department for an inefficiency and dilatoriness that amply explain the whole long series of complaints on this head."

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### A NOVELIZED PLAY.

IF I WENE KING. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. Cloth, 156 x 85 in., 160 pp. Price, \$1.50. R. 11. Russell.

N the dear dead days beyond recall, when a man had written a successful play, he set to work to write a better one. These days he spends his time turning his play into a novel,

The reviewer is naturally prejudiced against such a book as this at the outset. The turning of a play into a novel is necessarily a mechani-

cal operation: the motive can only be a commercial one, and the result is not likely to have any interest as literature. That prejudice, as it happens, is amply sustained by the read-ing of "If I Were King." What Mr. McCarthy has done is simply to take the play and pad it out with the necessary description and parrative, all of it conventional and some of it tawdry. This is a sample :





PUSTEN H. MACARTHY.

grown more authoritative. He has

lost some of his buoyancy of manner,

his utterances have become those of

a man who is sure of his audience, confident that those who listen to him

must be interested, and consequently

at less pains to interest them. Mr.

Birrell has always stood among the handful of Anglo-Saxon writers who

can compare, not very favorably it is

true, with the present school of French

essavists and critics. "Essavs and

Addresses " causes one to alter one's

estimate of him. In the first place it

is curiously insular in the topics that it treats of. The reader would have

to be an Englishman, and a church-

man interested in the dormas of the

The play and the play-structure are, of course, obvious through the book. The stage photographs with their bald realism contribute still more to the effect, and some bad wash-drawings do not help the mat-

There is generally a commercial atmosphere about the volume. The reader is probably familiar with the play, which Mr. Sothern recently made a success. It is the familiar historical romance, the hero in this case being the unhappy poet Villon. There is the usual atmosphere of mystery and intrigue, the usual sword-play and love-making, and plenty of "yea sires" and "your majestys."

#### A BOOK ABOUT BOOKS.

ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES. By Augustine Birrell. Cloth, 4% x7 in., soo pp. Price, \$1 oo. Charles Scribner's Sons.

T is now many years since Mr. Augustine Birrell first "found the notion of being read in America fragrant and delightful." Those readers who have followed his work from "Obiter Dieta" through the series of "very little books," will have observed a steady change in the tone of Mr. Birreil's works, which culminates in the last book of his "Essays and Addresses. ' With the passing of the years, Mr. Birrell has



AUGUSTINE AIRRELL.

Church of England, to be interested in two of the essays : " What Then Did Happen at the Reformation?" and "The Christian Evidences." "The Ideal University," "The House of Commons," " Is it Possible to tell a Good Book from a Bad One?" give as nothing new. Suggestiveness is the keynote of the successful essay. It should start a train of thought, and the gist of its own argument be poignant enough to remain with us for a time. In all five of these essays one is conscious of a series of well-balanced sentences. Technically they are so well done that one is only moderately bored by them. But hold the attention closely or compel thought, they do not. The other five essays and addresses are about people and hooks, -John Wesley, Bagehot, Froude, Browning, Sir Robert Peel. These are the work of the Augustine Birrell whom we know. He was always a bravo reader; the sight of an author's collected works, in forty odd volumes, or a single book of some seventeen fat quartos, never for a moment daunted him, as they do less courageous and feebler minds. He even professed to have read many volumes of the writings of Hannah More. But he was younger then, and perhaps the exaggerations of youth lineered around him. He could read any ponderous work and then discourse about it as pithily and as briefly as the book itself was ponderous and diffuse. These five essays are in his old style. They show, perhaps, deeper insight than much of his former work, and the manner in which they are written has a tone a bit more serious than formerly.

#### A BADLY HANDLED MOTIF.

LUKE DELMEGE. By Rev P. A. Sheeban. Cloth, 5% x 8 in., 580 pp. Price, \$1.50. Longmans, Green & Co.

FEARS ago, Maliock conceived an excellent idea for a work of fiction. "Let us take a woman," said he, " who shall have Marie Bashkirtseff's propensity for exposing her inner self to the public, but who shall have interesting things to reveal." He thereupon wrote "A Human Document," a sorry failure, by no means as interesting as the conceited outpourings of the young Russian girl.

The author of "Luke Delmege " has made much the same mistake, and has "gone wrong" elaborately, since he gives the pith of his novel in an "Introductory," and doesn't provide as much mental pabulum la

ali the following pages-nearly 600 in number-a length for a work of fiction of to-day that requires ample justifi-

Father Sheehan, the author, whose first book, "My New Curate," struck clearly and with humorous resonance a new chord, viviscets rather tediously the character of a young priest, he presents this young man as a reserved being, so worn with the problem of life that he greets its solution in his premature death from an accident with an Alleluis of relief. But when the good Father closely follows the career of Luke Dolmeye, the reader feels that it is neither entertaining edifying, nor profitable. Bref, it is the story of a young priest, graduated a "First of First" at Maynooth, who



BAY D A SHEEMAN

goes forth into the world and makes a botch of things. The Roman be either stronger or weaker to admire in this young man, who should Catholic reader will find little to make the long drawn-out portrayal of his career touch the heart.

Father Sheehan is a chauvinist, and his patriotic love of Ireland and the Irish crops out strongly in these pages. This is no ground for censure, but it is a sin in construction to make his hero the buffer for the author's worship of country. Delmege is quite impressed by his own importance after his scholastic triumph at the university, as many a young man would be. But for such a powerful intellect, he has an un-intelligible lack of character and "horse sense." He is a square peg in a round hole almost everywhere, and uitimately, his pride crushed and humllity ground into him, dies in a small benefice, having achieved nothing worth while. "He had found peace by abstracting himself from passing and fading things and fixing his thoughts on the unfading and eternal." He should have started with the corner-stone of such peace in his soul when he accepted consecration as the minister of God to the needs of the laity.

Where the author yields to his strong sense of humor, he is delightful. He presents the Irish character with singular and vivid veracity. There are also some strong episodes in the novel ; notably the eviction of Luke's father from his house, and the ten years' effacement of the pure Barbara Wilson in a House of the Good Shepherd, under the habit of a repentant Magdalen. Her brother, who is wasting away through the opium habit, escapes from her guarding care. In seeking him through London at night, she offers this sacrifice of herself to God if He will give her brother a Christian death. She becomes a saint in her convent, and Luke Delmege, who discovers her there by accident, ten years later, is made an humbie man by her lowhness as contrasted with his pride.

#### CALIFORNIA IN TRANSITION.

IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE PADRIS. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Hustrated. Parchment, 5 x 7% in., 335 pp. Price, \$1.50, net. A. M. Rubertson, San Francisco.

ALIFORNIA during the period of its passage from the old form to the new furnishes the theme of this little volume. It is not a record of travel, it is hardly biographical, nor is it a mere bunch of descriptive essays hung together on a thread of personal experience; and yet it suggests something of all these, with a quality of its own that

gives it, an air of uncommon distinction. The book has charm, a claimthat emanates less from the things which the auther has to reliablecating as many of these are—than from his manner of regarding them, his halth of thought, so to space. His skyle is that of the born libraobserver taking a reminissent holiday among the seenes that made up his early lowes and have long shore passed into his mental life.

These observations begin with the year 1855, when San Francisco was six years old and Mr. Stoddard twelve, at which age he removed



CHARLES W. STOPDARD.

with his family from Rochester, N.Y., to join his father in California. The California of that period has been often described; Mr. Stoddard seeks rather to illumine it An ardent Catholle, the warmt of his religious enthusiasm contributes, no doubt, to brighten the achievements of the friars of the order of St. Francis Assisi; yet the figures he gives of their wealth from 1776, when they begun work, to 1825-less than fifty yearswhen the Mexican Government Interfered with them, shows that even from a material point their achievements were remarkable. The wealth was created entirely out of mission industries and the training of Indians to self-supporting trades. In 1846, when interference with them began, the

mission wealth in live-stock, as here set down, was surprising, and besides this there was \$15,000 worth of other merchandise and \$55,000 is specie,

Within one year from the time the Indians were thrust out from mission guardianship, "they went to the dogs and the mission fund ran dry" says the author.

cry, says the author.

The Padres were again requested to take charge of their flocks, but results were never again the .ame. The Mexican Congress began burrowing money from the friars, till in 1831 they lowed them in borrowed money \$1.000,000, and in 1834 the missions were absolutely benniless.

money \$150,000, and in 1845 the missions were absolutely penmiess.

Mr. Stoddard gives a touchingly interesting picture, with photograph,
of the ruined old Mission Dolores, under which sleep all that remains of

of the runed old Mission Diolores, under which sleep all that remains of More interesting doubless to many readers than the story of the Dadres will be the author's pictures, from first-hand knowledge, of popular staffs, granting, etc., in [all motion. After seeing so much of this peculiar life from the viewpoint of newspaper sensation, it is worth the property of the property of

thetic observer, the many reminders of notable people the author has met on what to him is evidently the charmed ground of the Pacific Slope. Among these, considerable space rs given to the story, and also a personal description, of Theresa Longwurth—the Him. Mrs. and the famous description of Theresa Longwurth—the Him. Mrs. and the famous defense of the validity of her marriage, pleaded even before the Ilouse of Lords. Altogether the book is of unusual interest.

#### A STRONG MAN OF THE NORTH WOODS.

THE STRENGTH OF THE HILLS. By Florence Wilkinson. Cloth, 5% x 7% inches, 396 pp. Harper Brothers.

HERE is an American novel, with the smell of the soil clinging to it. Small wonder, for it has been "taken alive" by a trapper of heart and brain, who is furrowing a virgin fancy, if prognosities do not lie. The setting is the North Woods with a dash of New York.



FLORENCE WILKINSON

Miss Wilkinson herself is strong with the strength of the hills. Her portraiture of the Adirondack rcgion is rich and comprehensive. With a delicate sensibility to the "sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, and good in everything." which leads her to dwell with a poet's lingering on the grace of wood and mountain, her more dominating tendency is to analysis of human beings. Her characters are like stone cameus, sharply excised from hard and precious material.

The book is a love-story, but the interest of the reader is equally held by the subordinate episodes and the environment. Miss Wilkinson's artistic instinct is as yet in excess of her technique. Not infrequently

she repeats the same word in a clause or sentence, and irritatingly coins a word when the language has an excellent one in use. In one instance

she maken a positive mistake, saying "alternatively," when the sense evidently demands "alternatively." There are no such words to sense the Standard Dictionary as "hierograph" (p. 16), "fluty" (p. 64), "ecertage" (p. 17), or "sitiess" (p. 396). Again, it is not prateful to the ear to have 'scarross respond "harmonically" (p. 27), to have fackloss modely "stantly" (p. 57). Weet's \* Intrinsic & 1.1 Thirt specific toom smodely "stantly" (p. 57). Weet's \* Intrinsic & 1.1 Thirt specific Miss Wilkinson does not consider the New York \* Mersial building as \*Mersia \* Architecture ! Yet sies speaks op p. 34, of the "Moorrish res-

paper building at Herald Square."

This is too much space to give to trafes, but the book is too fine and strong to make endurance of such valigar slips easy. Her claracters to the strong to make endurance of such valigar slips easy. Her claracters was to the strong the strong to the build. The humanity is narrow in his religious excitations, and with all his inescorable insistence on right is full of human exclanesses. He loves a woman who is another man's wife, and after she has confessed to him that her love for her husband is dead, and his recording to the tranging with passion for her, he kesses her on the recording his her dropping with passion for her, he kesses her on the

After the husband is killed by a failing tree, and the lady is free, the final chapter shows Enoch climbing to the top of an unknown mountain because he has had a dream that he found Alison at the top. He actually finds only the resy Dawn, and he "spoke with great humbleness: Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? He that hath clean hands and a clean beart."

In which mystic blur of pure nature, religious aspiration and doubtful aim, the book ends. Truly, in writing a novel, it is not the first step that costs. It is the last.

In conclusion, it is only justice to Miss Wilkinson to accord hearty praise to a novel which takes its place descreedly among the distinguished ones of the last year. She will achieve yet stronger work.

# ANOTHER GLITTERING ROMANCE OF HENRY OF NAVARRE.

THE RÖLE OF THE UNCONQUERD. A Romance of the Courtship of Henry of Navarre and Maria de Medici. By Test Dalton. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 3x7 pp. Price, 41-50. G. W. Dillingham Company.

M. R. DALTON, it is understood, is a very young man, and this, his first book, gives evidence that he is a bright and elever one. His cleverness, indeed, confronts one before the book is opened, for its wrapper reveals that he has had the wit to secure a verdiet from there of his literary friends, all men widely known in letters—General

Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, and Booth Tarkington. All three commend the story, yet the critical eye will readily perceive that neither of these gentlemen utters a really critical opinion of its merits as a

One has only to open the book anywhere and glance down one of its pages in order to agree with Mr. Wallace that the story is "animated, carefully arranged, dramatic, and unusually interesting"; or with Mr. Riley that "it is an unusually entertaining work"; or with Mr. Booth Tarkington that it is "like sitting at a good old-fashioned drama where all's

"well that ends well."

Yet all this does not imply that
Mr. Test Dalton has achieved a great



TEST DALTON.

work of fetion. There is dash rather than fulness of life or portrayal of character. Nobody in the story is stupid or dull or of every day mould. Whether the speaker be Henry of Navarre, bis court jester, or his minister of state, the villalismos blue of Fascoy, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany, uncle of Maria de Medici, they one and all exchange there is the state of th

In the construction of his story, too, Mr. Dalton appears to disclain versimilitaties in the muvenents of his people. He throws his whole strength into incessant action. From the opening of the story on a May-day in 1920, when Henry, his jester, and his prime minister talk together on the heights of Vallambrosa, while the French army lay enamped behind them along the Apenines, and throughout all the subsequent meeting and masqueradings among friends and foes. Henry were audi seems as impossible as any one of Duma's impossible reviews and seems as impossible as any one of Duma's impossible for the property of the pr

The inhuman villainles of the Duke of Savoy, suitor for the hand of Maria de Medici, and the manner in which he is invariably foiled, become, ere the end is reached, ludicrous. The story fairly scintillates, but when all is done, and the reader seeks to retain its substance, he will be apt to feel that it has somehow evaporated.



# THE OLD WAY >-



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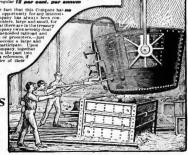
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### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"The Americanization of the World."-W. T. Stead. (Horace Markley.)

"Naked Truths and Veiled Allusions." Minna T. Antrim. (Henry Altemus Company.) "Distinctive Marks of the Episcopal Church."-Rev. John N. McCormick. (Young Churchman

Company, \$0.85.) "Hermaphro-Deity,"-Eliza B. Lyman. (Saginew Printing and Publishing Company, \$1 ) "Principles of Western Civilization."- Benjamin

Kidd (The Macmillan Company, 82 ) "A Pnol's Yest."-E. H. Cooper. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, \$0.50.)

"Ulysses."--Stephen Phillips. (The Macmillan Company, \$1.25.)

"Russian Political Institutions."- Maxime Kovalevsky. (University of Chicago Press, \$1.50 ) "Shakespeare's Pints."- William H. Fleming. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Through Science to Paith."- Newman Smyth. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1 90.)

"The Rôle of the Unconquered."-Test Dalton. (G. W. Dillingham Company, \$1.50.) "Casting of Nets."- Richard Bagnt. (John Lane,

"Philosophy of Conduct." George T. Ladd.

(Charles Scribner's Sons, \$3 50.) "The Social Evil."- A report of the Committee of Fifteen. (G. P. Patnam's Sons.)

#### CURRENT POETRY. The Poet.

#### By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

He sang of life, serenely sweet With, now and then, a deeper note, From some high peak, nigh yet remote, He volced the world's absorbing beat.

He sang of love when earth was young, And Love itself was in his lays. But ab, the world, it turned to praise A jingle in a broken tongue.

-la Pebruary Cosmopolitan.

#### Transition.

By FLORENCE RARLE COATES. Aweke, my soul!

Thou shalt not creep and crew!-An earth-bound creature, pitiful and small, Whose weak ambition knows no higher goal !-Thou wistful soul!

When morning sings.

Forgetful of the night, Bathe all thy restless being in the light Till 'neath the mesh that close about thee clings

Thou feel thy wings.

Then find life's door,-To soar and soar !

Trusting the instinct true That points to Ifeaven and the serial bine A winged thing, impelled for evermore

- In February Harter's Magazine,

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sugglests, company, come analytical berra; C. & R. I. R. R. Ox: Prover? R. Rio Grande R. R. Weiling, R. R. Weiling, and R. R. Weiling, and the state of the state bills in the future.

By RDITH WHARLON. Ah, from the purgard tree of Time How quickly fail thuhours? It needs no touch of wind or rime To loose such facile flowers

Drift of the dead year's baryesting. They close to morrow's way Yet serve to shelter growths of Spring

Beneath their warm decay. Or, blent by plous hands with rare

Sweet savors of content. Surprise the soul's December sit With lune's forgotten scent. -In February Scribner's Magazine.

#### The Paths of Death

B. WARRIST DRESCOUT SPOTTORD There are two folds upon the bill, And one is lone and very still-Only the rustle of a leaf Gives bappy sound of life and stir, And warbles bubbling bright and brief Where the hird skims with fearless whire. Or a bee rifling on his way The honey from a wild-rose spray. Sometimes a soft and summer shower Drops gentle music hour by hour Or a long breath of wandering air Makes melancholy murmur there. And all is calm and full of peace There where the dead have sweet surcease

The wild rains fall, the wild wind raves -In every dusky alley met Sad ghosts, who best an aching breast With anguished longing and regret, Remember that they once were blest. The heart gone out of them, the soul Fled on ward to some nuknown goal. For them no glad and further year. Ashes the rose, and beauty sere, Without a wish except to fill Their eyes with dust-the dead who will With ruined hope and joyless mirth Go to and fro upon the earth !

-In January Scribner's Magazine

#### My Task

By MAUDE LOUISE RAY.

To love some one more dearly ev'ry day. To help a wand'ring child to find his way. To ponder o'er a noble thought, and pray, And smile when evening falis

To follow truth as blind men long for light. To do my best from down of day till night. To keep my heart fit for His boly sight, And answer when He calls.

-In January Harper's Magazine.

#### Individuation

By WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

Each man, a world-to other worlds half known-Turns on a tiny axis of his own His full life or bit is a pathway dim

To brother planets that revolve with him

### -In January McClure's Magdaine,

#### PERSONALS.

Mrs. Leslie Carter and the White Horse,-During a rehearsal of "Du Barry " in Baltimore, a few weeks are a white horse was brought on to be used to draw the unfortunate heroine's tum-

brol through the streets of Paris to the guillutine. Mrs. Carter objected because of its color. Thu rest of the story is told to McCall's Magazine as follows:

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"' Mr. Belasco,' she called out across the footlights, 'won't you please get another horse? This

one won't do at all! "' But, Mrs. C-, he's a bully old nag, cried Belascu. 'He's as quiet as the grave.'

"'i can't help it,' replied the actress. 'This scene is the most crucial point of the play. 1 can't afford to take any chances. I have no obections to the horse personally, but he's white, and in a tragic scene like this I can't afford to give any fool out in the frent a chance to make a joke out of the red-headed girl and the white horse If my head was already off it might be all right but you must remember that in this part of the scene it is still on "

#### MORE OR LESS PUNCENT.

His Way .- A musician, brought to despair by the poor playing of a lady in a room above his own, meets her one day in the hall with her threeyear-old child, and says, in a most friendly manner : "Your little one plays quite well for her age I hear her practise every day."-Tit-Bits.

Not the Cause.-The provincial barber remarked the sparsity of his customer's hair. "Have yon ever tried our special hair wash?" he said, expectantly.

"Oh, no, it wasn't that that did it," was the customer's crushing reply. - Td. Bitt.

Thrift !- MAREL (who has just enneluded a bargain for a fowly: "Then I'll tell mother you ll kill it and send it up to-night." MES. MACFARLANE: "Na. na. I'll no kill it till the morn. I'm tninkin' it's goin' to lay an egg this evenin'!"—Landon Punch.

His Observation .- "lie say I should call between vun and two,

"Well, if you'll wait a few minutes-he's just gone to lunch-"Ah! In zat case I suppose he vill be back at vance. In America time ees of more importance zan digestion !"- Puck.

Rlind !- GENTLEMAN (to yokel): "Well, John did you give the marquis my note?" YOKEL: "Yes, sir; but it's no use writing letters to him. He can't see to read them. He's blind-blind as a bat!"

GENILEMAN: "Blind?" Yoket : "Yes, sir, blind. Twice he asked me where my hat was, and I had it on my head all the time " Tit. Rute

A Graphic Account. LITTLE MONTAGUE, "I was awake when Santo Claus came, liad!" FATHER: "Were you? And what was he like.

LATTER MONTAGUE: "Oh, I couldn't see him-it was dark, you know. But when he bumped himself on the washstand he said-FATHER (hastily): "There, that'll do, Monty, Run away and play!"- London Punch

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### Coming Events.

April r. Namonal Tand Parts on en

April > 4 | 1 - event on of the Arreston

April 12 : National Confederate Rention of Dadas, Texas

April -Convention of the American Radway Association in New York

### Current Events.

Foreign.

February 20. A lattle takes place between the government troops and the insurgents south-west of Funama. There are heavy losses on both sides.

The Venezuelan Congress meets but does not ratify the agreement with brance

Pebruary 22 - The British Government is asked to furnish transportation for afreen hundred Weish settlers, from Patagonia to Canada.

Forty thousand men have struck at Harrelona and serious rioting is reported. Two thousand persons perished in the recent earthquakes in the Shaniska district of Rus-sian Transcaucasa.

Pebruary 14 - Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, the dis-tinguished theologian, does in London.

Pehruary 19. Papers are signed in Paris forming the basis for the resimption of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, which were severed in 19. Rich discoveries of gold and supper are re-ported in Africa, on the French Tool y Coast, and in Rhodesia.

February 10 - It is reported from Harcelona 1.3at five hundred persons are killed and woon let in an encumber between troops and strikers in that the

The twenty-fifth year of the limits are of Let XIII is celebrated at Konto The Newfoundland Parliantent of and and the colony's finances are relief to be in a favorable condition.

Peliruary at. Lord Roselet scleeter a con-cing his separation from Scillents Campbell Bernetined's wing of the alternative to England consess much concern the upper the Kingdom

Pelituary 21 Miss Ellen M Stone the Vince of missionary and Mine Transport of 1911 of

### Domestic.

Petriary to -Senate. The treaty for the con-

April Content of Latter 16 Samuel Content of Latter 16 Samuel Content Content of Latter 16 Samuel Content Cont

April 11- Convertion - He visit

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### THE STAR MONTHLY WARD INCOME

The STAR MONTHLY



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States, and the Permanent Census Bureau bill are passed. Dinare passed.

House: The War Revenue Reduction bill is passed unanimously and without debate, on the motion of Congressman Richardson, the Democratic leader.

Pebruary 18 - Senate: Senator Wellington at-tacks and Senator Stewert defends the gov-ernment policy.

House: Congressman Gillett of Massachusetts replies to the speech made by Congressman Wheeler of Kentucky, on Friday, February 14. Mr. Wheeler decleres that be lass noth-

ing to retract. Pebruary 19—Debate on the Philippine Tariff bill continues, Senstor Burrows speaking for and Senator Money against the bill.

House: Congressmen Bontell of Illinois replies to the speech of Congressman Wheeler. Pebruary so. - Senate: The Philippine Tariff bill le again discussed.

House: The Indian Appropriation bill is con-

Pebruary at. - Scnate: The Philippine Tariff bill is discussed. House: The Indian Appropriation bill le passed.

Pebruery 22.—Senate: A fist fight occurs be-tween Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina.

Pebruary 17.—President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congress recommending the retirement of Naval Constructor Rich-mond P. Hobson

The Daughtere of the American Revolution begin their eleventh annual congress in Washington.

Pebruary 12.—Governor Taft testifies again be-fore the Senete Committee on the Philip-pines, expleining the sedition laws passed by the Philippine commission.

The National Woman - Suffrege Convention closes its sessions in Washington. Pebruary 19.—The President makes public his decision on Admiral Schiey's appeal.

Secretary Rool, in a statement sent to the Senate, denies charges of craelty against American soldiers in the Philippines.

Attorney-General Knox, by the direction of the President, will investigate the Northern Pacific merger. Andrew Carnegie gives \$5,000 to the Peterboro (N. H.) town library.

Pebruary 20.-Governor Test finishes his teeti-mony before the Senate committee on Philippines.

Philippines.
It is announced from Peking that Secretary
Hay has sent a note to China and Rassia
warning them that the United States would
pire to be interfered with to the detriment
of any nation, and demonding equality of
treatment for all nations in the matter of
commercial privileges.

Pebruary 21.—The House Committee on Terri-tories votes in favor of admitting New Mex-ico, Arizona, and Oklahoma to Statehood.

Pebruary 25.—Eighteen lives are lost in a hotel fire in New York.

Mra Roosevelt, with her son Theodore, Jr., end her daughter Alice, arrive at the White House from Groton, Mass.

House from Oroton, mass.

Degrees are conferred on many eminent educators at the twenty-fifth anniversary of Johns Hopkins University.

February 3,--Prince Henry arrives on the Kronprinz Wilhelm a day late.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES. Pebruary 20.-Philippine: The largest band of insurgents in Batanges Province, Luzon, surrenders to the Americans,

Pebruary sy.-The insurgent leader Cortex is captured.

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#### Problem 646.

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Black-Eight Pieces.



White Ten Pieces.

8; 6 p s; 10 K p s; 18 P s p S; 18 c k . P R3Prer; 8; 3S + bB.

White mates in two moves.

### Problem 647.

By A. TSCHEPUMOW

Black-Seven Pieces



White-Nine Pieces.

8; 8; 6pr; bK4kr; sPS: RPR: Q: p4p; . P . S . . .

White mates in three moves.

### The Rev. John Owen.

English papers announce the death of the Rev John Owen, one of the foremost amateurs of Great Britain. He died about a formight ago, at the age of 78. The Rev. Mr. Owen was born at Marchington, Staffordshire, and went to Trinity Cotlege, Cambridge, was graduated to 1850, took his M.A. degree three years later, and entered Holy Orders, his first curacy being in Putney. Mr. Owen was then making such rapid strides in Chess as to be included in the ranks of the leading English Masters, such as Staunton, Buckle, Parnes, Bird, and Boden; and he was deemed

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worthy to be one of the uppopents of the American player Morphy during the latter's memorable visit to London in 1858. He played a series of four games with that youthful genius, winning one; but in a subsequent series of five games, Morphy conceding the odds of Pawn and move, Mr. Owen drew two but did not win a game. In the famous British Chess-Association Tournament in Burmingham, in 1852, he won the first twn rounds, but lost in the final round to Lowenthai. In 1860 he made even games with the renowned Austrian expert, Kulish, each winning four games. Owen was a type of the sturdy Englishman of the old school, and will always be remembered as an er-

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(b) Herdly good. Castles at once, or P-Q Kt 3 and B-Kt 2 would have been in order.

erly selects this move to prevent his opponent from getting his Queen to the King's side (d) Kt-Q 2, followed eventually by Kt x B, might have saved the game. The move selected

gives White a speedy win. (e) B-B a would have been answered with Kt-Kt 5, while Kt-B 3 would not have been satisfacory on occount of P-Q 5 and Kt-Kt 5, or B-K 4 and Kt-Kt s. The play selected is answered brilliantiv with B x Kt P, to be followed by O x P ch and Kt-Kt 3, Black being placed into a mating position.

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# The Literary Digest

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### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### HOME VIEWS OF TILLMAN AND MCLAURIN.

N O more severe condomnation of the South Carolina Senators appears anywhere than that to be found in the papers of their own State and of their own parry. Both me considered worthy of the censure administered to them by the Senate; but Senator Tillman is given most of the blame. Every move he has made in the affair has seemed to make his case worse. The

fight itself was considered a disgrace to the State, but Scnator Tillman's explanation of it in a newspaper interview is regarded in South Carolina as making him ridiculous. His apology to the Senate aroused still further the wrath of the South Carolina papers, and his handling of the White House dinner incident is regarded as putting him completely in the wrong. The account of the fight and the causes

SENATOR THEMAN

unms last week. After the Senate had adjudged the twis-fennators in contempt for their conduct, the President conveyed information to Senator Tillman, by another Democratic Senator, that it would be desirable for Tillman, under the eircumstances, to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation. The Senator declined to do so, and the President thereupon withdrew the invitation. Senator Tillman's nephew, licutenant-governor of South Carolina, then withdrew an invitation previously sent the President to officiate at the presentation of a sword to a cavalry major in South Carolina. The major, in his turn, resents the action of the licutenant-governor, and declines now to accept the sword.

that led up to it was

Senator Tillman, it will be recalled, accused Senator NcLauiri of trading his ved for the Philippine treaty in return for the federal patronage in South Carolina. Senator McLaurin declared that the charge was "as wifni, malicious, and deliberate lio," and then Senator Tillman attacked his colleague. "South Carolina." Sources

the Columbia Mate,
"has the proud distinction of possessing the only two
United States Senators who have ever
engaged in a punching and clawing
match upon the floor
of the most dignified

legislative body on earth." The same

paner remarks:

"There are two things about this Senate 'scrap' that we do not understand: The first is why Senator Mc-Laurin should turn 'pale to the lips' and 'tremble with emo-



BENATOR MCLAURIN.

tion and denounce on the floor of an august Senate as 'a wilful and deliberate lie' a charge which has been made against him so often on the free forum of his own State and among a somewhat pugnicious populace without his receiving it in any such manner. The second is why Senator Tillman should develop a 'tiger-like ferocity' in the Senate at being called a liar when in time past he has repeatedly secepted that epithet on the South Carolina stump with the gentle meckness of a lamb or the lofty, serene repose of a statesman. Surely Senator McLaurin knows that his colleague has repeatedly charged him in South Carolina with selling out to the Republican party for the federal patronage-yet he now treats that charge as if it were a new and sudden affront to be resented instantly, even to the destruction of the dignity of the Senate, And surely Senator Tillman remembers-to tempt his memory no farther-that when he was from twelve to fourteen years younger and when the blood ran more hotly in his veins he failed to jump with the ferocity of a tiger on the two newspaper men who to his face called him a liar-one at Blackville in 1888 and the other at Marion in 1800. What is there in the atmosphere of the United States Senate that inspires our Senators to a sensitiveness and an aggressiveness not natural to them at home?"

In his defense in a newspaper interview, referred to abovo, Senator Tillman saki he nettel under "the old Anglo-Saxon rule of considering the he direct as the first blow," and he declared further that "no man could hold up his head in decent society should he, being mear enough to answer the lie with a blow, not give it." The State recalls to the Senator's mind the occasions when he has not followed this rule, and hints that if the White House dinner to Prince Henry was "decent society," then the Senator burred himself out by his own attempt at justification, The Charleston Pest says of the dunner incident.

"It is very clear that Tillman has lost his head in this whole affair. His action in the matter of the invitation was a serious

blunder in whatever light it may be regarded, aside from the consideration of decency, which probably will not concern him much. Had he allowed the President to remove his name from the invitation link without protest, the whole incident might have excepted public notice, or, if he had wished to, he might have exploited it and made some rude equitad of it among his uncount followers. He could have said that the President had been discources to him and that he was glod this had relieved him of the necessity which his position placed upon him of disting at the same table which had served Boster Washington and with the same table which had served Boster Washington and with the world was the same table which had served Boster Washington and with the world with the same table where the distribution of the control of the cont

like most of the loudest ranters against royalty and its ways, be 'dearly loves a lord,' and would have been in a heaven of happiness to dine with the Hohensollern prince. And in like engrences he pushed his desire so hard that he will not be able to tell his constituents that he was glad to be relieved of the disagree able duty of dining at the White House, and some of them may ask him how it is he was so anxious to eat with the President and the Prince'.

And his apology is considered still worse. The Charleston News and Courier handles it as follows:

"Senator Tillman's 'apology' to the Senate on Saturday for his disgraceful conduct was even worse than his offense against all decency and good order. His plea that 'I have never had any legislative experience when I came here, and my previous

SUGGESTION FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF PRINCE HENKY.

Why not pull off a Tillmao-McLaurio Secatorial Duel?

—The Chicago Record-Herald.

### SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS IN QUIP AND

THLMAN might try sitting to at the mothers' congress .- The Chicago

AND now The Congressional Record needs a sporting editor .- The Wash-ington Part.

THAT proposed Secretary of Physical Collure could be utilized in the Senate as referre. - The St. Louis Post-Deshatch.

Till.MAN and McLaurin might do a great business by sparring a few rounds at the Charleston fair. - The Putsburg Times.

THURE have been reasons lately why the Senate's chaplain should be deaf as well as blind. - The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

THE occasion seems to justify another remark from the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina. - The Chicago Tiscune.

IT seems as if such a clever dodger as Senator McLanrin has proved himself to be in other matters, should have been able to side-step.—The Detroit Econ Prov.

"In the Senate, of course, they always adhere to parliamentary rules."

Sometimes, and sometimes to Marquis of Queensbury."—The Philadelphia Press.

What a terrible punishment will be meted out to farmer Ben Tillman if the Senate should continue in its decision not to permit him to speak. -7 he Jacksonville Times-Union.

17 will be quite Impossible for Seoator Tillman to make people believe that he stayed away from the White House because of the Booker Washington incident.—The Cleveland Plain Desler.

FFFTI cound—Sensior McLaurin led with his left, but fell short. Sensior Tillman howhed with his right on the jaw and followed this with a countries for the whole piezos. McLaurin went down and took the count. The president of the Sensio her beriefered and declared the bout a draw and all bets off. Sensiorial dignity was thus fully maintained—The St. Letter Gibbs. Democrat.







UNCLE SAM: "Come on in, Heinrich; they never touch visitors."

- The Detroit Journal.

service as governor of South Carolina for four years had unfitted me in a measure to enter this angust assembly with that dignity and regard, proper regard I will say, for its traditions and habits and rules that is desirable, "was a reflection upon the traditions and habits and rules of the people of this State. There is nothing in the office of governor of South Carolina to encourage the manuers of the prize ring, and we hope the better sentiment of the country will acquit the people of his Sitate of any sympathy with the brutal exhibition made by the senior Senator from South Carolina and his colleague on Saturday. The State can not escape responsibility, of course, for the miserable affair, but it can at least express sincere regret that it should have been so disgraced by its representatives and hope that the rest of the world will pity if it can not forgive."

### The same paper says of Schator McLaurin:

"The conduct of Senator McLaurin was utterly without excuse. His lenguage in the Senate was an insult to that body and disgraceful to himself. He must have known that it would make a 'sensation' at least, if it did not result in a resort to violence; and common respect for himself, for his State, and for the Senate should have influenced him not to give occasion of offense. It would be better for the State and for public decency if the country could be spared the humiliation of being represented by men who can not control themselves.

"No punishment that the Senate could inflict upon the South Carolina Senators would be too severe for their outrageous con-

The other papers of the South handle the two Senators in much the same fashion. The Radieph News and Observer thinks that "both should resign," and Mr. Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Jearnal, asys in an interview: "If I were in the Senate I would vote to throw both of them out." The Nashville News calls the behavior of the Senators "deplorable," and the New Orleans Picayana calls it "raffianly." The New Orleans States says the affairs "has shocked and shamed the whole country." The Houston Past-calls the two men 'brawlers and bullies," and the St. Louis Past-Dispatch calls them "hoodlums." "There can be invented no explanation," believes the New Orleans Times Democrat, "that will even in the least degree extennate the unbecoming behavior of either of the offenders."

In spite of the charge that Senator McLaurin has turned traitor to his party, the Democratic papers of the South, in discussing this matter, do not appear to give much weight or attention to that phase of it. There is not only no disposition to blame McLaurin more than Tillman, but many papers show a disposition to confine their criticism to the latter. Says'the Memphis Commercial Appeal; "The responsibility for the recent fight in the Senate rests entirely with Senator Tillman. His claim that the lie was the first blow is entirely wrong. When he accused Senator McLaurin, in the latter's absence, of having been corruptly influenced in his vote on the Spanish-American treaty he delivered the first blow," And the Atlauta fournal says: "It must be admitted that the senior Senator from that State has by his unceasing bitter attacks on everything and everybody, but more especially upon his colleague McLaurin, invited some such treatment as was accorded him Saturday."

"He is a clown and a bully," thinks the Richmond Times, and the Raleigh Times regards him as "an absolute disgrace to the whole nation," and "a daily repreach to South Carolina with her glorious past." The Macon Telegraph says that his tirades "excite disgust," and he "ought to be expelled."

The Baltimore Sun says, however:

"It is not the slugging Senator who is a menace to our civilization. It is the Senator who obtains admission to that body by the the prolligate use of money; who delaucites the conscience of overers by bring political preferent. Men have held seats in the Senate against whom charges of bribery and corruption were shield. Men have been Senators who were charged with offensess who were the senator of the sen degree, and have been high in the counsels of their party. The critics of 'plantation manners' have fawend upon them and such do them. It is these products of nodern eiviliaation who and to undermine confidence in our institutions than the mea and to undermine confidence in our institutions than the mea with 'plantation manners' have done in accuracy and a owners."

#### GERMANY DRIFTING OUR WAY.

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND, a German correspondent of American newspapers, who was expelled from Prinsia by the police not long ago for his writings, now credits the Emperor with the purpose of deserting the Triple Alliance and cultivating closer relations with Great Britain and the United States. "The

Kaiser's advances during the last few years both to this country and to England, of which the mission of his brother, Prince Henry, is but the latest and most striking illustra tion, "declares Von Schlerbrand in The North American Review. "clearly point out the direction which he means to give to Germany's foreign policy in the near future." Austria entered the



PORTRAIT OF THE GENTLEMAN WHO SAVED AMERICA FROM THE EUROPEAN COALITION IN 1898.

— The Militarites Journal.

Triple Alliance, it appears, for fear of Russia; Italy, for fear of France; but now Austria is more friendly to Russia than to Germany, and the good feeling between France and Italy is the talk of Europe. So "the Dreibund is crumbling before our very eyes." Mr, von Schierhrand goes on to say:

"Now, as to England, the anomaly is presented that, while the German Emperor and his Government are anxious to tighten the political affiliations with that country, and while, partienlarly, the Kaiser's strong sympathies and desires go out in that direction, the overwhelming public opinion of Germany is averse to this. . . . But, while all this is true, it does not mean that a foreign policy friendly to England is impossible in Germany. even at this moment, for the Kaiser practically shapes her foreign policy. The imperial chancellors since Bismarck's retirement have, virtually, merely carried out their imperial master's behests, and have vouchsafed only that measure of explanation to the Reichstag and Bundesrath, for the steps taken or decided upon in Germany's relations with other countries, which they saw fit and considered safe. It is idle to discuss here the question whether this is in strict consonance with the constitution of the empire. Certain it is, that such has been the unvarying practise since the Kaiser, twelve years ago, took hold of the helm himself and became, to use Bismarck's expression, his own chancelior. And that the Kaiser is strongly in favor of an Anglophile foreign policy there is not the shadow of a doubt.

"As to the United States, things in a neasure are similar, When the war with Spain broke out, in the spring of 1849, the German people violently, and almost altogether for sentimental reasons, sided with Spain. The German Government, however, took a consistently friendly attitude toward the United States—a fact which recent publications have brought out clearly, . The Kaiser is, after all, Bismarck's pupil, and as such a considerate concrete facts as of paramount importance, He quickly came to see that the United States was bound to be victorious, that Spain represented a lost cause, and that the

United States would emerge from the war much stronger and more ambitious than ever, and become a new and leading factor in the process of reshaping the world. He saw clearly that Germany's interests hade her remain the best of friends with the United States; and, once he had recognized this, he frankly and without reserve accepted the new situation, and shaped his policy accordingly. The relentless force of logic told him that the closer Germany's relations became with the great American republic the better



PRINCE HENRY ENJOYS THE PREEDOM OF THE CITY. - Harper's Weekly.

chance would there be for a friendly understanding with it at all those points where its new political or commercial interests might clash with these of Germany. His fore-sight has since been proven true in the settlement of the Samoa difficulty, in the acquisition of the Carolines, and

"In his political calculations he took into account the policy of expansion to which the dominant

party in this country stands committed, and he has since given adherence to the American definition of the Monroe Doctrine. Is be sincere in this? Has Germany absolutely relinquished those old, but never mere than half formed, designs upon West Indian and South American territory? Does Germany consider herself bound, under all circumstances, te abide by that interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which rests, not so much upon the vigorous yet withal conservative enunciation quite recently made by President Roosevelt, as upon that somewhat hazy yet tangible and more far-reaching idea of it held by the larger half of the American people? Time alone will show. At any rate, neither the Kaiser nor the German Government, nor the even more important public opinion of Germany, any longer defines the Monroe Doctrine as Bismarck did in my hearing on May 26, 1898 (two months before his death), as 'a species of arrogance peculiarly American

and quite inexcusable.' True, the Pan-Germans and the colonial enthusiasts in Germany continue to rail against this 'species of arroyance ': and in a late issue of the leading German colonial organ, the Koloniale Zeitschrift, Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid declaims against it and against the alleged, unboly designs of the United States upon South and Central America, and calls upon Count von Bülow to quicken the pace of German colonization in South Brazil and Argentina. But he and his kind de not influence the German foreign policy. There is no manner of doubt that Germany-Kaiser, Government, and people-is at present honestly desirous of close and friendly relations with the United

### ENTERTAINING ROYALTY.

DRINCE HENRY'S career around the country has failed to bring out much in the newspapers except photographs and descriptive accounts. Very little of a controversial nature has appeared. The Irish World, which objects strengously to sending any representative to the coronation of a British king. expresses a hearty welcome to the German prince; and the New York Journal, which publishes a German edition, takes a similar attitude on both subjects. The gala concert at the Metropolitan Opera Heuse in New York City, it will be remembered, produced a lack of harmony among the box-holders, and its course was marked by discords until its close. The German artists were placed first on the program, but the Prince did not arrive until they had finished. He left before the concert was concluded, and one of the soleists in consequence refused to go on, thus making a break in the program; and when the orchestra reached the climax of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the house was almost empty. Te some minds, however, the concert was more important as a society, than as a musical, event; but even from this aspect, the metropolitan press present the most astonishing differences of opinion,

The Tribune, for instance, says that Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Ir., "wore a dress of white satin," The Times says she "was in light pink," and according to The Herald she were gray. Mrs. Mackay, we are told by The Times, was "without a single jewel," while The Journal found that her gown was "embroidered with diamends," Mrs. Orme Wilson was "in primrose," or wearing "a very delicate shade of blue satin," according to The Times and The Herald, respectively. In box to was either Mrs. Barby, Mrs. Barbey, or Mrs. Barney, and in box 20 was



CERVERA: "Who in blazes did lick me? Some one 414 - The Deutser Becatily as



THE ROUGH RIDER'S BEST SHOT

-The Detroit Journal

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who was in "rose color" when seen by The Times reporter, and in "Nile green" when seen by The Herald representative. Mrs. Rives's gown was mauve, maize, or lilac, and other gowns were the color of currants or roses, or simply red, according to the state of the reporter's vocabulary at the time. Mr. Hitchcock, who had objected at first to giving up his box to the Prince, was in the Adrian Iselin box. Mrs. Hitchcock wore white satin (Tribune and Journal) or canary-colored satin trimmed with black velvet (Herald), The Herald's representative seems to describe the whole situation when he says that the display was "bewildering almost beyond description." The collection of the jewelry statistics was also no light task. Confining our researches to The Herald's list, which makes no pretense at completeness, it appears that there were thirteen diamond necklaces present, ten diamond tiaras, six diamond collars, four crowns, three ropes of diamonds, one diamond stomacher, one mass of diamonds covering the front of a corsage, two brooches, one chain, one row of diamond stars, and twenty-two other diamond ornaments, besides diamond pendants galore. The diamonds worn by the ladies not mentioned in the list must be left to the imagination, and jewels of other kinds cut

The other entertainments, dinners, speeches, sight-seeing trips, etc., have been no less successful. A correspondent of the Very York Evening Post, however, expresses the opinion that Prince Henry, in all this whird of hospitality, will not see the real life of the American people, especially as experienced in the metropolis. He says:

"No vision of the beauty of Hoboken as seen from a ramshackle cab will burst upon Prince Henry's eyes at the moderate cost of five dollars to his hotel. Prince Henry will not be permitted to risk his life with the rest of us surging mortals at the Brooklyn Bridge, nor will be be jabbed in the ribs by a worn-out nervous street-car conductor, and told to 'step lively,' as he frantically makes his way amid a clinging, surging throng of women, children, Italian workmen, and colored washerwomen, hanging onto the straps, and swaving to and fro as the car stops to permit six more to squeeze onto the platform. Not for the Prince will be the true delight of a luncheon at a counter on American pie, nor will be be permitted to find his way along the street amid the expectorations of the common crowd. The true joy of standing all the way from Rector Street to Harlem on the elevated road is only thoroughly tasted by one who does so day after day, as the Prince can hardly be expected to do. What is even the likelihood of his becoming well acquainted with the hidconsly desolate waste of brick, unrelieved by any pretense of beauty or even common cleanliness, which men call Brooklyn? For him there will be none of the delights of a bargain sale at a great department store, with thousands of high-voiced, pushing women in the wildest adornment of extravagance without taste walking all over him as they rush the weary shop-girls for the things they do not buy.

"If the Prince is really to see America he ought to be induced to take a trip on a New England railroad without a parlor-car, He should get au idea of the comfort of American traveling as he creeps along from five o'clock in the morning until half-past two in the afternoon to cover one hundred and fifty-three miles without anything to eat. In such a car he would really see American life (and smell it). Books and papers would be piled up on his knees. Babies would cry, children spill water all down the aisle, as they helped themselves to the water and supplied their companions. The fragrance of oil, oranges, and peanuts would minister to his sense of smell, while the train 'hand' sweetly bawled the stations in his ear, and the conductor woke him whenever he napped to punch his ticket. These things, again alas! Prince Henry will not see, but they are a large part of American life. He will only gaze upon environment prepared for him. The glitter of our gilded 'four bundred' will dazzle his eyes. The barbaric splendor of the feudalism of wealth will be unfolded before him. But he will not really see America. Indeed, there are Americans who have really never seen their own land, and some of these are the very ones who will try to persuade Prince Henry that he is really examining our life and our land while he is among us."

### THE PROPOSED CONCESSION TO CUBA.

Tille daily papers that have been advocating tarif favors for Cuba show anything but pleasure at the ways and mean committee's plan for a twenty-per-cent, cut in duties. The New York Non says the cut is "manifestly insufficient," and the New York Timer calls it "mean and niggardly." The proposed inceasure provides that the President and Senate conclude a reciprocity treaty with the new Cuban Government upon a basis of a twenty-

per-cent, tariff reduction on all products passing between the two countries. Cuba. meanwhile toadont the immigration laws of this Government. "The inmigration clause," explains the Pittsburg Dispatch, "is designed to prevent the Cuban planters from using coolie labor, and thus, through cheapened production, underselling the American competitors." Some of the press think that if the House indorses this



H. T. OXNARD, Chief Advocate of the Beet Sugar Interests, and Opponent of Reciprocity with Cuba,

plan, the Senate will increase the tariff concession and send the measure back for revision, as in the ease of the Philippine tariff bill, in which it reduced the rates from the full Dingley schedule to seventy-five per cent, of it.

"It can not be believed," says the New York Tribune, "that such a program is the best the United States Congress can do for the honor of this nation and for the material welfare of this country and of Cuba." "There is no reasonable excuse for giving so grudgingly," declares the Chicago Record-Herald, and the Chicago Evening Post thinks that the reduction "is little more than half what this country should concede "-" seventy-five per cent. would be nearest the mark," thinks the Boston Herald. "Such a 'concession' is entirely characteristic of a body of men whose first impulse was to do nothing for Cuba," is the opinion of the Philadelphia Times, and the Pittsburg Disputch declares that the proposition "is either crass stupidity or worse." The Boston Transcript calls it "a plece of emphasized meanness," and adds: "To deny everything would be no more brutal, and it would be entitled to quite as much respect because making no hypocritical attempt to conceal the brutality. Such a measure as is proposed would merely accentuate the distress of the islands. It would only tantalize them by bringing the hoped-for deliverance a little nearer, but not near enough for them to reach." Some of the beet-sugar advocates in Congress think that a twenty-percent, reduction is too much, but the Denver Republican says; "No one need fear on account of the proposed reduction to engage in the manufacture of beet sugar in this State. Factories may with safety be erected in all the different places where their erection has been under consideration, and our people may look forward with confidence to a great development of this industry."

On the other side the San Francisco Chemicle says: "This mush about 'starving Cubans' is likely to get us into a pretty mess in the end if followed up. It will necessarily lead to concessions to other countries, the driving of our sugar-growing farmers out of business, and the reduction of our laboring men to a ration of black bread." The proposition of the committee

"is a liberal, one and it represents the maximum that ought to be accorded," is what the Philadelphia *Inquirer* believes; and the New York *Press* says:

"It is not merely on the relief of the present distress of Cuban industries that Congress has to vote. It is as to whether the future of the American sugar market is to be in American or Cuban hands, whether an annual sum total of \$100,000,000 is to



IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHEN ONE IS ON THE SEAT.

PORTO RICO: "Hadn't you better whip behind, uncle?"

- The Minneapolis Journal.

reach American or Cuban pockets. It is as to whether a great and growing American industry is to be extinguished, as it as suredly will be by a permanent concession, or whether a Cuban industry is to be transferred to other fields by a grant of temporary assistance."

#### LUKBAN A CAPTIVE.

GENERAL FREDERICK SMITH'S reconcentrade system in Samar (described in these columns February 8) seems to have scored one in the columns February 8) seems to have scored one int in the capture of General Lukban, who after Againalch's capture, was considered the most dangerous Filipino in the field. As the Pittsburg Chroniche Telegraph says, "with Lukban a capture it may be safely assumed that the backbone of the rebellion is broken." Says the Pittsburg Times.

"The taking of Lukban presuges the collapse of the resistance to American authority in Sanar; just as a that of Aguinaldo was followed by the pacification of all but a very small portion of Lucon. Samar is only about one-tent the area of Lucon, and the taking of Lukban ought to have even a greater effect in that island than had that of Aguinaldo in the larger one. Recent word from the disturbed district in Luzon is also encouraging. The last insurgent band operating near Calamba has been taken, and only a few days ago another important capture was an experienced and the state of the

#### The New York Evening Post says:

"Should Lukhan's capture mean the termination of hostilities In Smarr, General Chaffee will be relieved of one of his greatest anxieties, and several regiments will be freed for service cise-where. As Inspector-General Brechirridge pointed out on his arrival at San Francisco yesterday, the rainy sesson makes military movements impossible at present. But the general is confident that the next dry season will see the end of the fighting.

It is earnestly to be hoped that his sanguine view of the situation is correct. There have been enough Filipinos killed to satisfy the most bloodthirsty, and with peace at hand the future of the archipelago can be discussed in many quarters with more sanity and reason than has been possible hitherty.

### WHAT THE GERMANS HAVE DONE FOR AMERICA.

THE general interest awakened in the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia and the semi-political significance detected in it by many European Journals make timely the question, What does America owe to Germany and to the Germans? The New York Times, in an editorial retrospect showing how the German has figured in America's development, says that to official Germany we owe nothing, and that it is necessary to draw a sharp-distinction between the German states and the German popular states and the German power.

In 1958, the Lutherans of the Palatinate, following the example of the Higueunts of the preceding generation, began to take refuge abroad, and in that and the following few years 30,000 of them had crossed over to New York, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. In 1709, 3,000 or more came over and settled on both sides of the Hudson River. This was the beginning of the German emicration to America

During the Revolution, Prussia was the first Power, after France, to Precognize the independence of the United States. The war was largely fought, on the British side, bowever, by German mercenaries, the "Hessians," as they were called, who bore the brant of the fighting on the land. At the outbreak of the war the British available force, it was stated, was 15,000, and the supply of German mercenaries was 29,166. Of these, 11,553 were among the killed, wounded, and missing at the close of the war, and 17,313 were returned in "apparent good order." Many of the missing, it was believed, were deserters who afterward settled down and helped build up the new nation. The Times continues:

"But the German natives of the first and second generations from the exiles of the Palatinate showed as great an affection for their new country as the corresponding German immigrants of eighty-five years later. Probably it was only the immigrants, the Americans of the first generation, who were enrolled as Germans at all. The 'German battalion,' of four companies from Maryland and four from Pennsylvania, did good service throughout the war, while there were no fewer than four German battalions, so-called by the historian of the Germans in America, raised by the efforts of Herkimer and his associates in the 'Schoharie Valley ' or what was then Tryon County. The description is misleading, but it at least shows that the colonists of German descent were not behind those of British descent in devotion totheir adopted country. It was this force that had to take the brunt of the fierce fighting against the British, Hessians, and Indians that marked the period of the Revolution ou 'The Old New York Frontier.

"The American cause was also heavily indebted to those Ger-"The American cause was also heavily to cast in their lot with that of the struggling colonies. Along with the names of Lafayette and Kosensko and Pulaski, the names of Stenben and Do Kalb deserve to be placed."

When the Civil War broke out, a far greater proportion of American residents or citizens of German descent, we are told, were native Americans than at the beginning of the Revolution. It was only the German-born and German-speaking Americans whose services in the Givil War can ple distinguished and separated from those rendered by the great body of patriotic Americans. "Blenker's Division" was one of the first of the German bodies to be formed. Then followed the Eleventh Corps, which was afterward known as the "German Corps"; and the "Frémont Hussars" and the "Benton Hussars" were chiefly of German birth. The most distinguished individual among the Germans was Franz Sigel,

In art and education we owe a further debt to the Germans. At the beginning of the nineteenth century London was the artistic Mecca of Americans with a turn for art, as Paris was at its close. The principal art school of America in the middle decade of the century, however, was the Düsseldorf school. Among the German painters of this school was Emmanuel Leutze, noted for his scenes of the American Revolution. The Times says

"It is small praise to say that his representations of Revolutionary scenes are more plausible and satisfactory than the authentic but wooden 'documents' of Trambull. In fact, no American child has for two or three generations doubted that 'Washington Crossing the Delaware' and 'Washington at Monmouth' occurred exactly as Leutze has painted them. And it was noder the influence of this school and on its traditions that a whole generation of our painters were reared, so that the obligations of American to German pictorial art can not be omitted from any view of this kind."

In music we depend not only upon German composers, but even more upon German performers. The German love for music has been a "social beneficence" to America, and we almost say of the Americans before the coming of the Germans us Addison said of the British of his day, that they "knew not how to be till and innocent."

"Read Mrs. Trollope on the awful pleasure of the inhabitants of Cincinnati in her time and comparet with the pleasures available to Cincinnati of to-day, which are those of every American too town with a large German element. To do this to confess that every German heer-garden which is also a music-garden is a center of civilization, and that at no point is the influence of or German population more strikingly and unmixedly au influence for good,"

In education Germany has had a great and still increasing influence upon America. "The advantage of Berlin," asys some one who has been there, "is that if you are the only man in the world who wants to know something you can go there and find somebody to teach it to you." American students have enjoyed this advantage since the beginning of the last century, but of late in greatly increased numbers, and, what is more significant, American universities have been constituting or reconstituting themselves on German lines.

In citizenship the German seems to play as prominent a part as he has played in other respects. Since 1820, 5,009,280 German emigrants have come to the United States. This is almost exactly 25 per cent, of our total immigration, aitho less than the combined immigration from Great Britain and Ireland. The Times concludes:

"The German who comes to the United States a teacher in so many things comes in these things us a learner. In so far as he fails to learn that we have nothing to take in these things, but everything to give, in so far he is not yet a good American citi-

"The irritated patriot ought to remember that the irritant immigrant is so transient; that his children will redeem his defective Americanism. And the native should think of the valuable, the invaluable qualities that may go with a dvivided allegiance. He should think of the German uprightness, the German honesty, the German good-fellowship. He should consider that the easy, the German good-fellowship. He should consider that the property of the should be should

are unmixed obligations, that in our citizenship the German element has done us no harm to counterbalance the great good it has done us, the enormous national benefits it has conferred mon the United States.

A Town Without Lawsuits.—It may not be surprising in this "wireless," "chainless," and "boneless" era to learn of "lawsuitless" imagistrates, but at any rate they are, as yet, rate. William A. Taylor, a Columbus (Ohio) writer, tells in Norfal Service (New York) of such a magistrate who held sway for eighteen years in a township in Champáign County, Ohio. He says

"Six times in succession he was elected to the office for terms of three years each, and during all that time never tried according to or entered one on his docket, although the township was thickly populated by a prosperous agricultural people of mixed nationalization untact by a prosperous agricultural people of mixed nationalization and religious, and finally induced his constituents to foregol little gation and live in peace without the aid of courts and lawyers.

"When the first plaintiff appeared before him to bring an action against a neighbor for \$25 damages for trespassing live stock, the squire fixed the day and hour for him to call again with reference to the action. When he appeared, he found the defendant there, not in response to a summons, but an invitation

"In a plain, matter-of-fact way the magistrate drew from the two men all the facts connected with the controversy, and in substance that the plaintiff's enclosures, with his knowledge, were in bad repair, and that the defendant's cattle were of a trespassing disposition,

"Presenting the two lines of facts to his neighbors, he suggested that it would be an easy matter for them to adjust their differences without his interference, but if not, he would suggest a basis of adjustment.

"To this boll agreed, and the arbitrator found for and against both parties. The plaintiff's neglect of list fences was held lessen his claim ten dollars, while the evil disposition of the plaintiff's calle increased his liability in an equal amount, beducing the decreased chaim of the one from the increased liability of the other left fifteen dollars due the lealantiff.

"This was promptly paid, and the parties who had been literally quarreling for months, went home in company, with their old-time friendly relations fully restored,

"Each of the parties,' said Mr. Chance [Mr. Taylor's informant], saved anywhere from \$25 to \$100 in lawyers' fees, and the loser, whicheve he might have been, escaped the payment of possibly \$200 court costs, for had the case come to a trial half the township would have been called as witnesses.

"The country magistrate's action not only attracted the attention and secured the approval of liss neighbors, but readily padthe way to the elimination of local lawsnits for a long series of years, and made it noe of the most desirable communities in that section of the State, which it still maintains, altho the magistrate's successors do not fully follow his example.

### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

- AND not a brigand converted, so far as heard from .- The Circago Trib-
- UP to the hour of going to press Miss Stone was still released. The Chicago Record-Herald.
- ALL the Powers appear to be interested in Manchuria except China -The Philadelphia Ledger.
- 17 will be a sad day for the British army contractors when the Boers give up. The Chicago News. ALONG with the horseless and wireless things we now have the merge-
- less merger.—The Chicago Record-Herald.

  WALL Street is paralyzed at the thought that a President of the United
  States would sink so low as to try to enforce the laws.—The Detreof Free
- Frest.

  No fear need be entertained that royalty will obtain a permanent foothold in America. Colonel Bryan will not stand for it.—The St. Lents Globe-
- Democrat.

  NATURALLY, there are Congressmen who can not see why all this fuss should be made about Prince Henry. The prince appoints no fourth-class rectinguist. The Definite Feer Print.

### LETTERS AND ART.

#### WHAT BOOKS DO CHILDREN READ?

A GOOD deal has been written on the literature that children read, but the best of all authorities on this subject—the children themselves—have seldom been heard from. Prof. A. E. Bestrick, choif of the circulation department of the New York. Public Library, who has been investigating the question of juvenile fiction, recently gaintered some interesting material at first hand. Ten of the leading children's authors, representative of what is regarded as "trashy" as well as of standard fiction, were sedered, namely: Finley, Alger, Optic, Fosdick, Stratensyer, Munroe, Trowbridge, Alout, Meade, and Clarke. On the basis of these names alts of questions was drafted, as follows: (1) Which of these have you read? (2) Which ones do you like best? (4) Why? (5) Name your favorite author not on this list. (6) From which do you learn the most? (2) Which do you Which do you learn the most? (2) Which do you Which do you learn the most?

The questions were asked of ten children—five boys and five girts—in each of the thirteen branches of the New York Public Library. It was believed that these 132 children thus questioned were fairly typical of those that use public libraries. The answers received to all the questions except Nos. 4 and 5 are tabulated as follows (in the New York Times Saturday Review, February 13).

Authora.	(Have Read.)			9.	z. (Like )		3. (Like Best.)			6. (Learn Mort.)			7. (Best English.)		
	Girla.	Total.	Hoys.	Girls.	Total.	Hovs.	(sirls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Finley	8	41 32	49	37	98 87	98 54		10	10	13	11	11	1	12	13
Optic	52 50	14	90 66 58	110	7 9	29 25	5 16	i	5	7	÷	8	3	3	4
tratemeyer	40 50	10	57 66	35 31	7 9	42 40	15	.:	17	19	5	17	11		11
rowbridge	43 21	18	79	18	40	53	1	20	21		14	14	5	27	22
Meade	7	49	57 56	1 9	37	47	::	18	18		3	3		7 2	7

The answers to question 5 show great catholicity of taste. Some of the chief favorites are: Henty, 24 votes; Richards, 14; Ellis, 13; Burnett, 10; Dickens, 8; Deland, 6; Sidney, 6. No less than 22 other authors are mentioned in this connection, in cluding Shakespeare, Scott, Hawthorne, Stevenson, Dumas, Hugo, Ireng, Tinakeray, and Verne.

It was a difficult task to tabulate the replies to question 4, in the children were asked to give the reasons why they liked their favorite author. "With a little stretching," however, as Professor Bostwick explains, the following classification in tabular form was unde.

			R	FASO2	15.						
	Human Element		Inter- esting.		Realis-		tn. structive.		Style or Expression		
	Boys,	Girls.	Boys.	Girls	Boys.	Girls.	Roys.	Girls.	Hoys.	Guzé	
Pinley	8 8	3	10	3	::	:	3	-1	ï	9	
osdick itratemeyer Munroe Fruwbridge	1	=	9	1	2 2 1	::	3	1		'	
lcott	::	9	::	6 10 6		7		,		,	
Total	15	19	37	30	- 5	7	12	4 .	1	5	
Grand total	34		67		12			16	6		

Of this table Professor Bostwick says

those reasons that seem to be based on the recognition of a personal bond between author and reader, placing the former in the relation of friend or mentor. Thus when a writer is stated to be a favorite because he is 'so sympathetic' or because he 'teaches be kind to our sisters,' or because he tella a story that appeals to the reader by its similarity to the conditions of his daily life, the vote has been recorded in this column. Writers reported to to be morally instructive have thus been placed here instead in its column four, which has been restricted to intellectual instructiveness. This 'human element' runs more or less through the lift has asswers given, but only those in which it is especially promiment have a place in the first column.

"The second column bent is stoom, any those writers specifically.

"The second column bent is the part interesting, but also those writers preferred because they are interesting, but also those writers preferred because they write on some specific subject, in which the reader is presumably interested. In case, however, this subject is one generally included in a school curriculum, the vote has been recorded in column four. In column three are placed those cases where a writer is preferred because he is 'so can attural,' or because his is hardcarters are 'giust like the ones we know.' When a writer is preferred for two or more reasons all have been recorded."

Commenting on the first table presented, in which is shown the extent to which the ten authors mentioned are read by boys and girls, Professor Bostwick notes that "not one of the ten anthors has been read by all those questioned." He continues:

"Alger and Alcott come the nearest to it. As we should expect, the boys' authors are Alger, Optic, Posidick, Strateneyer, Munroe, and Trowbridge, and the grist' authors Flialey, Alcott, Meade, and Clarke. The most popular boys' writer with the girls is Alger, and the most popular boys' writer with the boys is Alcott. The quality of the author seems to play small part determining the degree to which he is read. Optic and Munroe have each been read by 56 persons; 20 like Munroe, and only 20 Optic, but 64 like Alger, and the mean of the two 'trashy' authors

"Comparisons like this are, of course, of luttle value when the number of data is so small, but it is at any rate large enough to show that children neither shun nor approve an author on account of his 'trashliness.' The smallness of the totals under Question 1 is noteworthy. It is usually assumed that most children have read all the usual authors and are hungering for something new: but here, out of 130 children, we have 64—nearly non-half—who have not read a line of Murroe, 66 who do not indicates that there is still room for a good deal of work in familiarizing children with their best writers."

Probably the most interesting and characteristic answers received, because showing most intimately the literary taste of the children concerned, are those in which the reasons for personal preferences are given. "One of the most refreshing things," remarks Professor Bostwick, "is the popularity of Alcott." Miss Alcort is much liked for her naturalness. "Her boys and girls are more like real boys and girls," says one answer. L. T. Meade's books are especially liked "because they are a little sad." "It is not at all musual," observes the writer, "for assistants to be asked at the desk for a 'sad story,' and these appear to furnish the requisite quality of gentle melancholy for lorn maidens of ten to thirteen." Among the boys Horatio Alger is enormously popular. One boy remarks that "some people say the Alger books are trash, but I don't care-they are interesting " -a point of view not confined to this reader by any means. Henty is voted for as the most instructive writer by thirteen boys and two girls. "Had his name been on the list," oliserves Professor Bostwick, "he would undoubtedly have ranked much higher." The writer concludes:

"I must confess that the results of this investigation, partial and innodequate as it is, seem to tend toward giving children a very wide range of choice in narrative literature and letting them work out their own salvation, not excluding, of course, judicious advice and guidance."

<sup>&</sup>quot;The first column needs some explanation. It contains all

lic anthurities

### BELGIUM'S ART CRUSADE.

NE of the most far-reaching and remarkable artistic crusers agades of recent years was imaggarated in Relgium about seven years ago by a young Brussels artist, named Engene Broewerman. This movement, which started without money or influence, has succeeded in winning the cooperation of Belgian eabinet ministers, and is now national in its scope. It finds expression in almost countless channels, is altering the aspect of the Belgian eities, and is restoring to their modern environment something of the beauty of the ancient Flemish art. The society which has accomplished such notable results within so short a space of time is known as "L'Œuvre Nationale de l'Art appliqué à la Rue," and its declared objects are:

"To create an emulation among artists, by discovering a practical way in which their works may be inspired with general interests.

"To clothe in an artistic form all that progress has made useful in the public life.

"To transform the streets into picturesque museums comprising various elements of education for the people.

sing various elements of education for the people.

"To restore to art its one-time social mission, by applying it
to the modern idea in all the departments controlled by the pub-

Writing of the early work of the society in Harper's Magazing (February), Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson says:

"L'Œuve's first net, after the early publication of its principles, was a formal announcement in 1894, that it intended to show its faith by its works, 'in at once conducting open contexts, for the most beautiful constructions on a new street of Brussels, the Rue Joseph Stevens, and for various objects of public utility. 'These latter were to include street foundains, electric lightly, 'Interest the properties of the street foundains, electric lightly, obles, flagstaffs, newspaper-kiosks, etc. So in the first year there was promised an immediate starting of that work now so widely known, and of the example, which Paris has lately followed, of prizes for the most artistic bouse-frouts on new streets. The society knew, long before its definite organization had been completed, precisely what its work should be.

"In its second year, 1895, L'Guvre arranged an exposition of artistic signs, ancient and modern—held at the Museum of Brussle; organized (t) a competition for plans, and (t) a competition for plans, and (t) a competition for signs that had been executed. These were really the first undertakings of the society by Itself, and the subject was chosen with the special purpose of indicating the practical usufulness of its teaching, and to comhat 'the widely current but false idea that art is incompatible with economy and the necessities of trade.' . . . There is no pretense that these signs are now the best to be seen in Belgium, but it is claimed that they were the best at that time, and that the improvement which has since taken place must be largely the to the impetts of competitions."

In the next year, 1896, "L'Œnvre" gave its attention to the decorative quality of apparatus for public lighting, with the result that a single candelabrum, designed for the Place de la Monanic in Brusseks, has been reproduced in a great number of other cities. Prizes were also offered for a poster for the Brussels Fair and for the poster of a beel-extract company; and competitions were instituted for designs of postage-stamps to commemorate the Brussels Exposition and for designs for the new national coinage. The writer continues:

"The fourth year of L'Œnvre's existence, 1897, was notable in Brunsels for the holding of a world's fair, and the sweiey declede to bend its energies that year to the fitting up at the expisition of a Department of Public Art, in which it might give a careful and, it hoped, an inspiring, demonstration of its work and aims, and of the ancient glory of civic act in Belgium. On account of the latter purpose the exhibit was largely historical, and Antwerp, Liege, Ghent, Bruges, Namur, and many other cities joined with the enthusiasts of the city of Brussels to make it both interesting and valuable.

"Each city sent exhibits, in original or reproduction, of its own treasures of public art in whatever sphere. These, carefully classified, were arranged in seven sections, as follows: (1) Monumental and decorative façades with their details; (2) monu-



PULES FOR ELECTRIC STREET MAILWAY,



CANDELABRUM, PLACE DE LE MONNAIE, BRUSSELS, Courtesy of Harper's Montaly Magazine.



OLD AND NEW SIGNS, DRUSSELS.

ments commemorative, etc.; (1) signs; (4) apparatus for public lighting and decorations; (5) fountains, wells, pumps, etc.; (7) monumental applications of painting and sculpture; (7) decoration for public ficts. The whole made a showing of which elgium had reason to be prond, and whence its ambition might be fed."

So great was the general interest that the society fell encouraged to call a national and, there, an international conference for the consideration of the decorative arts. The latter gathering owns attended by two hundred delegates, including representatives from England, Prance, the United States, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and Hungary. As one result of the convention the movement is beginning to take root in other countries. Says Mr. Robinson.

"Paris has founded a public society in likeness to L'Garver, cities of Italy, led to dream of their lovely past, have followed the Belgian example in an organized effort to reclaim it. The dictum that there is no essential reason why cities should be ingly, why the centres which are gathering to themselves an ever-larger proportion of civilized mankind should not be built with a beauty worthy of their high postrom, that the artistic in public work is as chean as the hideous and far more to be desired, is rineary mechallenced through many thoughtful rations.

"Art dans la rue 'has of late years become a rallyingery that reaches farther than Belgium", little cities; but the movement has found in them its strongest organization, gains confidence in the thought of their proud history, finds inspiration in the loyalty to tradition of the earnesteness of their present effort to reclaim it. There is no art eudeavor of the day that is as interesting as that of L'Guvre Nationale Belge to fuster art in municipal undertakings, to bring beauty into the familiar phases of city life, and thus to raise its common level that has lately been so low."

### ANDREW LANG ON TENNYSON.

A NDREW LANG, the English man of letters, who signs so much printed matter during the year that, to quote the words of the New York Critic, it almost seems as if he "must

write with both his hands at once," is the author of a recently published biographical and critical monograph on Alfred Tennyson. In it he treats Tennyson's career as an example of "the normal type of what, in eirenmstances as fortunate as mortals may expect, the life and work of a modern poet ought to be," That is to say, Tennyson was the type of the poet who lives his life apart, taking no prominent part in politics, war, or the multifarious activities of existance. Says Mr. Lang:

"If we agree with a not unpopular opinion, the poet ought to be a kind of 'l'itanic' force wrecking himself on his own passious and on the nature of things, as did Byron, Burns, Marlowe, and Musset. But Tennyson's career followed lines really more normal, the lines of the life of Wordsworth wisdom and self-control directing the course of a long, sane, sound, and fortunate existence. The great physical strength which is commonly the basis of great mental vivor was not ruined in Tennyson by poverty and passion, as in the case of Burns, nor in forced literary labor, as in those of Scott and Dickens. For long he was poor, like Wordsworth and Southey, but never destitute. He made his early effort; he had his time of great sorrow and trial and apparent failure. With practical wisdom he conquered circumstances; he became eminent; he outlived reaction against his genius; he died in the fulness of a happy age and of renown, The full-orbed life, with not a few years of sorrow and stress, is what nature seems to intend for the career of a divine minstrel. If Tennyson missed the 'one crowded hour of glorious life,' he had not to be content in 'an age without a name. Taine, the French critic, has written somewhat contemptu-

Taine, the French critic, has written somewhat contemptionsly of Tennyson's "respectability" and of his placid life. The poet must have strong passions, said the Frenchman, or how can be sing of them? He must be tossed and whiteld in the stress of things, like Shelley's autumn leaves, "ghosts from an enchanter fleeling," or how can he voice such moods? Mr. Lang says on this joint:

"This is almost a hoyish idea, this idea that the true poet is the slave of the passions, and that the post who dominates them has some, the state of the passions, and that the post who dominates them has some, the surface and the passions of the common, as somebody has written about Wordsworth, tainly "Tennyson's was no "passionless perfection." He, tike others, was tempted to bear with ineffectual wings, against the inscrutable nature of life. He, too, had his dark hour, and was a subject to temptation as they who yielded to stress and died, or became unhappy waifs, 'young men with a splending hast." He must have known, no less than Musset, the artifactions of many a paradis artificted, with its bright visions, its houris, its others of oblivious of pain. "He had the look of one who had suffered greatly," Mr. Palgrave writes in his record of their first meeting in 182a. But he, like Goethe, Scott, and Victor Hugo, had strength as well as passion and emotion; he came unsecrebed through the fire that has burned away the wings of

so many other great poets. This was no less fortunate for the world than for himself. Of his prolonged dark hour we know little in detail, but we have seen that from the first he resisted the Tempter; 'Ulysses' is his 'Ketro Sathanas'."

Mr. Lang does not attempt to determine Tennyson's precise rank in the great roll of the poets of England. He says:

"We do not, or should not, ask whether Vergil or Lucretius, whether Æschylus or Sophocles, is the greater poet. The consent of mankind seems to place Homer and Shakespeare and Dante high above all. For the rest no prizelist can be settled. If influence among aliens is the test, Byron probably takes, among our poets, the



ANDREW LANG.

next rank after Shakespeare. But probably there is no possible test. In certain respects Shelley, in many respects Milton, in some Coleridge, in some Burns, in the opinion of a number of persons. Browning, are greater poets than Teunyson. But for ex-

quisite variety and varied exquisiteness Temyson is not readily to be surpassed. At one moment he pleases the un critical mass of readers, in another mond he wins the vertilet of the raffint. It is a success which scarce any poet but Shakespeare has excelled. His faults have rarely, if ever, been those of flat-Goued, 'thickandled' diblesses, of rhetoris, and the district of the contraction of the

Mr. Lang is so much of a controversialist that he could not refrain, even in a book on Tennyson, from indulging in a few dissertations of a polemic nature. He makes "The Princess" the text for a philippic against the "advanced" woman's movement and its "disputants, inevitably shrill," This last epithet draws an indignant reply from Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, of Boston, who writes an article in The Evening Transcript of that city under the title "A. Lang-Misocynist." Mr. Lang has also succeeded in exciting the ire of Mr. Frederic Harrison, and quite a passage of arms has taken place between the two in the English papers. Mr. Harrison says in one place: "Of course the merry-andrew of the reviews can not write a book without indulging in some of

those japes which, with or without his name, he loves to shower around the press. "The great Positivist also speaks of Mr. Lang's "incorrightle trick of sniggering,"—a phrase which, in the opinion of the Philadelphia Erst, "descrees to live long, because it is not only funus, but is also the embodiment of truth."

### THE RUSKIN CROSS AT CONISTON.

R USKIN once wrote that the best way to show respect for the dead was "not by great monuments to them which we build with our hands, but by letting the monuments stand which they built with their own." This expression of opinion, however, has not deterred his friends from creating two memorials of his life and work. One is a bronze medallion, unveiled in Westminster Abbey a few days ago by his consin, Mrs. Arthur Severn, in the presence of a distinguished assembly. The other is a Celtic cross, erected over his grave in the village churchyard of Coniston, the North Lancashire village in which he lived. "It was fitting," observes a writer in The Churchman (New York), "that the headstone to his grave should be a memorial of his affection for this North Country craftsmanship of the old time, when the spiritual life of the craftsman was intensely real, like his own. It was fitting, too, that this cross should be cut from stone quarried in the dale where he made his home, and carved by a local sculptor, once his own pupil, who should cover it with allusions to the life-work of that master, and with the says of the faith in which he died."

From the same paper is taken the following account of the



THE RUSKIN CROSS IN CONISTON CHURCHVARD.

details of the monnment and of the symbolsm that characterizes it:

The cross is of a single piece cut from the Mossrigg quarries, and is the same hard green stone or volcame ash that in other varieties makes the famous green slate of the Lake District. It rises seven and a half feet above the base. On the east side, which taces the grave, for the body is laid according to custom with feet toward the East, are inscribed the name and the dates of birth and death. Above and below are carved designs symbolic of the stages of Ruskin's career. First there is the figure with the lute, laurel-crowned - this is the young Ruskin, the versewriter. He has not yet found his great vocation as the master of rhythmic prosc. He sits at the foot of the stone. The inspiration here is classical. It suggests no profound passion, and one is not surprised to find it necessary to pass through a tangled mesh of interlacing lines, suggestive of varied experience, before the eye rests upon the medallion typifying the next stage of his career. That is the rising sun, his own device on the cover of early editions of 'Modern Painters,' and, as students of his painting know, his favorite effect in landscape. The mountain lines in this medallion may suggest, to those fumiliar with Ruskin's life, his association with what he called 'his true mother-town

of Geneva," and the pines also have particular application to that period. The medallions above this, the Lion of St. Mark, and the candelabrum, refer too obviously to 'The Stones of Venice' and

The Seven Lamps of Architecture\* to eall for comment. . . . . . . . "Passing now to the south side, we find a panel filled by a floral scroll with animals among the branches of a sort of conventionalized tree, symbolic, of course, of the charch as the Tree of Life, or the Vine, and particularly appropriate here for the sangestion of Raskins\* interest in natural bistory, for among the animals are three of his, especial favorites—the squirrel, the king-fisher and the robin.

"On the western side tie latter half of Ruskin's life, filled with his campaign against the modern commercial spirit, is typified. First there is a conventional representation of the laborers in the vineyard, which Ruskin took, as it were, for the text of his 'L'int This Lost'."

"Then there is an altegorical suggestion of 'Sesame and Lilies'; then the central figure, the Angel of Destiny, Pros Clavigers with the club, the key, and the nail, symbolizing strength, patience, and law, Above this, matching the oval of the lilies and the grain, is the 'Crown of Wild Olives' bound by a ribbon, whose interfacing pattern recalls once more the mystery of like whose interfacing pattern recalls once more the mystery of like and the state of t

"The northern side of the shaft has an interlaced pattern without other ornament. By these lines intertwining without appareut purpose the artist means to typify those sad closing years of weak and weary waiting for the etornal reward. This, too, is a symbol of the mystery of life,"

#### RISTORI ON THE PRESENT THEATER.

A LL Italy recently observed the eightieth anniversary of the birthday of the retired tragedienne, Adelaide Ristori. Gala performances were given in many cities in her honor, and kings, princes, and other notabilities sent her gifts and messages of regard and affection. Ristori has lived in retirement for over



ABELAIDE RISLORI.

fifteen years, the she has occasionally taken part in representations for charitable or othor public purposes. She has, however, retained her intense interest in things dramatic and theatrical. and has followed the developments of the stage since the days of her sway and artistic reign. The correspondent of the St. Petershurg Novoye I'remya has lately "interviewed" ber, and sends to his paper an interesting account of his visit to and conversation with the great actress.

Ristori has no sympathy with present theatrical tendencies. She regards the plays now given to the public as devoid of beauty, vital significance, and artistic merit. The theater is decadent, in her view, and the actors are to be pitied. There is no opportunity for genuine talent in the modern repertory, and hence the disappearance of great neting. There is plenty of yeuius in the world, but it can not reveal itself, being fettered, confined, misdirected, and put to unworthy uses. To quote the Russian correspondent's account of Mme. Ristori's remarks:

"Dramatic literature to-day differs radically from that which it was my privilege to represent and interpret. In fact, it is like looking at two worlds. We used to play Shakespeare and the classics, and all our efforts were directed toward realizing the concentions of the great masters, to whom we owe so many splended images and characters. To-day the stage is something wholly different. The classical repertory has suffered fatally from the changed demands of the public. In obedience to these demands playwrights now produce pieces that are by no means badly constructed, but which, broadly speaking, are trivial, reflecting the prosaic and seamy side of the routine of life. The absence of mighty works, on the other hand, may be due to the absence of great artists, capable of moving audiences to sincere grief or sin, cere joy "

What of Salvini, Bernhardt, Duse? Mme, Ristori was asked-Her answer was that Salvini was one of the passing generation of actors and could not be cited in defense of contemporary acting. Bernhardt was a great actress of an extraordinarily manysided talent, but she too is of the old school. Of Duse, the representative of the "new" acting and of "naturalism." Mrne. Ristori said:

"At the beginning of her career Duse astonished me by the sincerity and warmth of her art. I thought that nature had dowered her with a rich gift, and I hoped to see her in heroic parts. With her talents she seemed capable of so much that it was a shock to me to see her devote herself to the peculiar repertory of D'Annunzio. I fear that, thanks to such plays as 'Francesca da Rimini, her art is gone. Some years ago I expressed the opinion that she had entered upon a dangerous path, and I was not mistaken, since she has achieved nothing from that time forth, and has created no new character. How unfortunate and deplorable this is, and how I pity her!

Ristori does not object to realism in the sense of fidelity to nature, but what now passes for realism she finds superficial, external, drab, and banal. In her days, she says, artists studied detail with great care, and she herself never created any part without long and arduous preparation, visiting the scenes reproduced whenever possible and living in the atmosphere of the play. She dwells upon the efforts which she spent on the somnambulism of Lady Macbeth and on the realization of Queen Elizabeth in "Mary Stuart." But the detail in her days did not. she says, obscure the essential humanity, the vital truth of the grand masterpieces. The drama must reflect real life, but trivial and minute things are not the whole of life. The great joys and the great sorrows, the deep emotions, must be treated by the dramatist and actor as the real content of life. And these have been banished from the contemporary theater.-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### NOTES

MR. HALL CAINE is now engaged upon a play which will occupy him for me time. His nest important literary project will be his long promised "Life of Christ"

Frw recent books of fiction have attained the phenomenal popularity of "David Harum," which is still selling briskly three years after its publica Measts. D. Appleton & Co., its publishers, announce that the sales of the book have reached a total of 650,500 copies.

ALBERT BIFESTADT, who died in New York a few days ago, was one of the foremost American landscape painters. He studied for some years under Lessing in Düsseldorf, Germany, and introduced into this country what is known as the "Düsseldorfian" manner of landscape. In his tours in the West and in the Rocky Mountains he gathered material for many interesting subjects, the some of his most important pictures were painted on Switzerland and Italy.

M. SULLY-PRUDROMME, of Paris, the winner of the Nobel prize of \$40,000 for Idealism in literature, aunonnees his intention of devoting this sum to the good of his fellow craftsmen in the literary field. With it he has estab-Inhed a fund to provide for the publication of the works of deserving poets. "This gracious act," says Hurper's Weekly, "is deserving of the highes praise, and we trust that in its results we may find work that is wurthy of the venerous hand that passed along to others the good fortune that came within its grasp."

DR. A. CONAN DOYLE has sent to the London Times an Interesting account of the steps which have been taken for the distribution of transla-tions of his bunklet on "The War! Its Came and Conduct." Dr. Doyle believes that the book will vindicate both the British policy and the conduct of the British army in South Africa. He has accepted no reminneration for his work, and it is his purpose to send a copy of the book to the public men of every country in the world. In furtherance of his aims Dr. Doyle has received subscriptions varying from fifty pounds from Lord Rosebery to sixpence from a schoolboy. Arrangements have already been made for translating the book into German, French, Scandinavian, Italian, Spanish, Russia, Hungarian, and Portuguese.

### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### THE STANDING OF AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

XIE printed recently in this department a description of America's inferior place in the scientific world as given by Carl Snyder. This is followed in The North American Review (February) by an explanation of the conditions that discourage scientific work in this country, from the pen of Simon Newcomb, the greatest American astronomer. While maintainlng that Mr. Snyder's article hardly does justice to American science as it exists to-day. Professor Newcomb acknowledges that we are just beginning to rise above the state therein described, and that conditions here are decidedly discouraging to pure scientific work. The principal reason for this, as he views it, is the general attitude taken toward such work by Americans. We look on "science" as a sort of profession, whereas, as Professor Newcomb points out, when work begins to be professional it ceases to be scientific in the strict sense. But the worker in pure scientific research has thus no standing before the public in comparison with the professional or business man, and public honors are not for him. Among many illustrations of this, we select Professor Newcomb's comparison of our National Academy of Sciences with the similar bodies in European countries. After describing the status of the Royal Academy of London, the academies of sciences in Paris, St. Petersburg, and Berlin. the palaces in which they are housed, the social position of their members, the closeness of the bond between them and their respective governments, he reminds us that our own National Academy was chartered specially as an adviser of our Government in matters relating to literature, science, and art, and that it has performed notable public service along these lines, particularly in the establishment of the Geological Survey and the present forestry system. He goes on to say :

"Looking at what foreign governments have done for their academies, the question uaturally arrases: What has our Government done for our own? The answer is: Absolutely nothing. Its condition as an academy of sciences is bumilating. It has no local habitation. It must pay its expenses, clerical and otherwise, of every kind, by the contributions of its members. In the very of foreign academies it is the official representative of our growing bedien. When it comes to doing anything in a representative capacity to upbeld that rank, the expense must come out of the pockets of its members.

"Nor is there a prospect of anything better in the future. Instead of increasing in influence, it seems almost to have passed out of recollection as a factor in our progress. Its last and greatest work for the Government, that of devising a forestry system. marked its disappearance from the public view. It would be interesting to know how many men in Congress know what it is or are even aware of its existence. Whether a census would show one in ten or one in fifty, no one can say. One hardly knows where to look for a spectacle less befitting our civilization than that of such a body of men searching through Washington to find a suitable place for their meeting; debating where they shall put the publications presented them by similar bodies abroad; grateful to one of their officers when he has a spare corner in which to keep their records; wondering what shall be done with an invitation from a foreign organization to send a delegate to a celebration or an international conference.

"If the picture needs any additional touch, it is given by the fact that the Academy is required by its charter to give its services to the Government gratuitously. Those of its members who spent their time in devising the two administrative systems which I have described could never receive a dollar for what they did; and cloady the Academy may be said to exist and live in the hope that, at some time in the near or distant future, the Government may feel some need for its gratuitous services as an anthority on the multifarious sclentific problems with which public administration is confronted.

"The founders of the Academy believed that the spectacle of

a body of the ablest scientific investigators giving their services without reward to promote the public weal would act as an inspiring example, impress the public with a high sense of the dignity of science, and elevate learning in the eyes of our political leaders.

"A cynic might reply that this only shows how slight was the knowledge of the world possessed by these men. Congress has no way of measuring the value of services lying outsale the usual range of its experience except by their cost. When one works for nothing the value set upon his services will naturally be expressed by the mathematical zero. The idea that Congress would ever supply a place of meeting or a clerk to such men would never have been entertained by menof practical sagacity.

would never have been entertained by men of practical sagacity.

"Between these views, I leave it to the reader to determine where the truth lies. I do not think any close observer of the operations of government during the past thirty years will contest the following proposition: If Congress, when it chartered the National Academy of Sciences, had supplied it with a fine building for its meetings, records, and collections, had pad the expenses of overy member who attended its meetings, had supplied it with the necessary assistance to enable it to conduct business continuously, and had provided that no appropriation should be made for any scientific object until it had been referred to and recommended by the Academy, the outlay would have proved, from a purely sordid point of view, a good paying investment."

This state of things is ascribed by Professor Newcomb to a, "want of touch between our academic and political classes," which, he says, is at the same time the cause and the effect of the imperfections in the apprehension of things scientific by our public men. He adds:

"It is clearly abnormal. If a statesman can not be expected to have a close acquaintance with the principles of science with should at least be able to appreciate the special relation of each other according to the public welfare, and should know when or to whom to go for light ou the relation of a scientific subject to the Government."

#### WIRELESS TELEPHONY BY ARC-LIGHT.

THE objectionable character of the word "wireless" as applied to telegraphy and telephony by ether waves is brought again to notice by the invention of a new telephonic method to which this term is applied by the Revue Stientifyew (February S). The method certainly employs no wires, but it is simply an adaptation of the photophone of Graham Bell. Says the writer:

"It is well known that an arc-lamp fed with a continuous current makes a peculiar noise, of considerable intensity, when, in the neighborhood of the corresponding electrical conductors and parallel to the current that traverses them, circulates a second current, feeble and intermittent, like that of a telephonic installation. If we speak into a telephone arranged in this way all the sounds are fearly neuroduced in the arra-lived in

"In reality the vibrations thus obtained correspond to variations of leat and of luminous intensity in the are. From this demonstration came the idea of wireless telephony. In this telephone the transmitter is combined with a reflector that directs the rays emitted by the arc-light toward a receiver, placed at a great distance, and consisting of a parabolic mirror, of a plate of selenium placed, at its ceuter, on a telephonic circuit with battery, and of a microphone placed behind the parabolic mirror.

"Selenium has the property of changing its electric conductivity under the influence of variations of light. The luminous waves of variable intensity that strike the receiving-mirror, when any one speaks before the microphone, have the effect of varying the conductibility of the selenium and consequently influence the current of the telephonic receiver, which thus reproduces the sounds emitted. Thus we have a wireless telephone.

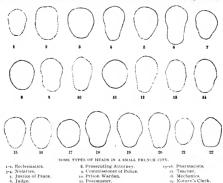
"This arrangement can also be utilized for the reception of despatches and their indefinite reproduction, as in a phonograph. The despatch may be registered by moving at high speed, before the luminous source or before the receiving-mirror, a photographic film, on which the varying intensities of the light are thus inscribed. To reproduce the corresponding sounds the film thus treated is passed again at the same speed between the concentrated rays of a source of light and the solenium plate; the more of less clear of darkened parts of the film absorb a variable quantity of light, determining variations of conductibility in the selenium and corresponding emission of sound by the microplone. The inventor of this arrangement for the indefinite reproduction of sounds obtained by luminous nethods, M. Rulmer, proposes for his arparatus the name of "photographone," by analogy with the telegraphone of Poulsen.

"The applications of this new system of wireless telephony would seem at present to be rather limited. The most interesting is the oral communication of ships with one another or with the shore."—Translation made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

### APTITUDES AND THE SHAPE OF THE HEAD.

IF there is any relation between the outside and the inside of the skull—between the shape of the head and the character of the brain—we might well expect that persons having the same aptitudes would resemble each other in the contour of the craminm. Scientific measurement of the skull has not shown this

to be the case, we are told by Paul Combes in Cosmos (lanuary 4). He gives an interesting account of an attempt to supplement scientific measurement by mensurement undertaken for a much more prosaic purpose. namely. the making and fitting of hats. The machine used by hatters to give the contour of the head furnishes us with excellent data, and M. Combes gives us some records from a small French city which confirm his assertion that the shape and size of the head is a



12. Tax Collector.

13. Appraiser,

natter of race, not of occupation or aptitude. M. Combes first describes the latter's measuring or fitting apparatus. This apparatus atus is a sort of mechanical hat whose interior is formed of a series of narrow articulations that exactly fit the contours of the head. When the device is in place a series of incelles corresponding to the articulations mark on a sheet of paper the outline of the head, reduced one-third. From a series of these reductions, further reduced, have been selected the diagrams that accompany this article.

2. Lawyer.

The indications of the instrument, we are told, furnish the most unexpected results and the most disconcerting surprises:

"They show clearly, in all cases, that no material correlation exists between the exterior conformation of a man's head and his special aptitudes, the qualities of his mind, his Intellectual and moral worth, his work or his favorite occupations.

"Our figures result from the examination of 570 diagrams taken . . . from a hatter in a small city in Normandy. They thus come from a common and restricted source and can be profitably compared from all standpoints.

"That which strikes one at first is the surprising diversity of heads among the dwellers in the same region—a region where difference of-races is less marked than in a large city. If we go into details, the surprises are multiplied and accentuated.

"Notice in the first place the two diagrams of ecclesiastics, Figs. 1 and 2, of regular form, but very different both in size and contour.

"Figs. 3 and 4 represent the cephalic diagrams of two notaries, the first clearly brachycephatic (short-skulled) and the second no less clearly dolichocephalic (long-skulled).

"The justice of the peace of Fig. 5 and the lawyer of Fig. 7 have tendencies to brachycephaly, but the judge of Fig. 6 is an accentuated dolichocephalic.

"The prosecuting attorney, Fig. 8, is brachycephalic, but not in the same way as the notary of Fig. 3. The head of the comissary of police, in Fig. 9, presents some analogies with that of the notary in Fig. 4 and the judge in Fig. 6; but they have characteristic differences.

"As to the prison warder, Fig. 10, his dissymetric head presents straight lateral contours that are different from all the preceding,

"In the case of the postmaster, Fig. 11, we find the round head of brachycephaly still more perfectly than in the types of Figs. 3 and 8. The tax-collector, Fig. 12, is a dolichocephalic compar-

able, but not exactly similar, to the preceding,

"The appraiser, Fig. 13, shows a yet different form of dolichocephaly, with median lateral protuberances which we find again in the veterinary. Fig. 14; but in this case accompanied by much more regular posterior and anterior curves.

"Next come two druggists, Figs. 15 and 16. The first resembles the justice of the peace, without being precisely similar. The second has a new type of curve, absolutely dis-

tinct.
"The teacher is a brachycephalic, Fig. 17. The mechanic, Fig. 18, is a modified dolicho-

n modified dolichocephalic whose cephalic curve is posteriorly regular and harmonions. The notary's clerk, Fig. 19, constitutes an intermediate

20, 21, 22. Tauners.

"Finally, we have three tamers who deserve our attention, since tanners—in France-may be called to the highest destines, . . . . which of the three types of tanners, whose diagrams are shown in Figs. 20, 21, and 22, bears in the conformation of his head the indication of the future favors of fortune? Is it the dolichocephalic of Fig. 20, who might well have been, judging from his explaine curve, the teacher of Fig. 12 or the notary of Fig. 4? Is it the small-headed tanner of Fig. 21, who recalls by dimension, if not by regularity, the exclessinate of Fig. 12 Is it the square-headed tanner of Fig. 22, the straight sides of whose diagram recall those of the prison-warden of Fig. 10?

"The point can not be too strongly insisted upon, that there is decidedly no relation between the form of the head and the intellectual faculties. These are found to the same degree in an infinite variety of cranial conformations. The general form of skull depends especially on the race and varies with it. It is a matter of origins and no to datitudes.

"Thus, in Europe, the peoples of Cymric origin, the dwellers

on the shores of the Mediterranean, the North Germans, the Swedes, and the Norse are all dolichocephalic. On the other hand, the peoples of Celtic origin, the South Germans, the Austrians, the Hungarians, the Swiss, the Irish, and the Gauls are brachvechalic.

"But even here there is nothing definite. What is exact in theory becomes inexact in reality, because of the incessant migrations and the resulting mixture of race. These migrations began as long ago as the Quaternary period, and we may imagine the intermarriages, the mixture of blood, and the resulting complex modifications that have been going on since that far-off time.

"Prudence in deduction should then be considered a capital virtue of craniologists. Let us wish them plenty of it—without expecting too much!"—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### ANCESTRY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

THAT the racial problem of the Western hemisphere has now been practically solved is asserted by Charles Hallock, who contributes an article on the subject to The American Antiquarian (January-February). This solution, he says, clears up not only "the origin of the American Indigenes (miscalled Indians), but approximately the antiquity of their progenitors whose rained and silent cities, like those of Asia Minor, long since passed out of history, and whose massive pyramids, temples, and palaces vie with those of the Old World, and are inferentially not only coeyal with them but closely related." Mr. Hallock believes that these mined cities of Central America were built by immigrants from Korea, and that they were subsequently wrecked by great disturbances of the earth's crust. Their inhabitants scattered in every direction and became the ancestors of all the present Indian tribes, who are therefore degenerate descendants of a people far advanced in civilization. Says Mr. Hallock :

"It is believed that the progenitors of the ancestors of the Mexicans were an Asiatic colony from Korea, which was at that time tributary to the Chinese empire, a fact which accounts for coincidence of dates in the first half of the sixth century, and this opinion is confirmed by Chinese manuscripts as well as by striking similarities of appearance, language, and customs, and a proficiency in the arts and architecture. Their writing was in hieroglyphics exclusively, and this medium of communication is spread all over the continent. History shows that the Koreans migrated to escape tyranny, undertaking a sea voyage of nine weeks to the northeast. No matter who first peopled Central America, the Koreans certainly were in communication with America as far back as the second year of the dynasty of Tsin, Emperor of China, who declared war against Korea. Migrants were able to maintain the high civilization of their forebears as long as their basic relation and environment remained unchanged, a postulate which is abundantly attested by archeological evidence, as well as by the enduring testimony of the petroglyphs. But finally came those stupendous terrestrial dislocations, upheavals, emergencies, droughts, denudations, and associated dynamic phenomena, which punctuated the lapse of geological time and changed the contour of the continent. By the same great cataclysm which broke up the 'foundatious of the great deep,' according to the Scripture, and inundated so large a part of the globe and its antediluvian fauna and flora, the fructifying rivers of Central America were engulfed, and the acequias, aqueducts, and irrigating canals were destroyed or rendered useless. Some disjointed records of this overwhelming catastrophe are inscribed upon pyramids, temple walls, monoliths, and portices of those massive ruins which attest to their extinguished greatness, while oral traditions, next in historical value to the libraries which Cortez and his fanatical priests destroyed, have been transmitted down the centuries, even to Southwestern Indians of the present day. Drought, famine, malignant diseases, persistent internecine wars, and ultimate depopulation supervened, and after persistent efforts to maintain themselves on the home sites, the discomfited survivors scattered, even to far-off Alaska, and up the eastern slope of the continental ridge to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, leaving traces of their successive occupations all along the Pacific coast and the mid-continental route, not only in memorials of massive masonry and exquisite pottery, but in linguistic similarities, religious practises, mortuary rites, superstitions, social habits, oral traditions, and physical resemblances of a marked character. For many centuries large communities tarried in Mexico. New Mexico, and Arizona, sections of which were populous up to the arrival of Coronado in, 1540; but finally aridity of the soil, caused in large part by forest denudation, frequent tidal waves, the deflection of surface waters into subterranean rock fissures, the merciless raids of the Spaniards, and internecine wars, scattered them over the lava beds and alkaline wastes of sage-brush and cactus, to eke out a precarious livelihood with their starveling flocks. The remnants ultimately betook themselves to the cliffs and mesas, which they fortified, and attempted to subsist on crops which they forced from scantily irrigated gardens on the arid plains below. This for a distressful period, and then northward again to more peaceful and fertile localities in Eastern Colorado, where melting snows from the unlifted continental divide afforded perennial moisture. Here they maintained a long-protracted status as agriculturists and shepherds, establishing thrifty towns and villages, of which a few remain to this day as 'pueblos.' Records of their vicissitudes and dire extremity are necked upon many a neighboring rock-of the continued attacks and defenses and how the cliff-dwellers-were finally cut off by their enemies, and how few escaped. . . . . .

"The advent of the Spaniards and their ruthless quest for gold broke into the bucoich life of the Pueblos. Many were exterminated, while others, harassed and impoverished, abandoned agriculture in despuir and took to the chase for a livelihood. From that to semi-savagery the lapse was easy; a condition which was aggravated by the religious superstitions which they retained, involving human sacrifice, self-torture, immolation of war prisoners, and sundry barbarous eremonies which date back to carriest times, and obtain even now in bolated parts of North sun worship of Chichen-tra and Pern, with its attendant crudits. All the Indian tribes burned their captives on occasion—a survival of ancient rites.

"Untold and uncalculated years it took for the Central American migration to reach the western verge of the Great Plains. which had emerged and grown to grass during the interval since it was the quaternary floor of the sea. For nearly four centuries their polyglot descendants, who were dubbed aborigines by European explorers, have been an ethnological puzzle to the world: but time seems to have solved the problem. The hypothesis of the reversion is easy. Their progenitors, like all pioneers, unquestionably took with them all necessary 'store clothes,' tools, seeds, mechanical appliances, and domestic utensils; but after they were isolated from the parent stock and base of supplies, they learned to substitute makeshifts for whatever was worn out or lost. Dresses of skins, furs, and plaited grasses replaced their home garments, and implements of stone, horn, bone, shell, and ivery took the place of their original tools of iron, bronze, and copper. Some of the more intelligent and energetic discovered mines of various ores, and worked them in a rude fashion for a while, like those at Lake Superior, but the industry was finally abandoned because it was easier and cheaper to use what was handlest. Metal ornaments, pottery, baskets, footgear, and woven fabrics were retained the longest, because they were indispensable. The manufacture of these was an art that could not be lost. Reversion is not necessarily a slow process. It depends largely upon the environment. Intercourse brightens intellect. Isolation clogs it, and will sometimes hanish it. There are to-day among the sea islands of South Carolina the grandchildren of ante-bellum negroes whose inane articulations are unintelligible to any but their own kin-a lapse of less than half a century."

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunting or horse tribes. Between these there speedily grew up eamity. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Siouz of the second, and the last great battle between these two was fought as recently as 1837. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of Western mounds had their origin in these

interminable wars between the sedentary woodsmen and the fierce plainsmen. Some are entrenchments, displaying "much military engineering skill." while others are "great tumuli. where hosts of the slain are buried." Others still were used for "sacrificial purposes, for dykes, as sites for temples and dwellings, as refuges from inundations, as amphitheaters for ball games, and for ornamental purposes, as in public parks and gardens of the present day. Many in the semblance of elephants, leopards, turtles, rats, snakes, deer, and the like were copied from the Aztec and Toltec gardens, and from others extant in the Zuni and Mohave country. They were reproduced just as we copy patterns from the Old World," Mr. Hallock thus agrees with the best modern authorities that there was no race of vanished "mound-builders." but that the mounds were the work of the immediate ancestors of the Iudians of to-day. In conclusion, the writer asserts again that "every new archeological discovery adds to the analogs which go to make up testimony to establish the more than hypothetical origin of our American aborigines, and the close relations between their ancestors of Central America and the peoples of Egypt and Asia."

If it be true that a race far enough advanced in civilization to construct the clitics whose ruins are the wonder of Central American travelers has degenerated into the wild Indian tribus of today, that fact is certainly provocative of thought. We are customed to assume that our descendants must advance in civilization no mainter what their environment may be. After all, we can reassure ourselves by remembering that, according to this theory, the "aboriginal" races of this continent were Asiatise. Perhaps Caucasians would not have deteriorated under the same conditions."

### THE FLIGHT OF A HAILSTONE.

THE formation and growth of hallstones during their flight from cloud to earth is described in Knowledge (February), by Arthur H. Bell. Ite describes a hallstone as "an aggregate of tiny crystals disposed in concentric rings or sones"; and these sones tell the story of the hallstone's journey to the earth. He writes:

"At the heart of every hailstone is a tiny atom of dust, which may be considered to be the very foundation of the whole icy structure. These atoms of dust pervade every part of the atmosphere. Not only are they found in the lower strata of the air. but the winds carry them far above the highest mountains, and no matter whether samples of air obtained by balloonists or by mountain travelers are examined, minute particles of dust are always everywhere to be found. Indeed, it is becoming understood that without an atom of dust upon which the moisture of the air could settle there would be no rain-drops, no snow, no fog, dew, clouds, or hail. Without these minute platforms, as they may be called, upon which the poisture as it condenses could alight, rain would be continually pouring down upon the earth, and it is these motes that keep the moisture broved up in the atmosphere until such times as circumstances compel them to yield up the aqueous supplies which they so industriously collect. Supposing, then, that a little vapor should happen to condense on a particle of dust floating aimlessly through the air. there is a beginning made of what, under favorable conditions, may ultimately grow to a full-sized bailstone. . . . Imagining now the journey to be well started, it will at once be realized that the traveling hailstone will pass through strata of air that differ very much as regards temperature and moisture. Some of the air will be above the freezing-point and other layers will be below it; while it will be no uncommon episode for the dropping hailstone to plunge sheer through a cloud that may be many thousands of feet thick. The hailstone itself, with its heart of ice, is always below the freezing-point, so that any moisture that settles on it is promptly frozen and forms a girdle of ice around the central nucleus. An examination, indeed, of any hailstone shows that these icy girdles are its most characteristic feature. It will also be observed that these girdles or zones are of two kinds, and that they are alternately clear and opaque. It is these zones that tell the most concerning the incidents of a wonderful journey, for they are produced by the different strata of air through which the halistone passed, each country, as it were, over which the journey was made impressing Its characteristics on the flying traveler."

Effect of High Aititudes on the Blood.-Professor Gaule, of Znrich, who, accompanied by his wife and the aeronaut, Spelterini, recently made a balloon ascension for the purpose of making microscopical examinations of the human blood at high altitudes, has just published an account of the trip in the Neue Zuericher Zeitung. The result of the investigation was very eurious. Before starting, Gaule had examined specimens of Spelterini's, his own, and his wife's blood and recorded the number of corpuscles, the depth of color, and the density. At a height between 4,400 and 4,700 meters [14,500 and 15,600 feet] specimens were drawn for comparative examination. In all three persons it was found that the number of corpuscles had increased greatly, the only a few hours had elapsed between the two sets of observations. The increase was greatest in the case of Frau Gaule, amounting to 40 per cent. In his own blood at this great elevation Professor Gaule found 8,800,000 corpuscles to the cubic millimeter, which he thinks is the largest number ever found in human blood. A second ascension gave similar results. "We determined," says Professor Ganle, "the depth of color as well as the number of corpuscles. This should have eliminated errors, as two distinct sets of apparatus were used. And if the result were the direct effect of atmospheric pressure, both of these characteristics should increase or diminish together.
"But the color fell off while the number of corpuscles increased.

"But the color (ell off while the number of corpuscles licreased. This can be explained only by supposing that the pressure acts are active and susceptible of rapid change. The blood-cells, are active and susceptible of rapid change. The blood-cells, therefore, are not constant, as has been hitherto supposed, but exceedingly variable. . . . Probably these changes in the blood cells, the constant of the constant

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"At the meeting of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences on February," rays, 200000, "Priof. As, Everill exhibited several remarkable photomatic process, invented by Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill, of New Haven. One these photographs was a Bermuda landscape in which the beautiful root the water, etc., were well brought out. Three other plates were copies of graphic reproduction of these showed accurately all the delicate shades of green, blue, pink, purple, yellow, and orange. The intense red colors apdonts this will most be remerched by further aperliments now in progress.

Is discussing the trans-istumian canal, Engineering, New ways (February 2001, "As for the rative merits of the two routes, we can add nothing to what we have already said, except that those who all present argue for the property of the pr

A CURIOUS fact has been ascertained during the recent survey of India, namely, that the northerly deflection of the plumb-line ascribed to attraction by the great mass of the Himalaya and the Tibetan upland is reversed along a comparatively narrow belt between 22° and 24° latitude crossing fadia from east to west for one thousand miles. "Here." says The Tables (London), "the deflection is southerly, while the northerly deflection reasserts itself farther south, and is continued so far as ss north latitude. The sone, so strangely exempted from what has been supposed to be a general law, runs across central India from the delta of the Ganges to that of the Indus, but well to the south of the great Gangetic plain." These facts are discussed by Major Burrow's theory is that before the Royal Astronomical Society. Major Burrow's theory is that the phenomenn "follows the axis of what he callx a subtertanean chain of mountains causing the greater density of the earth's crust in this partico The hypothetical range would, we are at liberty to conjecture, either have innudered bodily in some great catastrophe, or subsided gradually and been submerged under allovium and silt. The fact opens up an interesting subject for the discussion of geologists."

### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### WAS DANTE A ROMAN CATHOLIC?

N interesting point raised in Dante's "Divine Comedy." and one about which some of its most profound interpreters have differed, relates to the religious views of its author, Was he a schismatic, or a pagan, or a Papist? Or was he, as has been suggested, a combination of all three? As is well known, Dante consigns several of the popes of his day to his hell, and in more than one passage of his poem he challenges the doctrine of the "temporal power" of the Pope. Rossetti went so far as to say that the allegorieal meaning of the whole poem hinged upon the political opinion of Dante on Papal sovereignty. According to this interpretation, the "Divine Comedy" was intended to show that temporal dominion was the bane of the Papacy and the world; the Ghibelline party was the party of love, of life, of light, of salvation; the Gnelph party was naught but darkness, hate, and perdition; Rome was hell and the Pone was Satan.

In the opinion of an Italian critic, Poscoio, Dante's purpose was to reconcile Christianity with paganism and to restore to a place of honor the old mythology and the doctrines of ancient philosophy. This purpose, however, he artfully concealed beneath the allegories of the "Divine Comedy," because he feared religious persecution and political violence.

Still other interpreters, including Francowitz, Dn Plessis-Mornay, and Landino, claim to have discovered a cipher sy which it is conclusively shown that Dante was the prophet of the Reformation and announced the very date (1327) in which Littler was to begin to preach his heretical doctrines. They hail Dante as the precursor of Protestantism, and point out that he dubbed the Papacy the "had woman of the Apocalypse," and in this apparent detestation of the Papacy put himself in almony with the most pronounced anti-Cathoics who were to follow him.

Against all these views a protest is entered by an American Roman Catholic student of Dante's life and work-the Rev. E. L. Rivard, of St. Viateur's College, Bourbonnais, Ill., who contributes a paper to Mosher's Magazine (New York, January). in which he endeavors to clear Dante's memory from what he regards as the aspersions made upon it. Rossetti's interpretation he regards as "untenable, pay, as an outrageous calumny," "Is it possible," he asks, "that a man with a mind so luminous [as Dante's] and a heart so passionately fond of justice and truth could or would stoop to conventional tricks and wretched artifices of language, to a poetry of prize puzzles devised to conceal truth? Dante would then himself become the most insoluble of enigmas," Foscojo's theory, too, Father Rivard considers hardly worthy of serious notice. "In introducing mythology into his poem," declares the writer, "Dante makes no profession of paganism; he simply avails himself of a liberty generally granted to poets and other artists. . . , Dante's acknowledgment of and admiration for the splendid natural endowments of pagan scholars like Vergil, Homer, Aristotle, Plato, Cato, and others, is the noble tribute of high-born genius to other genius. Ever and far above them does he place the Christian sages and saints." Father Rivard continues:

"There remains the third interpretation, which would make Dante a very poor Catholic, one whose orthodoxy was so shaky, whose allegiance to the Papacy was so doubtful, that Protestants can claim him as their glorious predecessor. It is true that once Dante was summoned to appear before the Inquisitor, who somehow or other has become the veritable bogyman of the Protestant mind. That happened this way: Certain Franciscan friars, being offended because Dante land represented their order as not sending any more representatives to beaven, took him to task for

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it and demanded that be appear before the tribunal of the Inquisition to give satisfactory evidence of the completeness and genuineness of his faith. Dante asked and was granted the night, during which he draw up in most charming verse a profession of his Catholic beined. This he submitted to the twelve grave Judges, who were astonished and delighted at the beauty of the expression and the unexceptionable orthodoxy of the doctrine which the poet professed. That the inquisitor dismissed Dante with warm congratulations and laughed at the rather suspicious friars is evidence that the Inquisition was not, as it is often represented, the extinguisher of sciences or the hinderer of genius."

With regard to Dante's attitude toward the Papacy the writer says:

"Dante professes the highest regard for and pays the highest tribute of veneration to the Papacy, which he considers as the holiest of institutions. . . . That he hated some of the Popes on holiest of institutions. . . That he hated some of the Popes on the Papacy and the Papacy and the Papacy all the menchis would not suffer such a holy and dignified office to be thus lowered and disgraced. Indignation, especially when it is conscious of being righteous, is no sin. It is not heresy for you or ne to believe the Pope capable of various crimes. The Pope, tho infailible, is not impeccable. Dante thought he had sufficient evidence to convict certain Popes of certain sins and hence he evidence to convict certain Popes of certain sins and hence he thorough a hater of these Popes as he is a faithful lover of the Papacy."

Dante, then, so far from being an enemy of Roman Catholicism, "stands out from among the many splendors of philosophical and theological doctrine in the 'Diviue Contedy' as a grand exponent of Catholic verity." Father Rivard concludes:

"The interpretations we have been considering rob. Dante himself of all his giory, the glory of a great and noble conception so spiendidly executed. This grand conception suffers violence at the hands of those who trim it to fit their small views of the world and its institutions. These interpretations, hastly, would not the church of the glory which she rightly claims of having nutrured and inspired such a genius, of having brought forth a son capable of so sweetly and so strongly singing the exalted beanty and sanctity of her doctrines. As Catholic students jeal—least—or all those who would rob m of him in the broad day-light of his radiant Catholicity, we say emphatically and peremptorily: Hands off!"

#### A CHRISTIAN ESTIMATE OF MOSLEMISM.

THE study of Oriental peoples and religions by the scholarship of the Christian Occident has resulted, among other things, in a revision of the opinions entertained traditionally by the friends of Christian missions on the merits of the Mohammedan system of religions teachings. The most significant utterance recently made in this direction is from the pen of the well-known German missionary and traveler. Sir Pastor W. Faber, a leading pupil of Delitsach, a traveier in Mosiem lands, and especially a student of Bahism. In his quarterly pamphlets, "Briefblätter," published in Berlin, he expresses these views:

Everybody who for the first time reads the Koran and comes into personal counter with Molammedanium is astonished and then simply amazed to see how nearly the Molammedan way of thinking agrees with the Christian. It now pertains to Christian cuture in general to have read the Koran, and the reading of this book shows how wonderfully much Mohammed has taken from the Bible and how much more closely Islam is related to Christianity than it is to Judaism or to Buddhism. On the other hand, a careful reader will not fail to recognize the significant fact that the central doctrine of the Christian systems, namely, atonement through the blood of Christ, has been entirely excluded from the Mohammedan doctrines. This explains,

also, why that liberal class of Christians who have themselves given up this central doctrine fail to see any substantial disagreement between the two great creeds. Honesty, however, compels every candid student to acknowledge that the old views formerly eatertained in Christian circles concerning Mohammedanism, according to which the teachines of the great Arabian prophot are nothing but devil's doctrines and dogmas, is altogether incorrect. In reality, Mohammedanism is nothing but a rationalistic type of Christianity in the form of a most unfortunato state religioa. The times are passed when sculding about the Moslem creed as the production of the devil will satisfy, and tho struggle against Islam on these premises is a failure. Practically all of the mission literature that in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries was written against Mohammedanism is uscless. Indeed, its danger is now of an over-estimation of that creed; and some of our orientalists have begun to place Mohammedanism above Christianity. It should be remembered bowever, that the introduction of the study of Arabic into European universities was owing originally to the zeal for mission work among the Moslems. This is especially true of Bologna, Paris, and Oxford. We ourselves believe that the old saving is substantially correct, that "The best thing in the world is to be a Christian; the next best is to be a Mohammedan." For it is certain that Mohammedanism is infinitely superior to any form of heathenism and superior also to Buddhism, and without a doubt is nearer to Christianity than Rabbinic Indaism, calling Jesus even the ruch alla, or the "Soul of God,

Whether it will be possible to win the Moslem world for Christianity is a great question, but a beginning is being made, especially in China, where there are fifteen nillion adherents of this creed, and where the government does not antagenize Christian work among them and favors the Moslems in many ways.— Translations made for The LITERANY DIOSAL.

### ARE THE BIBLE HEROES BASED UPON ASTRAL MYTHS?

FREETHINKERS have long maintained that the existence of many of the leading characters of the Bible is open to doubt. It is somewhat startling, however, to find this point of view championed by one of the leading English Biblical schol-



PROF. T. K. CHEYNE.

Cheyne, caaon of Rochester and Oriel professor of Scripture at Oxford University, who takes the view that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Saul, David, Jonathan, and many others of the leading characters of the Old Testament are purely legendary and were evolved from astral myths. This theory is worked out at some length in "Geschichte Israels," a recently published work on Old-Testament criticism

by Hugo Winckler,

ars. Prof. T. K.

the German Assyriologist and historian, than whom, dechares Professor Cheyne, "no scholar has more fully realized the problems before us and contributed on a larger scale to their solution." The English professor contributes to The Nonetenth Century and After [January) an article in which he attempts to clinicidate Winckler's reasoning and conclusions, and in which he suggests that "the Bablyolain amp of the starry leaven is the most trustworthy guide through the intricate paths of mythology and legead" in the Old Testament. The mythology of the Jewish people, he contends, was largely borrowed from the astral lore of Babylonia and Egypt, aad, when the historical tradition was defective, "the earliest wise men at once looked to the sky." He continues:

"Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, then, are lunar heroes. In the case of Abraham this is, according to Winckler, doubly certain. His father Terah comes from Ur in Chaldea, the city of the South Balyboina Moon worship (Nannar), but, in order to reach Canaun, he must halt at Harran, which is the second great center of lunar worship in the region of the Euphratean civilization.

. And how comes Sarah to be at onco Abraham's sister and his wife? Because Sarah, being the counterpart of Istar, has a double rôle. She is the daughter of the Moon-god, and therefore Abraham's sister; she is the wife of Tammuz, and therefore Abraham's wife. For Abraham, too, according to Winckler, has a double rôle; he is the son of the Moon-god, but he is also the heroic reflection of Tammuz. Of Isanc little is recorded: he dwells at Beersheba, 'the well of the Seven-god,' that is, the Moon-vod. Incob. however, is much more definitely described. His father-in-law, Laban, reminds us by his very name of Lebena, the moon, and Labau's two daughters. Leah and Rachel. represent respectively the new moon and the full moon. Dinali, Leah's daughter, represents 1star, the daughter of the Moongod, and with her six brothers makes up the number of the days of the week, one of which in fact (Dies Veneris, Friday) has a female deity.

Even more marked, says Professor Cheyne, is the nstral significance of Joseph's life and tho stories associated with it. The key to his character, we are told, lies in Gen. xxxvii, to, where he dreams that the sun, the moon, and the eleven stars did homage to him. Professor Cheyae says further.

"In the original story it was the Moon-god (Jacob), with his children, who lowed down before the Snn-god (Joseph), his son, The rest of the story of Joseph now becomes clear. The lunar heroes, Abraham and Jacob, fetched their spouses from the land of Moon-worship; the solar hero Joseph goes to Egypt, the land of Sun-worship, to obtain for his wife the daughter of a priest of Heliopolis. But, like Abraham, Joseph also represents Tammuz, the sun of spring-tide, who dies and passes into the underworld, whither Istar descends to bring him back to earth. This is why he is cast into the pit, and again raised out of it. Hence another reason for Joseph's going to Egypt, for Egypt represents the southern region of the sky, in which the sua staads in the winter when Tammuz is dead. That the tribes of Israel (uccessarily twelve, because of the signs of the Zodiac), together with their ancestors, are connected with an astral myth is not a new idea, but it has been worked out by Stucken and Winckler with greater fulness of knowledge than by any previous writer. It is, of course, not stated that the early legends are historically worthless; wisely used, even the early legends can be made to furnish historical material, both directly and indirectly.

Wiackler treats almost all the Old-Testament heroes in this same fashion. Sauli is a "Monaegud." David is a "solar hero," and his red hair "is the image of the rays of the sun." The gignat Goliath "corresponds to the wild hunter and tyrant Orion, the rising and setting of which coincides with the winter and summer substices." Solomon, too, is represented as the impersonation of the planetary gol Hermes or Mercury, who was regarded as the source of wisdom. That many of these "interesting and revolutionary details" may appear far-fetched and incredible to conservative critics, Professor Cheyne readily admits, but, he adds: "Winciked deserve credit for not being to fastidious, and venturing to publish many things which may perhaps only be serviceable as working hypotheses," He concluded:

"Almost all that can be attained by the old methods of critisem—bulk as regards the contents of the Old Testament—has been accomplished, and how imperfect this is no candid critic perhaps will deny. Would it not better to put asside prejudice, and suppose that we have indeed arrived at a turning-point, and that the Old-Testaments udy is

indeed in course of being transformed to a great extent (the qualification is deliberate) into a branch of the study of Semitic antiquity? There will still be subjects apart from this wide study which require special consideration. But at present all the subjects which have till lately been supposed to be fairly settled—in ext, lexicon, grammar, exegesis, history—need to be investigated from a virtually new point of view. It will continue to be an advantage to know the old as well as the new methods by special training, at least provided that this training is no longer permitted to issue in the self-confidence and unintelligent designations are supposed to the contractive of some of the second method and contractive of some of the second method reference of the contractive of some of the second method reference of the contractive of some of the second method method reference.

### A JEWISH CRITICISM OF THE ETHICAL CULTURE MOVEMENT.

THE progress of the Ethical Culture Society in this country has been followed with considerable interest ever since its foundation in New York, now nearly a quarter of a century ago, but the Estimates.

by Dr. Felix Adler. In New York, at least, the movement has met with some success for Ad. ler's vast audiences in Carnegie Hall are certainly much larger than the average church congregation, and many ontside activities have been inaugurated under the auspices of the society. In the country at large. however, the movement seems to be lacking in vitality. and Dr. Adler's recent visit to the West draws from The Reform Advo-



PROF. FELIX ADLER.

rate (Chicago) a rather severe criticism of the whole movement.

"People may go to hear a man," remarks the writer, Mr. Tobias
Schanfarber, in a signed editorial, "and speak of the sublimity
of his thought and the deep sincerity of his soul and all that sort
of thing, but when it comes to putting into effect his preaching,
they are not there." He continues:

"The men whe compose the Ethical Culture Society are no better than any other men. Their own leader has told them so, Many of them joined this society because it was something new. The novel always attracts. Then the personality of their leader is of a kind to hold them. He has at least held the Jews who came to him in the start. We have been credibly informed, however, that the non-lews he has not been able to hold. When a quarter of a century ago the movement was organized in New York there were just as many non-Jews as Jews affiliated with it. To-day that proportion is not maintained. We are told that the proportion is as ten to one. What the cause of this fallingoff of non-lews is to be attributed to is difficult to tell, unless it be that the non-lews do not even want to affiliate with the lews in a movement of this character. The Jew who wants to get rid of his Judaism by joining an organization of this kind finds himself deserted by the non-Jew, simply because the latter does not care to have anything to de with bim. Professor Adler may speak of his movement as the church of the uncharched, but he will find that to a very great extent it is the church of the unsynagogued Jew, at least in New York."

Mr. Schanfarber comments on the isolation of Professor Adler in the work he has undertaken. "It has frequently been said," he observes, "that the movement would not outlive its founder; that with his passing away (may it be long in coming), the society would pass away, and we believe it will." He says further

"One thing seems strange, and it is this, that in the twenty-five years of the existence of the Ethical Culture Society, not one Jew has assumed the leadership of one of these societies. Processor Adler is the only Jew at the head of one of these organizations. We do not believe that this is because no Jew has ever desired to become identified as a leader of the movement. We are of the opinion that not a few of the teachers in Israel have oppled with the Ethical Culture movement, but to no purpose. It seems that the founder of the society, for some reason or other than the control of the society, which is the seems that the founder of the society, for some reason or other control of the society of the seems that the founder of the society, for some reason or other than the seems of the s

"In the five or six other cities outside of New York in which ethical outlure societies have been organized they are led by non-Jews. Perhips this is the reason too that so few Jews have uffiliated with the movement in these other cities. We believe that if Professor Adler were to leave the New York society and become the leader of an ethical society in another city, his following among the Jews would be just as large proportionately as it is in New York, while if one of the other non-jewish leaders were to assume the leadership of the movement in New York, instead a large influx or non-jews into the society. It show flow and evidence of the Jews and the non-Jews seeking their own. If

The writer concludes

"It is all well and good in theory to speak of a grand confederation of the human kind under one standard, but our speaking of it by no means signifies that in reality that day is upon us. We have some broad liberals among us, who would wipe out all differences and gloss over all distinctions and tear out the blank leaf between the Old and New Testament, and in this way hope to bring about this confederation of all religious so ardently hoped fer. They would decorate our altars with the shield, the erescent, and the cross; they would adorn our temples with basis of Moses, Isaiah, Jesus, Mohammed, Confucius, Buddha, Zoroaster, and the rest; they would bring the various bibles of the world, the Oid and the New Testament, the Koran, the Tripitaka, the Zend Avesta, and the Book of the Kings; these they would bring into our temples and have them read there. These and other broad and liberal things they would do in the hope that it might result in the bringing together of all religions into one grand confederation; that they might be hailed as the glorious leaders in the movement. These so-cailed saviors of Judaism and humanity would give up what is distinctive to Judaism. just so us to cover themselves with distinction. But the world is not ready for such a confederation nor is such a confederation. for the present, desirable. . . . No Jew need to go to the Ethical Culture movement for new ethical or religious upliftment. Professor Adler has said it himself, the prophets in Israel have risen to the highest heights of ethical thought. To them he must go for his inspiration. To them we will continue to go."

A Church of Agnostics.—There exists in Kansas City a "Church of This World" organized by Dr. J. E. Roberts, a former minister of the Unitarian Church, about five years ago. It is believed to be the only organized church composed exclisively of agnostics in the world. During the past flow weeks plans have been perfected by the trustees of this church which have for their object a world-crusade on behalf of agnosticism, with Dr. Roberts as the leader. Says The Philosopher (Kansas City, February), the official organ of the church:

"It is the intention of the board of trustees to send Dr. Roberts to every part of the United States to deliver lectures and to organize churches, all of which shall be under the jurisdiction and control of the Kansac City church. An assistant to Dr. Roberts will be appointed within a few days, who will occupy the pulpit here when Dr. Roberts is away lecturing. The assistance of the control of

ant will be paid a high salary, and there are several candidates for the appointment.

"It the plans of the members of the Church of This World are successful, Dr. Roberts will be the successor of Robert Ingraol as the leader of agnostics. Ingersoll had no organization behind him, but Dr. Roberts will have a flourishing church bere, almost an unlimited amount of money to spend, and full power to organize churches anywhere in the United States.

"There are two wealthy men now in Kansas City who have come from distant cities to offer their financial support to the movement to make Kansas City the center of agnositism for the world. They have been conferring with the trustees of Dr. Roberts's church for several days, and will remain in the city until the plans that have been agreed upon have been formally lannched."

Two independent congregations organized on lines somewhat similar to those of "The Church of This World" already exist in New York City, and are presided over by Mr. Hugh O. Pentecost and Mr. Henry Frank.

### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGIOUS "CONVERSION."

GOME years ago the Rev. E. M. Stephenson, of Chicago, legan to ask certain persons, mostly farmers and mechanics, "When were you converted?" After receiving a thousand replies, he tabulated the results. He found that five per cent of the respondents were "converted" before nine years of age; seven per cent. from nine to twelve inclusive; fourteea per cent. from thirteen to fifteen; fifty per cent. from sixteen to eighteen; sixteen per cent. from nine too twenty-ine seven per cent. from twenty-one to twenty-five, sixteen per cent. from the sixteen of the sixteen per cent. from the service of the sixteen per cent. from the sixteen per c

"Leaving out of account New-Testament usage, we may say that in the every-day speech of the people conversion means one or more of three things, namely; first, returning to God after a vicious, rebellious, or deliberately neglectful life; second, a personal desire on the part of a child or youth upon reaching religious self-consciousness; third, certain entotional and impulsive experiences which frequently accompany conversion in the entity, would not give the name conversion to anything short of the third of these meanings, while others would apply it to the first and third, and still others to all three."

In the article under review, Professor Coe confines himself almost entirely to the second category of conversions mentioned, and emphasizes the preponderance of conversions between the ages of sixteen to eighteen—a fact strikingly brought out in Dr. Stephenson's figures and also in harmony with Professor Coe's own investigations. This fact would seem to clearly indicate, the thinks, that "the years in which a boy is becoming a man bring forth great changes in this whole inner life, and that these mental changes have a close relation to religion." He continues:

"The dependence of childhood is now giving place to the independence of manhood not only in the youth's relations to purental authority, but also in his doctrinal beliefs, in his moral judgments, and in all that concerns his personal relations to God and to destiny. The child is taking possession of himself, for the first time his conscious inclividuality becomes complete, his life has more inwardness. At the same time, the social sense comes think about him. He forms cliques to "ganga". A capacity for love of the opposite sex is born, and with it a world of fresh susceptibilities! Under favorable circumstances the whole ideal side of the nature opens out. Intellectual hunger, appreciation of the beautiful, moral ideals and aspiratious, longing for perfect companionship—all these are likely to come.

"This is the supreme opportunity for pressing the claims of personal religion. It seems as if the whole personality personal religion, It seems as if the whole personality religion, It seems and it leads things in order that, at the outset of independent existence, the individual may realise that the only home of the soul is God. Conversions are rare before adolescence, because a normal child has no such capacity for personal religion; they are area after adolescence because the character has generally received its 'set' by the age of twenty or twenty-five, and because one's occupations and family carse engross one's attention.

A personal religious life, Professor Coe goes on to say, is something that no normal child possesses much before the age of twelve. Up to this time the child's personality has not emerged clearly from the general life of the family and the community. The writer declares:

"His lody assumed a separate existence at birth, but his mind is still to come to birth of definite selfhood. He may be truly religious long before the age of twelve, but until selfhood is thus born, his religion is less his very own than a wholesome compliance with the expectations of others. Thus it comes about that even the best-nuttruch child needs to pass through a process identical, in one respect, with the conversion of the most hardened sinner. We may call this the child's decision, or, since much or little deliberation may be involved, we may, still better, call it the personalising of his religion. The end toward which religions the converse of the con

Professor Coe expresses the belief that a scientific knowledge of religious psychology will accomplish far more on behalf of the cause of true religion than will a recourse to the "emotional appeal and social contagion" of the religious revival. "A sound objection to under revivalism," he says, "is that it confuses the essential and the accidental. It urges some persons to seek for inner experiences which their mental make-up renders impossible," It econcludes:

"We may sum up what has been said by a brief enumeration of the main contributions of psychology to not knowledge of conversion. First, it has given us relatively definite statistical information as to the proportions in which conversions occur as certain ages. Second, it has shown, from the nature of mental development, why conversions occur most frequently at certain specific periods. Third, it has analyzed various types of conversion, compared them with religious development that is unbroken from childhood to maturity, and shown the common element in king phenomena which have often, if not generally, seemed to the persons who experience them to be inexplicable or miraculous. Thereby it has belied to separate the essential from the Incidental, Finally, the fittle of this is entirely new, all of it has been taken out of the region of genessoric and placed upon a solid fold—improvement in revival methods and minication of the evangelistic and the tenching function of the church."

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

GFORGE W. GRAY, secretary of the "Forward Movement" in Chicago, Proposes to redeem the sium districts of that city by Christian vaudeville inness, soois and billiard-rooms, and overling-alleys. The immorta sinus-planted by "manufactured the control of the contr

DR. NYMMAN HALL, who died in London on February 4, at the age of eighty-six, in described by the Noebmert Publ-Express on the most famous eighty-six, in described by the Noebmert Publ-Express on the most famous propriet of the Critic War rande him very popular in the North, and when be visited the United States in 186 he received an ovarious. He opened the text of the North States in 186 he received an ovarious. He opened the text of the North States in 186 he received an ovarious. He opened the text of the North States in 186 he received an ovarious and the North States in 186 he received as the North States in 186 he received in the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he nor the North States in 186 he received in 186 he north States in 186 he received in 186 he north States in 186 he received in 186 he received

### FOREIGN TOPICS.

### THE IMMEDIATE IRISH CRIEVANCE.

A LL Ireland seems at this moment a practical unit on one burning question—"the Dillon rent." In an article on "Disturbed Ireland" in The News Liberal Review, T. W. Russell, M.P., who does "not think what is called Hous Rule, in the Irish sense, to be possible," gives this information:

"The convested districts board was formed. It has done, and is doing, a great work. But in view of the shocking state of the people its procedure is so slow as to imperil the whole enterprise. That portion of the work which has produced the best results and attracted most attention is the enlargement of the small holdings of the cottier class and their subsequent sale under the Purchase Acts. . . , Having made sure of the ground, the board last year tackled a bigger enterprise. It bought Lord Dillon's estate in County Mayo for something over a quarter of a million pounds sterling. Upon this buge estate there were some 4,000 of these small holders. It has, in the past, been a perfect hotbed of trouble. The poverty of the people has always elicited the pity of the charitable. Under this great act of the board these small occupiers have become occupying owners. Lord Dillon's exit from Mayo means much for them. Laudlord, agent, bailiff, have all disappeared. The rent office is closed. All the terrors of landlordism have gone."

"But notwithstanding these facts the transfer of this estate from owner to occupier has produced trouble of the gravest character," because it "set up an object-lesson for the whole of the Irish tenautry":

"The tenants on five or six of the estates adjoining that of Lord Dillon have struck for what they call 'the Dillon rent.' Of course the payment now made by the Dillon tenants is not a payment of rent. Nor is the reduction in the amount a reduction in rent. These men are paying a terminable annuity to the state, and this is a wholly different thing from paying rent to Lord Dillon.'

The people of the North and South differ strongly upon the question of Irish government, but are absolutely agreed upon the question of Irish laudlordism, according to this observer, Yene one derives the impression from a perusal of such articles as "The Policy of Compulsory Purchase of the Irish Land" by Judge William O'Connor Morris, in The Fortnightly Review (London), that the vested interests of Ireland will resist:

"It is irrational and unfair to separate a great body of men into a class of fat sheep in one pen and lean goats in another, without even a semblance of right; the Ulster tenant, therefore, the shardly treated, insists that he must be raised to the same level as his pampered fellow; this can only be effected by the general expropriation of the Irais landed gentry, and the general conversion of their dependents into owners by force; and no one can deny the strength of the argument. But because an one can deny the strength of the argument, but because an integer of land tenure his neighbor has got on the other side, it does not follow that, having regard to the interests of the sate, and of the untion as a whole, "compulsory purchase" would be a safe or a vise policy."

Judge Morris then argues that the "configuration of Ireland," the distribution of the population, and the system of "voluntary purchase," which the ludge thinks "falsely so named," condemn the proposition. But the Nationalist Irish press warmly indorses John Redmond in his position on this question, thus stated in Parliament:

"We humbly represent to your Majesty that the refusal of your Majesty's Government to hold out any hope to the popule of Ireland of a settlement of the first hand question by a comprehensive measure of compulsory sale of the landburd's interest to the occupying tenants, and by the reorganization of the congested districts board with larger resources and with compulsory powers of acquiring land, has given rise to widespread discontent and agritation in Ireland; that the Government of Ireland, instead of

applying itself to the removal of the grievances under which the people suffer and so abating the causes of reasonable discontinuous peoples under and so along the causes of reasonable discontinuous when Ireland is absolutely free from agratian crime, put the Cecroin Act once more in operation, suppressed the right of free speech, dispersel legal and peaceable meetings with unprovided and brital police violence, and used Cocroin courts presided over by magistrates removable at the pleasure of the executive to send to jail without fair trial members of this House and other citizens of Ireland for no other orfense than asserting their right to address their constituents and fellow citizens in public meeting assembled."

In indocsing this, The Freeman's Journal (Oublin) says:
"The facts of the present situation in Ireland are utterly Inconsistent with the hypocritical pretense that the government of
Ireland is either free or representative." It speaks of "this prostitution of the form of justice" in connection with the arrest and
imprisonment of Irish members of Parliament. From the opposite point of view The Pairly Experts (Dublin) deplores "the
ilangerous influences of the United Irish League" which "accomplishes its work by boycottla and intimidation."

### THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE CZAR.

S OME curious observations are made throughout Europe regarding the announced visit of President Loubet to the Czar of Russia. Says The Speaker (London):

"The most interesting piece of political news in connection with the French elections is the postponement of the President's

journey to Russia till the summer. There is no doubt that the cabinet desired this visit to take place before the electors met. It was more dignified and more reasonable that M. Lonbet should appear in St. Petersburg with a national mandate behind him, IIad he gone in the latter part of March he would have seemed the envoy of a comparatively small clique, and would have stood for the accident of majorities in a worn-out parliament. change is ascribed

firmness.



PRESIDENT LOUBET, OF FRANCE

by the news agencies to the Czar. We believe it to have been due to M. Loubet's own

The items of information telegraphed "out of Russia" in connection with the trip are very odd, according to the *Hamburger* Nachriblem. It is not necessary to wait for news from St. Petersburg to find out that the Caar does not want President Louis bet just now. Prench papers seem to appreciate this view of the case. Says the Soleil, organ of the monarchical Orleanist natty.

"Voters, peasants, patriotic workingmen! You must reply to the ophisits who tell you the Russian rule; it he aliy of the republic: "That is a lie!" Nicholas II, has formed an allinace with Prance only. If a certain cooleses has recently arsen between the two allied Powers, the reason is to be sought less in differences of opinion on Oriental questions than in the senseless policy which diminishes the military strength of the mother country upon the plea of safeguarding it. The Cara sees, judges, reflexes, in accordance with the sympathy he feels for us. He is a politician, an ally whose security is losing value. He asks himself if it would not be to the interest of his people to seek elsewhere a companion in arms who is less readily weakened."

President Loubet had his visit postponed, says the same paper, in order to "play a game " upon the present French cabinet. The Temps and the Gaulois agree that all surmises regarding the visit are idle, since the only reasonably certain thing about it is that it will take place after the elections. But the Echo de Paris insists that the Waldock-Rousseau ministry would have preferred the visit to take place before the elections. A still more eurious observation is that of the Indépendance Belve Benecates

"William II. wanted to be present at the Russian maneuvers, but the cabinet in Paris called the attention of the cabinet in St. Petersburg to the fact that if the Kaiser were present at the maneuvers, President Loubet's visit would lose all political significance. Finally, matters were arranged. M. Loubet will go to Russia toward the middle of June and William II, will attend the spring maneuvers of the Russian army in Poland, near Warsaw, so that the visit of the Kaiser to the Czar will antedate by at least two months the visit of M. Lonbet. If this information be accurate, it has a twofold political interest. It shows, first, that France will not consent to the presence of a third party at the interviews of M. Loubet and the Czar, and that the Franco-German conciliation, which is indisputable, has not yet the political significance that certain parties wish to give it. It shows, finally, that William II, has decidedly set his heart upon effacing the bad impression produced in Russia by Count von Bülow's tariff bill. . . . As for M. Lonbet's visit, notwithstanding what we are told of the disposition of the Russian court, it will be of the nature of a public demonstration that can not fail to further strengthen the alliance of the two great nations."- Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### REVOLUTION OR REFORM IN BELGIUM.

THE Socialist press in Brussels, headed by the Peuble, demands absolute manhood suffrage, as against a suffrage which tolerates plural voting. The Liberal press, represented by the Independance Belge, does not commit itself, while the Clerical press remains firmly conservative. The Paris Temps SHYS:

"Belgium is preparing for a constitutional struggle which may

assume a dangerous character. . . . The partizans of universal suffrage are quite resolved to do everything necessary to make the representative system genuine and to destroy the arbitrary basis of the artificial predominance of the Clericals. They have not forgotten the measures necessary to be taken in 1899 to get the best of M. Vandenpeerelsoom. On one side there was a struggle to the death in the chamber, parliamentary deadlock . without let up or regard for anything, and on the other there were street agitation, popular meetings in public places, and disorder that was preliminary to something more serious. The Socialists, while possessed of the law-abiding justinet and not at all desirous of losing their heritage, are not afraid of this revolutionary method and they do not shrink from any method of threat or intimidation. Many radicals assert that there is no excuse for failure in an undertaking of this sort . . . All this readiness to resort to force is calculated to chill the friends of peace. The ministry hopes not to be obliged itself to employ force except in extremity. The premier has what he thinks is a trump card up his sleeve. It is female suffrage. The Socialists have it on their program. It would be difficult for them to decline this dangerous gift if the Clericals offered it. Now, it is asserted that the wholesale cutry of the women into the political arena would assure the clergy at least half a century of absolute sway in Belgium."

A different solution of the problem is suggested to the Frankfurter Zeitung by the position of King Leopold:

Leonold II, has not the slightest interest in identifying the Clerical cause with his own, and he is far too clever not to know that if the path of violence be once trod, no one has so much to lose as himself and that nothing less than his crown is at stake." -Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### PROCEDURE AND REPRESENTATION IN THE COMMONS.

HE new rules of parliamentary procedure introduced by Mr. Balfour, and the over-representation of Ireland are topics of the hour in London papers. Of the new rules of procedure. Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper says;

"Mr. Balfour's proposed new rules for the conduct of public business in the House of Commons have met with a very fair reception. There are points, of course, that will be changed in the course of debate, but in the main the new regulations are likely to become law. The real working hours are to be in the

freshest part of the day. Meeting from Monday to Friday at two o'clock, Government business will commence at half-past two, and will continue till a quarter-past seven. It is not until that time is reached that questions



"PIED PU'ER OF HAMELIN." Weekblad twor Nederland (Amsterdam)



MR. BULL: " Here, hang it all, I'm not like that! There must be something wrong with those glasses of yours!" Punch (London). will come on. At eight o'clock the dinner-bell is to ring, any remaining questions being postponed till midnight. Work will be resumed after dinner at nine, Tuesdays and Wednesdays being given up to the private members; that is to say, until

Easter, when the Government will appropriate Tuesday evening, taking Wednexalay also after Whitsuntide. The short day's sitting is to be changed from Wednexslay to Frilay. This arrangement will upset a good many dinner parties, which have usually been fixed for the





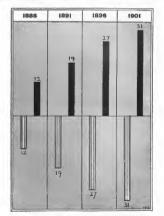
THE NEW DANCE

"For the maintennnce of order, methsody lawe been bortemed to!"

"Well, Mr. Isalfour, it may be very
ody lawe been bortemed to!"

"Pauch (London).

countries. One of these will enable the speaker to put an end to unay seene by suspending the sitting for such a period as he thing proper. Offenders will have to endure much more severe penal-ties than of yoe, and it is proposed that they must, in addition to being excluded, write an apology to the Speaker before being readmitted to the House. This clause has already roused the Irish members, and no doubt will be firredly opposed. The weak pount in the government plan of reform is the absence of any suf-



Striped Columns, England and Wales's Seats too faw. Solid Black Columns, Ireland's Seats too many.

showing the under-representation of england and wales and the over-representation of ibbland during  $e^{2i\phi}$ -topic kotiland has been justic erflexes that during  $e^{2i\phi}$ -topic kotiland has been justic erflexes. — The Fortnight Review (London.)

ficient system of devolution. Without this there will still be a clog in the legislative machine that will greatly hamper its

Comment in English circles is fairly summed up in the following from The St. James's Gazette (London):

"The spirit in which they are framed is worthy of the great traditions of the llouse, and worthy also of the courteous general man who is responsible for their introduction. The element of coercion is excluded as far an any be; the Government have garded the whole Ilouse as equally interested with themselves in maintaining its dignity and officiency."

As regards "the over-representation of Ireland," the London Spectator presents a scheme which seems typical of all the suggested changes.

"We may now draw up the following percentage table of the representation of each country, in which it will be understood that by 'ideal' representation we mean that which is exactly proportional to population".

	Pr	esen1	Pro	posed.	Ideal.					
England	6951	er cent.	74-0 P	er cent.						
Wales	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	**				
Ireland	15-3	14	10,8	14	3.01	**				
Scotland	84.6	45	10 8	44	so 8	44				

English press opinion favors a change in the basis of representation in the House of Commons. The newspapers in Ireland supporting John Redmond assert that cutting down Ireland's representation will not lessen the effective strength of her members of Parliamers.

#### THREATS TO END THE REICHSTAG

"IF the federated princes reach the conclusion that nothing can come from the present parliamentary foundation, that as a result of it not only the empire but the single states suffer, then it would not be unjustifiable to consider a totally new basis of popular representation.

In these terms the conservative Schlessche Zeitung broaches a topic that seems to be forcing itself upon public attention in Germany. This paper calls attention to the fact that the Reichstag is chosen by universal suffrage. "Do the members of the democratic party imagine that the Government will yield to the minority?" it asks, with reference to the tactics of the opponents of the tartif bill. The Vositiche Zeitung (Berlin) retorts spiritedity to this and other suggestions of "sharp means" thus:

"We remain quite cool at this playing with fire, altho the Schleticke Zeitung has already made up its mind as to what must be substituted for the right of imperial suffrage. There shall be delegates chosen by the several Landatags. This pran is alluring because each state in the empire would be adequately represented, while the political contests, becoming 'more and more American,' would be avoided. This makes one think of Munchausen again. Is in tot known in Bretlau that the tune of the uselesaness of American political contests, altho timely a few-wish of the substitution of th

In a more serious tone this authority turns to another phase of the subject:

"Consideration of 'sharp means' can be welcome only to those who seek to destroy confidence in the strength and endurance of the German empire. Whoeverrepresents the German princes as capable of establishing on their own authority \*a totally new basis of popular representation,' denies them official good faith and pronounces them disposed foreibly to violate and put aside a federal imperial government that was joyfully unified. The formal prince of the property of the constitution of the constitution can not be violated in one place and maintained in another. Not one of the federated states is obliged to remain in the imperial union if its foundation be illegally altered. Violation of the constitution would thus be a signal for a dissolution

of the empire. But, since the Reichstag rests upon the constitution, so, too, does the imperial throne. Whoever lays hands on one disturbs the other. Trenchantly did Rudolf von Bennigsen say: "The German emperor and the German Reichstag came into being on the same day." They will go down out the same day."

The discussion has been taken up by the press throughout Germany, the conservative and agrarian organs appearing to sympathies with those who antagonize the Reichstag, while the liberal and democratic papers talk of "secession" in the event of an attack upon the suffrage. All this prompts the Independence Delege (Brussels) to sny;

"The threat is at least amusing, and the conservatives must have reached an extrnoolinary state of exaperation, they must have n perfect consciousness of their political Impotence to bring forward such a project. . . The Emperor will think twice before supporting a plan which joopardizes the unity, even the very existence, of his empire."—Translations made for THE LYERAN IMPORT.

#### THE LATEST FEAT OF DE WET.

E UROPE is ringing with the name of Christian De Wet, the Boer general, whose recent escape from Kitcheuer's forces by slipping through their fingers, was so dramatic. Says the Independence Beige (Brussels):

"One stands dumbfounded at the magnificent proof of coolness, audacity, and energy that Christian De Wet has just given once more. This man is certainly the ablest tacticing that ever operated on a field of battle, and his great deeds supply history with materials for the most splendid portrnit of a soldier that poets could imagine. Camped with 2,000 men, convoys, and troops between Liebenberg-Ulei and the Vilge, he was tracked by 23 English columns that Kitchener sent in pursuit of him. He passed to the west of the Vilge and fell into a veritable forest of blockhouses, , . . The 23 English columns formed a circle which daily, hourly, closed in, fortified posts being established at every 150 yards. Impossible for De Wet to extricate himself. either on the north, on the south, on the east, or on the west. The Orange general dispersed his 2,000 men, retaining only a handful of brayes and a herd of cattle, and during the night he hnrled this band against the line between Kroonstad and Lindley. The line gave way at this formidable impact and De Wet escaped! Kitchener announces that 283 Boers were killed, wounded, or made prisoners in this affair. De Wet, consequently, saved 1,717 of his men-enough to form his command again, and continue his operations elsewhere. It is the most superb feat of arms of the whole campaign, and is calculated to impress the Boer population profoundly and to effectively discourage the British army. When it is remembered that, to attain this result. Kitchener had to mobilize 21 columns, to construct hundreds of small fortified positions, to make an effort greater than was necessary in clearing Cape Colony when invaded by the Boers, the question suggests itself how, after months and months of companigning, he still hopes to overcome the resistance of these peasants who accomplish prodigies every dny.

"De Wet is a born tactician," writes Arthur Lynch, the Boer colonel M.P., in the Kevne Blene (Paris). He adds:

"A peaceful merchant before the war, he might have led an absolutely obscure life had not circumstances brought to light his wonderful abilities as a soldier. De Wet is older than Botha. He is verging on fifty. Of medium size, he is vigorous, solid, hard, and dry like wood. His attitude, his gestures, his wery profile denote resistance. . . De Wet has the great quality which niso distinguishes Botha—that of never being discouraged. The men have sometimes lost hope. Thereupon the commenders have given them encouragement, and often men demoralized at night have fought like beroess in the morning."

The significance of De Wet's latest exploit is thus summed up in The Daily News (London):

"De Wet must have studied Homer, for on reading this ac-

in the Odyssey where Ulysses, the Greek antecedent of De Wet, escaped from the camp of the Cyclops mixed up with the sbeev We wonder whether De Wet also, after the manner of Ulysses, clung to one of his oxen as he broke through the line."—Translations made for The LITHARY DIGST.

#### EUROPE'S SURPRISE AT THE BRITISH-JAPANESE TREATY.

A STONISHMENT is the "note" of all European comment on the British-Japanese treaty, the London Daily News leading off in this wise:

"Our magnificent isolation has come to an end with a pretty sudden shock. Whether the treaty is indicative of anti-british coalition in the East, whether it marks the tearing up of the Anglo-German treaty, whether the visit of Prince Henry to America is the answer to the new naval alliance, are matters for speculation. We hope that the Government will lose no time in further elucidating a situation which is frought with the gravest consequences.

The comments of the Loudon Times are perfunctorily favorable, and include this observation:

"The gallanty, the efficiency, and the humanity displayed by the naval and military forces of Japan during the recent operations in Northern China justify the assurance that, abould the necessity ever arise, the King's soldiers and sailors will fail in their Japanese allies comrades with whom th y will be proud to first shoulder to shoulder."

"A momentous surprise," says the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) of the treaty, adding:

"It is the first alliance ever concluded between a Western Power and a people of the yellow race, and it is no exaggeration to say that the agreement between England and Japan marks a new epoch in world history. . . . It is clear that England and Japan formed this compact against Russia.

After noting the astonishing nature of the news, the Frankfurter Zeitung says the treaty proves that England's efforts to "draw near to Russin" were a failure. The News Freis Preiss (Vienna) says:

"The greatest astonishment of all must have been felt in Peking, where the treaty can not fail to be regarded as a vet of the Russo-Chinese Manchuria agreement... In Washington on there seems to be satisfaction, for word comes theace that signing of the treaty was with the knowledge and approval of the United States."

French papers are so many echoes of these views, the Temps (Paris) calling the treaty "unprecedented."—Translations made for The Literary Digest.

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

PAINCE OF WALES IN HEILIN.—Hefore the Prince of Wales would undertake his recent trip to Berlin, according to the Indipendence Relge (Bernsele), everything connected with it was the subject of diplomatic negotiation, and the German Government agreed to take measures to render a hostile demonstration impossible. That such negotiations were necessary is very significant, adds be Beiglain newspaper.

MR. HAY AS GERMANY'S RUGHY.—Secretary of Nate John Hay is a enemy of Germany and a confirmed Anglemania, according to an article on "Germany and Public Opinion in the Chiled States" in the Provantive second Journalist, knows well how to grade public opinion into actification changed, a thing he loses no opportunity of doing. Ever since he assumed that the confirmed public second in the property of the confirmed public globel Germany.

OFFORTION TO THIS COUSTRY—"The United States is the only first-class Fower that has showed even a sailght inclination to interfere between as and the Hortz. As to our affectionate demeanor having prevented active intervention by the States, what reasonable being believes that its direct her first and coast-towns for the Founz year of the Boer! The whole theory is too wildly ridelouse for a moment's consideration." Thus the London Naturaly Review, which adds: "When our concessions have early subjected something for Canadia, modified the Asiana boundary or continuous consideration." The states of the Canadian continuous consideration of the Canadian continuous consideration. The properties of the Canadian continuous consideration of the Canadian continuous consideration of the Canadian continuous continuo



### **Great Minds on Great Questions** "Modern Eloquence

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Hon, Thomas B. Reed

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of the recent pass, are treated by master minds. "Modern Engagemen "places before the reader all sides of a question. It confines itself to no part of a problem, to no favorite view of life, men, or events. It is discoursive. As an instance, in one of the three volumes devoted to Great Lectures, we have Ruskin on "Work and the Higher Life," in which he lays down the distinctions between the rich and the poor, and the power down thousand the problems of the pr of life, men, or events.

"Work and the Higher Life," in which he lays down the distinctions between the rich and the poor, and the power held over those who are earning wealth by those who already possess it, and use it only to gain more. It is a same voitine we have Illia's becure on Ruskin, which he introduces a ready to the power of the transport of the latest power of the latest power

to type in most instances for the first time), enrich literature for the present generation, and for those to come.

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which me any that Roman history does not pertray it elite and distinction of kome no clearly as do the fragmentary, col-loqual, and sometimes as the fragmentary, col-loqual, and sometimes are considered in a distinct to reduce . Probably this is because the latter is a direct refle-tion of the thoughts and customs, while the former is merely dissertation and philosophism;

descrization and philosophiling. The happy returning of a point from the oshbine to the The happy returning of a point from the oshbine to the ter of fact, a man may tell closer truths in port that is carried to the control of the

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That he lived for it too? In his death he bore witness at fast As a marter to truth

Did his life do the same in the past From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die. Men have died For a wish or a whim -From bravado or passion or pride. Was it harder for him?

But to live every day to live out All the truth that he dream, While his friends met his conduct with doubt

And the world with contampt, Was it thus that he plodded ahead,

Never turning aside? Then we'll talk of the life that he led.

Never mind how he died.

- In Conservator.





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#### Darien

A.D. 1411 A.D. 1001 By StR EDWIN ARNOLD. [The American Senate has ratified the isthmus treaty-(Washington Telegram.)]

"Silent, upon a peak in Darien," The Spanish steel red in his conquering hand,

While golden, green and gracious the vast land Of that new world comes andden into ken-Stand Nuffer da Balbon North and south He sees at last the full l'ne fic roll

In blue and silver on each shelf and shoal, And the white bar of the broad river's mouth, And long, ranked palm trees. "Queen of Heaven," he cried,

To-day thnu giv'st me this for all my pain And I the glorions gnerdon give to Spain, A new earth and new sea to be her pride. War ground and treasure house." And while he

snoke The world's heart knew a mightier dawn was broke

"Silent, upon a peak in Darien "-Four hundred years being fled, a Greater stood On that same height; and did behuld the flood Of blue waves leaping; Mother of all men! Wise Nature! And she spake, "The gift I gave

To Nofice da Balboa could not keep Spain from her sine; now must the ages sween To larger legend, the her own was brave Here on this ridge I do foresee fresh birth.

That which departed shall bring side by side. The sea shall sever what hills did divide : Shall link in love." And there was joy on earth; Whilst England and Columbia, quitting fear,

Kinsed-and let in the eager waters there. - In The London Telegraph,

#### PERSONALS.

Aguinaldo's One Wish,-Among the many courtexies which Aguinalda received while he was a captive in Manila was a visit which General MacArthur paid the Filipino leader to find if he was being rightly treated. The Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia) tells the story as follows:

At the cluse of the visit the General asked Agninaldu if there was anything he would like to have, whether papers, magazines, cluthes, cigars, or other articles. But the prisoner shook his head. He said that there was nothing at all that be wanted. Just as the general was about in close the door

Aguinaldn's face suddenly brightened, and the look in his eyes showed that he was trying to remember some name. "What is it?" said General MacArthur.

"There is just one thing in the world I want," said Agnisaido, "il ynu can mly get it for me. I have had it but once in my life and that was at Hungkong. They said it was an American thing, and that all Americans had it. It is—ice-cream!" he said with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Browning as a Literary Adviser.-Mrs. Katherine de Kay Bronson, writing in The Cornhill Magazine (Pebruary), gives some reminiscences of Brawning in Venice. She tells the following story showing the poet in the rôle of literary adviser :

It was evident to me that he always strove to excuse the faults of others and overlook their

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weaknesses, gathering all, with his large charity, into the great brottlerbood of buttaneity. But his the great brottlerbood of buttaneity. But his the great brottlerbood of buttaneity. But his strength of the great brottlerbood of buttaneity and glow as he denounced those who used their of the medera French brotelasts. As wound was and convention of the medera French brotelasts. As wound was set convention to committed. In this connection is recollect that a certain laday, when he had a frame the aircent and greeted him with "Oh, Wr. Howen, the aircent and greeted him with "Oh, Wr. Howen, the aircent and greeted him with "Oh, Wr. Howen, the aircent and greeted him with "Oh, Wr. Howen, the aircent and greeted him with "Oh, Wr. Howen, the aircent and greeted him with "Oh, Wr. Howen, the aircent and the air brother was the aircent and the same who was the same of prefer the greet and the same who are and with the prompt of the property of the pro

manuscript from her pocket, and was about to manuscript from her pocket, and was about to many from the manuscript from the strength of the manuscript from the manusc

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Her Apawer KIND LADY "Horrors, little girl! Don't you know that amoking affects the heart?"

AMARYLLIS: "So does love, madame."-Harvard

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He West .- "You certainly look better, you must have followed my advice and had a change."

- "Where did you go."
- "I went to another physician "-/11-84"r.

Further Data Wanted by the Hishop Archbishop Ryan's friends tell this story of his

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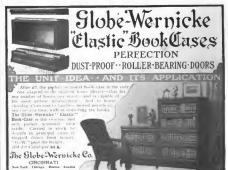
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young man accosted him, saving: "Your face is familiar. Where in hell have I seen you?"

"I really don't know," said the Archbishop, blandly. "What part of hell do you come from?" —Philadelphia Times.

#### Fish Stories in the Babyionian Talmud.

The Talmud of the Hebrews is a depository in which one would seek for many things before looking for hone finds and chronicles of the immemorial sea-serpent; yet there are some specimens therein which would put the veriest son of the sea to ahame and show that theeafly rabbis were not devoid of a keen sense of humor. The following are from the latest section of the English translation by Rabbis Rodkinson:

"Rabba b. Hana said again: "I have seen an ailigator as large as the city of Hagrunia, which contained sixty houses. A snake came and swallowed it, and a large-tailed raver came and ewallowed the snake, and then she reven sat on a real."

#### The translation of another is as follows:

"Rabba said again: 'At one time when on board of a hip I awa a fish into twong gills a reptile crept from which it ided, the sea throwing it out on hand. And sairty arrest were destroyed by its fall, and sixty attrest consumed its fish, and sairty other stress saired the fish, that was left; and from one eye they filled three hundred meaures of oil; and when I returned tither after twelve months, I saw its bones being sawed to restore the stress that were destroyed by it?"

Were the speaker other than Rabba b. Hana, who would have believed this?

"He said again: 'At one time I was on board of a ship, which was driven between two fins of a fab; three days and three nights the fish was awimming against the wind and we were sailing with the wind. . . And R. Ashi said that this was one of the smallest fishes of the sea which has two fins!"

From the same lnexhaustible source we have the following also:

"It once happened that I was going on a boat, and saw a fish on which and was gathered and grass grown thereupon. And we thought it was an island, descended, baked, and cooked upon it. When the back of the fish grew hot, it turned over, and had the ship not been so near we would have been drowned."

It is scarcely to be wondered at that at the close of one of these marvelons rabblinical tales we should find this remark recorded: "R. Papa b. Samuel said: 'If I had not been there, I should not have believed it!"



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#### Coming Events.

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April 4 t -Convention of the American Acad-ems of the aland Social Science at Bula-

April 4 - Convention of the Huguerot Society of America in New York April 16 - National Convention of the Justice Party at Washington,

April -Convention of the General Society of Doughters of the Revolution in henver,

April 2, 33. Convention of the International Kindergarten Union at Boston. April 29 Convention of the Independent Order of Foresters at Los Angeles, Ca.

#### Current Events.

#### Foreign.

Pebruary 25. The revolutionary steamer Lis-hestador, renimed the Military, appears at Dominica, in the Leeward Islands.

Peternary at The Venezuelan Congress ratifies Penguary of .--Colombia gives notice to the Pan-ama tanal stareholders that they can not transfer the canal concession willout the consent of Colombia.

SOUTH AFRICA

February of Lord Kitchener reports sharp fighting. The Boars capture a Bittish convov consisting of sixteen officers and systems, and the British inflict severe loss on a force of Boars who sagge trying to break the block-house line.

February 18 - Lord Kitchener reports the kills ing of capture of too Borrs in the Orange River Colony, with a large quantity of live

March: Lord Kitchener reports that the floor oscillates in the recent operations in Orange River Colony amount to Sacmen, including fifty killed.

OTHER POSITION NEWS.

Pehrunty 24. A majorate of the teismess places of Barcelona tesume work

foreign enlesprises.

An official decree is published at Paris continuing for six months from February 24 the application of the minimum tail off occolors, products imported from the United States and Porto Rico.

Pebrunry vs. Much enthusiasm is shown in Berlin over the indied details of Prince Henry's reseption in America.

Pebruar v.6 - The Liberat League is formed : England with Lord Rosebery as president The centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo is celebrated in France and other countries.

Pehruare sr. Edward Tuck, of Boston, gives a Inrge sum to found a hospita' for Americans in Pairs. Pebruary 28 - The British Government refuses to make public the note sent to their respec-tive governments by the foreign amissis-dots at Washington on April 10, 458

March 1.- Miss Stone arrives in Constantinople. March a "United States" Minister Looming, at Lishipa, presents to the captain, officers, and crew of the Portuguess ateamer Penantida, a chronometer, binoculars, and medals sent by President Roosevelt for having saved the captain and crew of the American schooler Bellen Etre, on November 14.

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A revolt, headed by Abdul Aziz Ben Peysni, occurs in Central Arabia, the rebels captured the city of ERrad killing the governor and thirty of his retainers.

Pebruary 24 Prince Henry visits both

Senate: The Philippine tariff bill is passed after an exciting debate. Senators Tillman and McLaurin were not allowed to take part in the proceedings. House: The Diplomatic and Consular Approx praction bill is discussed.

Petruser's a Senate Secator Five, the pres-dent protein, orders are manuse of Senators Triman and Melsantin sessional to the tolk-in order that their case may be decided by the Senate. House The discussion of Diplomat, and Con-

February is Sounder: The commuttee in Priva-leges and Elections spends the day in con-sidering the case of Senators I diman and Mi Laurin, but reaches in decision.

House The Pi lipping Tai fi it is sent to conference, the House non-concurring in all the Senate amendments.

Pebruary of -Both houses unite in ho did, is morial services for President McKinley enlogy being delivered by Secretary Hay

February id Senate: A resolution of rensure for Senators Trimmi and McLautin is adopted by a vote of sq.10.11. Hour All records are broken in the matter of private pension legislation, 130 bills being massed in three hours.

Match: Sende The Hansbrongh bill for the irrigation of and lands, and the Umnibus Claims bill, are passed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

Pabruary 24. Prince Henry visits the President in Washington and receives the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the German Em-

The President cancels has invitation to Senator Tillman to strend the dinner in honor of Prince Henry.

Rebrissy 26.—Lieutenant.Governor Tolman of South Carolina, neptiew of Senator Tilinan, requests President Roosevelt to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to present a sword to Major Jenkins at the time of President Roosevelt's arts that the Major Senator in Challeston.

February 17. Prince Henry attends the McKin-ley memorial services at the Capito.

Miss Anna Shaw West, an American artist of St. Louis, receives a commission to point a portract of Queen Alexandra, of England Pebruary 25. At a meeting of the Cabinet the question of withdrawing the American troops from Cuba was considered,

Mirell 1.—The City Commit of Charleston, S. C., renews its invitation to President Rossovelt to attend the exposition.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCHA

Pebruary 26, Philippines, Luchan, the noturi-ouslender of the Samar rebels, is captured by Lieurenant Str liber's scouts.

February 28. Eighty insurgent bolomes were killed in a recent fight in the island of Samar

March 2. A band of Ladrones capture Seftor Ampil, the president of Ualnia Morong Province, Lucan, and a majorny of the police of the town. TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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> Problem 648. Black - Twelve Pieces.



White-Twelve Pieces. QiaBaSa;ipjbiB;ipsp;iR7; vPk s KRistiPippPiipipqiij82 White mates in two moves,

> Problem 640. Black - Eleven Pieces.



White Eleven Pieces

2 Q 3 b q; 2 K 1 S 1 p p; a p P p 3; 6 3 k 1 PP: | B | R | | 6 p | 1 3 P = P b | 8.

White mates in three moves. These problems are from La Strategie Tourney.

#### Solution of Problems

No. 617 ; Key-move, R B 8.

No. 638 : Key-move, B B 2.

No. 640; Key-move, R-B 4-

No. 641 : Key-move, Q - B 5. No. 642 : Key-move, K-R s.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Helthelmen, Fa.; M. Marble, Worzesier, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; the Rev., J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; T. M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.

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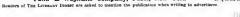
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# The Literary Digest

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NEW YORK, MARCH 15, 1902.

WHOLE NUMBER, 621

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### FRIENDS AND FOES OF SHIP SUBSIDIES.

EXT Monday is the date set by the Senate for its vote on the Shipping Subsidy bill, and, as the Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, "if anything is to be done to hinder the passage of this measure, either in Senate or House, there is not a moment to lose." The minority in the Senate show no disposition to hinder it, and the minority in the House are powerless to hinder any program determined upon by the majority; so that many papers believe that this much-discussed measure will soon be a law. The bill provides for three kinds of subsidy-mail subsidy, tonnage subsidy, and fisheries subsidy. The Senate committee in charge of the bill reckons that the mail subsidy, under present conditions, will amount to about \$4,700,000 a year, half on the Atlantic and half on the Pacific; the tonnage subsidy to about \$1,072,095 a year, and the fisheries subsidy to about \$200,000. Any increases in American mail steamers, fishing-vessels, and other shipping entitled to subsidies will mean corresponding increases in these sums,

The Independent and Democratic papers are practically a unit against the measure, and not many of the Republican papers favor it very heartily. The Boston Herald (Ind.) does not believe that "such subsidies would increase materially the foreign trade of the country, or even prove of great advantage in building up the shipping of the country," while the New York Evenine Post (Ind.) considers such legislation improper and dangerous. The New York Times (Ind.) says that the "subsidy beggars" simply "want the money from the Treasury-that is, the money of the taxpayers-to swell their profits," and it declares that "this is the real purpose of the present bill, and all the talk of building up American shipbuilding or an American marine is for the deception of the people." The New York Journal of Commerce opposes the payment of money from the Treasury to any special interest. It says: "Not more than three or four per cent of British tonnage is subsidized; only two or three German lines are subsidized, and they do not come to this country. All the French shipping is subsidized, but there is no shipping from the competition of which we are in less danger." It also expresses a disbelief that the bill will accomplish what it aims to do. Similar objections are strongly urged by the New York Press (Rep.), the Philadelphia Times (Ind.), Ledger (Ind.

Rep.), and Record (Ind. Dem.), the Pittsburg Bispatch (Ind. Rep.), the Atlanta Journal (Dem.), the New Orleans Picpure (Dem.), the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), the Detroit Tribune (Ind.), Free Press (Ind.), and Journal (Rep.), the Indianapolis News (Ind.) and Sentinel (Dem.), the Chicago Chronicle (Dem.), Inter Ocean (Rep.), and Tribune (Rep.), the St. Louis Republic (Bem.), the St. Paul Bispatch (Rep.), the Salt Lake Herald (Dem.), and the Baltimore Sun (Ind.) and American (Ind.).

On the other side the Denver Republican (Rep.) believes that it will be impossible to revive our shipping "without government aid of some kind," and the New York Mail and Express (Rep.)

"It would be of vast assistance in building up our foreignt trade in parts of the world where it is just beginning to open unlimited opportunities. It would give the needed stimulus to the building of first-class steam-vessels in our own shipyards and would incidentally furnish an auxiliary force for our growing navy, which may become of vast consequence to all the intervise of the country. These are certainly benefits that justify the provisions of the bill for mail subsidies."

Says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Rep.):

"By the passage of the proposed measure the general interests of the whole nation will be largely subserved. Not only will it result ultimately in the saving of the \$200,000,000 now paid annually to foreign ships, and the protection of our commerce from interruption in the event of a European war, but it will recreate a seagoing American element, from which we can draw men to defend the country on the seas in the event of war against the United States, besides furnishing the Government with an auxiliary fleet to strengthen the navy in such an event.

"Probably no measure which will be presented to Congress for action is of such large interest to the people of the whole Units States, certainly none is of such great local interest to the people of Washington, as the bill which, if passed, will result in recoing our ocean-carrying trade to American built ships manned by American seame and owned by American critisens."

Other papers that invor the bill are: the Boston Transcript (Rep.) and Journal (Rep.), the Brooklyn Times (Rep.), the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.), the Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.), the Pittsburg Times (Rep.) and Chronicle Telegraph (Ind.), the Salt Lake Tribune (Ind. Rep.), and the San Diego Chrion (Rep.).

Are we Violating the Treaty of Paris?-Spanish ship-owners in the Philippines, according to the Manila American, are in a puzzling dilemma. Under the United States navigation laws, which are now being put in force there, they must abandon the coastwise and inter-island trade. Many, if not most, of their craft are not adapted for the foreign trade, and, as one victim of the new ruling exclaimed: "The upshot will be that Spanish owners will have to tie up their vessels in the Pasig and let them rot." The Spaniards can solve the problem by becoming American citizens, which they decline to do, or by selling their ships to Americans, who do not want to buy. The Spaniards, according to The American, feel toward Spain as children feel toward a parent declining in health, and reverence the Spanish flag the more at a time when the mother country is going into decay. They are willing to sell, "but there is no market-they had been told that one of the benefits of the change of sovereignty would be an influx of capital, but it has not materialized,"

The Spanish ship-owners urge that their exclusion from the coastwise and inter-island trade is a violation of Article 1V, of the Treaty of Paris, which reads:

"The United States will, for ten years from the date of exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as ships and merchandise of the United States."

The American says that when a representative of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Manila brought this to the attention of the Philippine commission on January 15, "he was briefly answered by Commissioner Wercester, who stated that the chapter bearing upon the coastwise trade was merely a modification of the rules new in operation in the islands; that they had been established by executive orders of the United States, and that it was not within the power of the commission to change them."

#### A NEW CANAL COMPLICATION.

A FEW days ago, just at a time when the Panama Canal route seemed to be nearer adoption by the United States than it ever had been before, the Colombian Government introduced a new complication that may, in the opinion of many newspapers, defeat the entire Panama project and decide the Senate in favor of the Nicaragua route. The isthmian canal commission, it will be recalled, had changed its recommendation from Nicaragua to Panama when the Panama company offered to sell out for \$4,000,000. Now Colombia comes forward and says that its censent must first be obtained—that is, as the papers in this country interpret it, the Colembian Government must also come in for a few millions. It seems to the New Work Commercial Advertiser that "this is an inconvenient, not to say dangerous, game to play," and adds:

"Celombia has abundant reason to congratulate herself upon the selection of the Panama route by the stiminal commission without interposing any obstacle to the accomplishment of the policy thereby indicated. That Government should remember that, in the present state of public opinion on the canal question, expert opinion and legislative opinion are jurily at cross purposes, and that even a technical blocking of the Panama transfer may give the advocates of Nicaragua their best chance.

"Past experience is very clear in showing that if an excessive price for the Pannam plant determined the choice against it, the prospect of delay by Colombia may do much to make Congress reconsider the whole matter and adopt the first report of the commission. The difference in advantage between the two routes is not so great that expert preference for Pannam will prevail against a further prolonged disappointment of American sentiment in flavor of a great public verk."

The St. Louis Republic urges a return to the Nicaragua route; while the Philadelphia Press recommends the passage of the Spooner amendment, giving the President the power to bargain fer either route. Says the Columbus Disputch:

"Colombia's warning te the Panama canal company that it is unof tree handed to sell the canal to the United State is situed as a statement of a fact of which the company should long ago have been aware. It is fully and explicitly set forth in the articlear co-concession, and it is surprising that the company should long ago have been aware. It is fully and explicitly set forth in the articlear proceeded thus far in its segotiations without having provide against a collapse of all plans. It is also remarkable that the Colombian floorwrament, anxious as it must be for the location of the causal at Panama, should have gone about this business of correcting the Panama company in this brusque way. Propense way, the matter should have been the subject of quiet and friendly megotiations, looking to a removal of all obstacles in the way of the sale, for their interests, while not identical, are in the same direction.

"In time it may all be cleared away, but before that is done Congress may have passed the Nicaragua bill and forever set-

tled the location of the canal. The House has passed the measure, and the Senate may similarly act. There is now just as much reason for a careful inquiry inte the Panama offer as there ever was, but Senators may grow restive under the appearance of a new obstacle and put the Nicaragua bill through.

"The intelligent thing, however, would be to pass the Spooner bill, which provides for the location of the cannal at Panama if a clear title to the property can be given by the company and ifs satisfactory terms can be secured from Colombia, and as a naivenative autherizes the President to proceed to construct the canal at Nicaragna. The Executive, with such power in his hands, could deal promptly and decisively with all parties and make the best possible bargain for the United States.

#### AMERICAN INTEREST IN SUGAR BOUNTIES.

DROSPERITY in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Danish West Indies, and all the other islands in that region, and in Hawaii, so the press predict, will result from the international agreement in Europe to abolish sugar bounties. It is suggested by the Copenhagen correspondent of the London Times that in view of the prospective prosperity in the Danish West Indies, Denmark may conclude to keep them; and it is suggested by the New York Press that in view of the good times coming in Cuba, Congress need not do anything for the island. The Press's suggestion is combated by the New York Journal of Commerce and other pro-Cuban papers, however, which point out that the bounties will not be abolished until September, 1903, while Cuba needs help now. As a result of the abolition of the bounties, "sugar is certain to fall, and the risk of disorder in Cuba during this period is thereby greatly increased," thinks the Philadelphia Press. and it argues that "no course is wise or prudent which does not guard against this and meet this prospect by reducing the duty on sugar and other Cuban products," The United States would not have "expanded" in 1808, the Chicago Tribune believes, if the bounties in Europe had not wrought ruin and disorder in Cuba. "It was the pressure of poverty quite as much as of Spanish misgovernment," it remarks, "that caused a revolt which led up to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United

Under the system that is new to be ended, the governments of Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Helland, and Russia paid an export bounty on all the sugar shipped out of their respective countries. This stimulated the production of sugar enormously, and enabled the German sugar trust, for instance, to sell sugar in England at less than half the rate prevailing in Germany. Great Britain and the United States are the two greatest sugarconsuming countries on earth; in Great Britain the benefit of the bounty, it is noted, went to the consumer, in the United states the bounty went into our national Treasury. Our Treasury Department collects on all sugar imported a countervailing tariff equal to the bounty paid when it was exported, so that the bounty-paying governments named above virtually present to our Treasury the amounts paid in bounties en all the sugar we import from Europe. According to the despatches, England, touched by the appeals from her ruined sugar-producing islands in the West Indics, notified the continental governments that she intended to adopt the American plan of countervailing duties. In that case practically all the bounties would be virtually payments into the British and United States treasuries, a prospect that the continental countries did not relish. Hence the abolition. Incidentally, our newspapers observe, the immense candy and jam business in England will be affected, the sugarbeet growers in Europe and the German sugar trust will be hard hit, while the sugar consumers and the government treasuries on the Continent will experience relief. Says the Philadelphia Press: "The French deficit is nearly all due to sugar bounties. A deficit is near in Germany. Other European budgets are embarrassed. It has for five years been a mere question of time when taxation could no longer furnish the revenue to pay these bounties."

The New Orleans Times-Democrat, an authority on sugar,

"The export bounty was originally placed on beet sugar as a stimulant to production and to make a foreign market for the surplus crop. The countries which paid it kept all foreign sugar out by a heavy duty, the result being that the refineries got better prices for the sugar they sold at home than for the sugar they sold abroad—a condition of affairs we frequently see reproduced in this country in the output of the trusts.

"The first results of the bounty were good. It is doubtful whether the beet-sugar Industry of Europe would have ever reached its present proportions but for the nesistance time given it by the several governments. But it soon grew to be a nuisance, nightions to the country which paid the bounty and to the whole world. The competition between France, Germany, and the other growers of the sugar beet for the markets of the world sent the bounty up higher and higher, until it became an oppressive burden. There have been indications for some time past that Germany and the other countries would be glad to get and of this burden, but they were suspicious of each other and, moreover, those who were interested in the bounty had grown so strong in power and influence that the Government found it impossible to get rid of them.

"Under this stimulation the production of sugar increased too rangingly, until the world raised more sugar than it needed. The increase in consumption has been extraordinary. We are using twice as much per capita as twenty years ago, and England and the United States have run their consumption up to 500 pounds, or a barrel, per family each year. But even this could not sell all the sugar produced.

"This overproduction has forced down the price everywhere, bringing it in many cases below the cost of production and carrying werek and ruin to nearly all sugar-producing countries. The British West Indies have been brought to bankruptey. The present trouble in Cuba, which is made an excuse for a reciprocity treaty, is due to the same cause. It brought the price below what the Cuban planter can raise signs? It is proposed by the President and some members of Congress to protect the Cuban against the sugar export bounty at the expense of the

American producers, and thus extend to this country the evils caused by overproduction, from which the United States suffers less than any other country.......

"The action taken will have a marked influence on the sugar market. It will tend to prevent overpreduction, it will render it impossible to sell sugar below the cost of manufacturing it and yet make a profit, it will not an end to the demonstration that has existed in the market and advance and stiffen prices. Louisiana will be the beneficiary by it, and so will Cubar imided, it will get rid of the conditions I that Island upon which the demands for reciprocity have been based. There will be no need to grant the Cubans the rebate on the sugar duty they are demanding, as the abolition of the bourty will give them a good market in the United States as I pointable prices.

#### HOW CUBA TAKES HER "INDEPENDENCE."

\*UBA'S "Fourth of July" comes on the twenty-fourth of February-it was on that day, in 1895, that her declaration of independence was adopted, out in the bush, by the leaders of the insurrection. On that day, this year, the electors chosen on December 11 met to elect a President and Vice-President of the new republic, so that the dream of independence might come true on the anniversary of the day it was conceived. Despite all this, however, it appears that popular enthusiasm , was painfully absent. The people, so the Cuban papers say, have come to the conclusion that this country intends to give the island merely the show of independence, and will compel the little republic to accept its will in every important matter. The extended continuance of our military rule, the insistence on the "Platt amendment," the alleged American "steering" of the recent Cuban election, and our behavior in the matter of Cuban reciprocity are all taken as confirming this view. The electors chose Señor Tomas Estrada Palma for President, and Dr. Luis Estaves for Vice President

The Union Española (Havana) says that the coldness of the people in the face of such an event and anniversary was "eloquent," and was "very significant in a town so fond of flags, rockets, speeches, and music in the street." La Lucha (Ha-



CUBA: "I don't want a piece; I want the whole pie."

- The St. Paul Dispatch.



- The Washington Star.

vana) calls the election a "mockery" and a "farce," but thinks that the lack of enthusiasm "was no doubt the low water mark of popular indifference and lack of confidence in the bareaucrast who have been self-elected to the positions in the new government," and it hopes that "six months or a year hence, when people have seen how the government is working, popular opinion may become more demonstrative." "Cuba," declares El Mundo (Ilavana.), "is hopelessly condemned to servitude." The Republica Cubana (Havana) takes a very pessimistic view. It saws:

"The truth is that it is painful to think that a date so glorious should be profaned by association with the memory of such a

"The twenty-fourth of February, 1895, was a great day, Cubans of energy and undeniable self-abnegation, at the head of whom figured the two patriots, Bartolomé Masé and Guillerno Moncada, determined to try the decisions of fate, To defend foot by foot the rights of the people: this was the mission which they undertook. To sarrifies all, in order that their country might enjoy the most complete independence; this was the oath they mutually took with each other.

The twenty-fourth of February, 1902-ay-is, on the other hand, a day of profound sorrow for all who feel any pride in the memory of February 24, 1895. For to-day, far from this great anniversary being celebrated with an act of noble and self-denying patriotism, the accomplices of the deceiving foreigner are realizing the crime of pushing back the revolution, endangering its ennobling program, and sacrificing the sacred ideals of their country to the immediate attainment of their unwholesome personal ambitions. To-day Havana is going to pretend to elect four senators. Listen to their names: Carlos Párraga, Alfredo Zavas, Nicasio Estrada Mora, Adolfo Cabello, Ask these four men if on February 24, 1895, they were with the revolution or against it; ask them if on that day they wanted independence or not. If they answer in the affirmative, it would be necessary to despise them utterly, as they would in that case be not even honorable, as the attitude they have always maintained here is known. Well: these are the men who control the present situation, while Bartolomé Masó, the first to take the field for the liberty of his country, and who never wavered, has to shut himself up on his farm at Jaguita, it being impossible for him to fight against American bayonets and American cannon, behind which the Cubans who are mutilating the rights of their country to be free and independent shield themselves.

"Ours is not the language of passion. But we one it to truth to proclain it and wed so, paniful tho it be . . . To-day is the day of treason, as the former was the day of patriotism; to-day, the day of the division of the spoils, as the former was the day of allotment of the sacrifice. Seven years ago those who were going to fight for the bonor of the country tried to occupy the points of danger. To-day they vie with each other in the struger of the contract of the contract of the country instead of a heart a second stomach, and know of no other aim in life save that of self-seeking, even the to do this their country must be assassinated.

The Petition from Guam .- A petition recently forwarded to Congress by the inhabitants of Guam is calling out some remark. The petitioners ask the Government to send out a commission to study the situation and the needs of the people and to recommend to Congress a plan for the establishment of a permanent Government in which they shall have a proper share. The petition is signed by thirty-two persons, who describe themselves as "citizens of the island of Guam, a dependency of the United States of America," who say that they recognize without complaint or evasion their peculiar relation to the Government at Washington. They add that they are "loyal subjects of the United States," and that they are anxious to "mold our institutions to the American standard, and prepare ourselves and our children for the obligations and the enjoyment of the rights to which, as loyal subjects of the United States, we feel ourselves rightfully entitled."

The request was not prompted by dissatisfaction with the mili-

tary rule, but they urge that military government is radically unsuited for the island, and add that it is distasteful and repugnant to fundamental principles. The petition is Indorsed by Commander Schroeder governor of the island.

The New York Times comments on the governor's indorsement as follows;

"The speciacle of a satrap, a minion of the military power, urging on Congress the abolism of his place and the establism ent of a scheme of progressive self-government for the subjects of his arbitrary rule is not what the opponents of the Government would expect. But it seems to come very easy to Commander Schroeder. The petition should receive prompt attention."

The Sun says:

"Guam should have its commission with as little delay as possible. Neither the paucity of the population of the island nothe expense of sending out competent observers and jurists to prepare a scheme of local self-government should stand interval to the property of the property of the property of the way of prompt acquiescence by Congress in this most reasonable request, so engagingly presented."

## AMERICAN SUCCESS DUE TO BRITISH WORKMEN.

STUART UTTLEY, a workingman of Sheffield, England, who has been in this country looking into our industrial conditions, broaches the movel theory that American industrial and commercial superiority is largely due to the British workmen in our shops and factories. Writing in The Iron Age (New York) he says:

"It is a significant fact, and one which is bound to have its effect on the future, that a large number of the most highly skilled workmen in America are either English or Scotchmen. I found quite a number of Sheffielders at Pittsburg; chiefly forgemen and rollers, with some mechanics. One was busy building a steam-hammer of the Davy pattern, with one or two slight improvements of his own, and in one of the largest steel-works there were several of Davy's English-made hammers which had been in use thirty years, and when I was there were being used for the largest forgings. Again at Braeburn works I found all the leading hammermen and many of the second and even third hands Englishmen, and several of them Sheffielders. Again on visiting Philadelphia I found that at the largest lace-factory in the city, with a frontage of 1,500 feet and employing from 2,500 te 3,000 hands, nearly all the weavers were natives of either the city of Nottingham, England, or some part of the country. They had been induced to come over to the States during times of depression in the lace trade in England by the offer of constant employment and higher wages; and as the trade developed these sent out for their mates. I was informed that the whole of the goods manufactured by this firm were for home consumption. It was also interesting to find that the lady who had charge of the female workers was a Nottingham woman. There is not the slightest doubt that so soon as these manufacturers find that they have covered the home market they will turn their attention to exporting their goods, and then Great Britain will have the not very palatable sight of having as competitors men whose reputation has been made and trade built up by means of workmen who have been trained in her own workshops and whose ideas of development and progress have been stifled by the stupidity of her patent laws. In the same city I visited a large carpet-works employing about 500 hands. I found that nearly all the weavers were from Kidderminster, England, and that the machines in use bore the name of a Lancashire maker. These machines had been in constant use for twenty years, and required very little repairs. In justice to the manufacturers it must be admitted that they did not attempt to hide the fact that much of their success was owing to their employment of skilled British work-people. On the contrary, they appeared to pride themselves on the fact that they had been able to tempt such workpeople over by the promise of constant work and higher wages. The more I saw the more convinced I became that America even to-day is largely dependent for her best work upon British trained skilled labor in almost every department of industry. Many of these workmen informed me that they would have preferred to remain in the old country. Several expressed a wish that they were returning with me, hur tall admitted that there are openings in America which would not occur in England, and as their skil was their only capital they felt compelled to accept the opportunity. This point was emphasized in one of the workshops I visited by an English silver-mith engaged on some exceedingly fine work. In conversation he remarked: 'Vou will see that the Americans will take all the credit for this work or and presentation album), but it's not American, it's English. 'How can that be,' I said, 'when it is produced in an American workshop,' whereupen he observed, 'The best brains and the highest skill are British, and the Americans are tempting us with high wages and plenty of overtime to cut out our own brethren in the old country.'

Altho Mr. Uttley is "profoundly impressed with the power, the wealth, the ability, the enterprise, the industry, and the hospitality and kindness of the American people," he remarks that we will do well to remember that we have "net got a complete monopoly of either brains or cash, and as to pluck and endurance when once aroused, the nation is unborn that can rival the British."

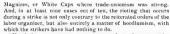
#### LABOR-UNIONS AND RIOTS.

H ERBERT N. CASSON, an ex-Methodist minister, whe is new on the staff of the New York World, and who is the author of a number of Socialist tracts and addresses, claims in his new book on the American laior movement that labor-unions prevent lawlesses and revolution. This view will probably strike as novel many American newspaper writers who are of the opinion that the unions have just the opposite effect. Indeed, it is interesting to recall in this connection that in 1890, when Mr. Casson became a Socialist and gave up his church at Oven Sound, Outario, he went to Boston, and with Morrison I. Swift organized the unemployed, and at the head of 10,000 men marched to the state honse demanding relief. In 1894 be founded in Lynn the first labor church in America. Says Mr.

"The trade-union is the most effectual of all agencies for the prevention of lawless violence and private revenge. It is social safety-valve which prevents explosions. By its means the most intelligent and reliable among the wage-workers attack leadership, instead of the most reckless. The orderly action of the many abolishes abuses, instead of the lawless action of the

the many abolishes abuses, instead of the lawless action of the few.

"There have never been any Nihilists, force-Anarchists, Molly



"Yet it is as common as poverty to read attacks upon tradeunions by the press, in which it is taken for granted that unions

"In European trade-unions, with the exception only of the English, there has always been a great deal of revolutionary or Anarchistic sentiment; but that has never been the ease in America. Free speech is the antitoxin



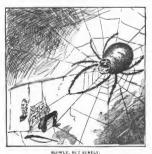
HERBERT N. CASSON

of Anarchy. It is true that a large number of American unions have requested their members to withdraw from the millin, that has been owing to the unlawful use of the millità by capitalists to break up strikes. Unionists are writing to defend their country against a foreign foe, but they are not willing to be used as public Pitalerons to shoot down their fellow workers.

Mr. Casson describes as follows the manner in which the hoodlum begins the rioting .

"The story of the strikers' wrongs, it must be remembered, is told in the newspapers and discussed in the streets. It is picked up by the hoodlum, who at all times is the quickest to express public epinion. The hoodlum is by one means in sympathy with unnoism. He is too uncivilized to understand it. He has no convictions; he is always on the popular side. He would just as soon throw rocks at one man ns another, as long as he had a chance to yell and chase somebody. He reads the newspapers, and a forrectul headline makes a strong impression upon him.

"So, when the presence of a crowd makes secape easy, the hoodlum is on hand with brieks and clubs, to 'have some fun.' He knews the 'psychological moment' when the public is ready to sympathize with lawlessness, and when it arrives he takes advantage of it. The union is no more responsible for the loodlums



-The Detroit Journal.



-The Minneapolis Journal.

than a dead man is for the pickpockets who attend his funeral and rob the mourners,

"Some of the rioters may likely have been 'scales' themselves in some previous strike, but no matter who they are, their lawleasness is blamed upon the strikers by the press and often by the law courts. The least possible daplay of violence generally receives more space in the newspapers than the real issues that are at stake. The smashing of a \$1.000 street-ari is given more prominence than a reduction in wages, which means \$40,000 a year to the strikers.

"There is no more connection between a strike and a strikeriot than tiere is between a river and a drowning accident. We do not want the river drained dry because some unskilled boatman has new with a mislan. And the incalculable national beefit that has been derived from unions and strikes dwarfs the few occasional breakaxes and broken heads into insimificant

"After all, the great truth remains that law and order are not the most essential things. Those who put them above everything else will find Russia more to their taste. Far better have an occasional spasm of revolt—a stremuous fit of house-cleaning in business and polities—than the stagnant calm of despotism."

## THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION IN

A STREET-RALIKOAD magnate who believes in low fares, municipal acquisition of the roads, and, eventually, no fares, is not commonly met in this country, and it is not usual to elect such men as mayors of our great cities; but the city of Cleve-land choose such neharcate for mayor last spring, and Mr. Frederic C. Howe, a Cleveland lawyer, is so well pleased with the resulting administration that he has written an article for The Works Works About it. According to this article, Mayor Tom L. Johnson does not make a speciality of consistency.

"Mr. Johnson frankly admits that his wealth came from special privileges; that these privileges were public franchises, government patents, and the protective tariff, and that he does not believe in any of them. The protective tariff he strove to holishis while in Congress; and as for public franchises, he would tax them, and, eventually, bring them under public ownership. As to the special privilege of private ownership in land, he would destrow this by the single tax.

"With his brother Albert, he has operated railways on a large scale in the city of Brooklyn and the city of Detroit, and through the reorganization of street-railways in these cities (and in Cleveand] he has become a rich man. It is with this intimate knowledge of the street-railway situation that he became mayor of Cleveland upon a platform of lower fares and ultimate municipal ownership. Even on the basis of private management, Mr. Johnson is a believer in low fares : and he says that he demonstrated while operating the railroads in Detroit that as much money can be made out of three-cent as out of five-cent fares; for a corresponding increase in traffic follows any reduction in rates, and any loss is made up by the great increase of short hauls and the wider dispersion of that portion of the population which now either walks to its work, or lives, through necessity, in the neighborhood of its employment. . . . Ultimately, Mr. Johnson thinks the street-railway service should be free."

So much for his theories. As for his practise, in administering the Cleveland city government, Mr. Howe says:

"Mr. Johnson has been mayor for so short a term that his achievements any yet hardly been merated. For public changes come slowly. On his inauguration he announced a liberal policy toward saloons, but adopted a vigorous one toward those which were disorderly. Instead of raiding them a policeman in uniform was placed at the door, and the name of every person who entered was taken down. The result was that rough or disorderly piaces were closed up or the nature of their business was changed. Police raids have been discontinued. Only in rare ment of the policy adopted and not for the purpose of revenue. Police court fines in most cities are but a guaranty of moninterference for a given time. They are so regarded by those who are

fined, and aside from the unfortunate publicity given, the opportunity for blackmail and the like, they make the city a participant in vice and lawlessness.

"In those administrative matters which are social rather than political Mr. Johnson's ideas are very prorogunced—to some minds dangerous. Upon his accession to office he found the city workhouse, to which are committed all persons guilty of misdementors or petty offenses, filled with persons who had been committed because of the non-payment of fines. Many of these were first offenders. Others were detained from thirty to sixty days while working out their seutences. Mr. Johnson terrated this imprisonment for deta, a punishment for being poor. While the well-to-low the manufactured that the contraction of the

to pay their fines and go free, a man who was merely a suspicious churacter or who had been arrested for intoxication or some other minor of fense, was separated from his family and kept in durance for a long time, with the strong probability that upon his release he would be less able to support himself and much more dangerous to society than at the time of his arrest. Since then there has been what many people consider a wholesale jail delivery. Great numbers of men and women (more than 300) have been released after



TOM L. JOHNSON, Mayor of Cleveland.

an investigation of their offenses, and less than twenty, a comparatively small percentage, have been recommitted, thus demonstrating that they were detained not because they were inherently vicious, but rather because of misfortune.

"A like liberal spirit has characterized his administration of the park system. Several playgrounds have been established in the most thickly congested portions of the city, while in the parks themselves golf, baseball, tennis, and all sorts of manly sports lave been encouraged. 'Keep-off-the-grass' signs have been alsolished, and the children have the fullest and freest access to the turf. The item of public battis has received his indoorserowded portions of the city.

"In the public works department, a system of cleaning the streets by direct labor, by the 'white-wings', system, has been adopted, while a radical departure has been inaugurated in the water-works department of reducing rates and instilling universal meters. By the latter plan it was urged that great economy in the consumption of water would be brought about and the city saved millions of dollars in extensions to the pumping machinery, water-mains, and the like.

"It is a fortunate thing for a large city to have an executive who can think in large figures. The average public official becomes embarrassed when his mind is called upon to contemplate sums in more than four units. His experience has been limited, and public matters involving large expenditures and large ideas find him wholly at sea. Mr. Johnson's experience has been with big things. In consequence, it is possible for him to adopt and carry out plans which to other men would seem too large or too hazardous for a city to undertake. The city of Cleveland is about to erect a number of large public huildings. The opportunity was appreciated by many of so grouping and harmonizing these structures that a splendid architectural effect would be produced. This involved the expenditure of large sums of money, and after the public committees appointed to report upon the subject had reached the hmit of their own ideas, Mr. Johnson advocated a larger and more comprehensive plan which would lead to the destruction of a considerable area between the business center of the city and Lake Erie, and the development there of a magnificent court of honor which would be a standing moment to our civic institutions. This matter has been energetically taken up, and, if legislative aid is secured, it may be carried to a successful completion.

#### WHEN AMERICANS TAKE CONSTANTINOPLE.

M ISS STONE'S captivity recalls to W. T. Stead an idea that he says he has entertained for some time—that the "Eastern question" in Europe may be solved by an American occupation of Turkey. Cobden, he reminds us, had in mind the same remedy, "Who can doubt," wrote Cobden, a generation ago, "that if such an arrangement could be made, before long the desert would blossom as a rose? Great centers of busy industry would arise in territories that were at one time the grnnary and treasury of the world," Cobden did not say how the "arrangement" would be brought about, but Mr. Stead predicts how it will be done. The territory from Ararat to the Algean is dotted with American missionaries. "To-day, thanks to the operation of a band of brigands on the Bulgarian frontier, the eyes of the public have been opened, and both in Europe and America the man in the street is talking of possibilities in the Ottoman empire which then seemed to lie outside the range of practical politics." Mr. Stead continues (in his new book on The Americanization of the World ") :

"It seems to me the most natural thing in the word that some fine day there will be one of those savage outbreaks of relygious or imperial funations which will lead some unhanged ruffian who has been decorated by the Sultan, or some Eurdish check, to take it into his head to avenge the wrongs of Islam on the nearest American mission-station. He will sweep down at the head of his troops upon a school or nanse. The building will be given to the dames, the American missionary will be flung will not the burning building to perish in the fire, while his wife and daughters will be carried off to the harem of some pasha.

"Nothing could be more natural or more in accordance with the ordinary practise in these savage regions. There is uo available fore to defemt the American settler from their assailants. In these remote districts it is often possible to conceal a reine for months by the very completeness with which the victims have been extirpated. But, of course, after a time, whether it be weeks or whether it be months, the fate of that mission-station would be known.

"The story of the great massacre, when the missionary was burned alive in his own finning schoolhouse, would teak out, and then in the natural course of things some enterprising newspaper man would make his way to the scene of the outrapear would verify the facts, would ascertain the whereabouts of the unfortunate American women, and possibly return to the outrapear would verify the facts, would ascertain the whereabouts of the unfortunate American women, and possibly return to the outrapear would be arrived to the contract of the country of the country of the world bearing with him a pathetic and urgent appeal from the captives, for resoue from the Turkish harem.

"This outrage, after all, is nothing more than the kind of thing to which the Christian races of the East have had to submit from generation to generation. The victims have been as white, as Christian, and as wretched as those whose imaginary doom at the hunds of the Turk or Kurd I have been describing. But in latter case the girls with their devoted mother, who may be subjected to the worst outrage at the hands of their captors, would differ from the Armenians in that they speak English. That one difference would be vital. On the day on which that arran enwapes to the control of the

"There are eighty millions of human heings in the United States, most of whom speake English, and each one of whom would feel that the imprisoned women were even as his own sisters. On the day on which the news of their incarceration and outrage reached the Christian republic of the West, the whole of the eighty millions who inhabit the invulnerable fortress which nature has established between the fosses of the Atlantic and the Pacific would start to their feet as one man, and from the whole continent would rise but one question and one imperative command.

"The question would be: 'Where is Dewey? Where is Sampson? Where are our invincible ironclasts, which in two hatties sweep the flag of Spain from the seas? Why are our great captains roosting round upon their battle-ships, while such horrors are inflicted upon women from America? And after that inquiry would come quick and sharp the imperious mandate: 'To the Dardanelles!' To the Dardauelles!'

"In three weeks the commanders who shattered the Spanish fleet in Manila, and drove the ironclads of Admiral Cervera in blazing ruin upon the coast of Cuba, would appear of the Dardamelies to exact instaut and condign punishment for the outrage inflicted upon American women.

"Nor would they step at the Dardanelles. The Stars and Stripes would soon fly over the waters of the Sea of Marmora, and the thunder of the American guns would sound the deathknell of the Ottoman dynasty. No Power on earth would be nibe to arrest the advance of the American ships, nor, indeed, is there any Power in Europe that would even attempt to do so. The patience of Christendom has long been almost worn out, and Europe would probably maintain an expectant attitude while the deathblow was struck at the crumbling relies of the Ottoman Power.

"When the Sultan had fled from Stamboul, leaving his capital to the violence of the mob, the Americans, to save Constantianople from the fate of Alexandria, would be compelled to occupy the city of Constantiane, and, as our experience has long shown, it is much easier to occupy than it is to evacuate. Every day that the Stars and Stripes floated over the gates of the Eaxine would tend to familiarize Europe with the idea that, of all possible solutions, the indefinite occupation of Constantiapole by the Americans might be open to fewer objections than any other conceivable solution. Thus, at any moment, owing to what may be regarded as a normal incident in the methods of Ottoman misrale, Cohden's dream might be fuffilled, and the great republic of the West become the agent for restoring prosperity and peace to the desoluted East."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"Papa, what is the Eastern question?" "'How much have you got?'"-

PACIFICATION of the Filipinos must be very desirable, considering how high it comes.—The Chi. ago News.

PROBABLY the attorney-general of Russia will not attack the legality of the English-Japanese merger. The New York Press.

It is now announced that the New York State Democracy is a unit. Heretofore it has been a cipher. - The Atlanta Journal.

GENERAL WEYLER is to enforce martial tow throughout Spain. Here is where the Cubans get the laugh on their former masters.—The Chicago News.

It is disheartening to note that Senators are careless about arriving at the Capitol in time for the chaplaio's prayer. Some of them distinctly need it. - The Washington Star.

King Menelik is coming to the St. Louis World's Pair. This early annonneement will give Harvard ample time to have an bonorary degree ready.—The Louisville Courier-Jensual.

Sr. Peter: "Well, sir, what have you to say about yourself?" The newcomer: "I regret to report—" St. Peter: "Why, it's Kitchener! Come right in, general."—The Coast Scamen's Journal, San Francisco.

"Mammy," said Pickaninny Jim, "Bill is amackin' Joe agin." "Well." said the colored woman, "you teil dem chillen dat deys golter quit playin' 'Nited States Senate. Dat game's too rongh." The Washington Star.

THE member of the Canadian parliament who proposes to conquer the United States and annex it to Canada in six months is too sanguine. We don't believe it can be done in less than eight months - The Kantas City formul.

BOOKER WASHINGTON has been warning the negroes to let politics alone. Those of his race in Alabama, in view of that State's new election law, may be excused if they regard his remarks as being a trifle sarcastic.—The Maria Journal.

"Popular "about the soldier boy so for easy, who weeps over the hard-tack and see a vision of the folks at home, are now pouring in from the States. Can't stand for it. The chonces are that the boys foraged a better dinner, or got it from the commissary, than they would have had at home. Maybe the particular "weeper" in mind had wen all the cash in his mess before mindight of Christman day. The bors in the fellip probably succeeded in forgetting that it was Christman. The soldier is all right in any climate, most read that the was considered in so-the following control of the control

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### IS THE PRESS DECENERATING?

THAT the newspaper has made amazing progress during recent years, on the mechanical side at least, is obvious; but the question is being asked with increasing frequency whether its noral influence has been commensurately great. By many this question is emphatically answered in the negative. Mr. G. K. Chesterton, a London journalist whose name is coming into prominence in English literary crictes, finish an element of danger in the attitude of cynkism and even contempt assumed by so many people toward the press. While admitting that "journalists have vices generated by their trade, like men of every other trade," he claims that "they also have merits which are far less often comprehended." He says further (in The Pall Mall Magazine, Pebruary)

"One great merit of journalism is that it has reasserted finally the poetry of the actual word. Both for the glory of God and the inspiriting of men it is no small and no slight thing that the most popular and widely read of all romances is simply the record of the common doings of one common day. The journalist has, for example, the fault of exaggeration, the making of small things great; but in this he towers immeasurably over the wast herd of trivial philosophers, who are sullenly occupied in making great things small. If his vice is exaggeration, it is the same vice as the poet's. It may be an evil to make mountains out of modelalls, but it is far removed from that dusay skepticism common thins.

"A second merit the journalist has: the merit of discipline, the merit of unselfishness, the merit of obscurity. In an age where by common consent vanity and self-advertisement have become an enuat epidemic, it is again on small and no slight thing that the preaching to the masses should be done by a hand an anneless as the brothers of the Misericordia. The poet writing his name upon a score of little pages in the silence of his study may or may not have an intellectual right to despise the journalist; but I greatly doubt whether he would not morally be the better if he saw the great lights burning on through darkness into dawn, and heard the roar of the printing-wheels weaving the destines of another day. Here at least is a school of labor and of some rough humility, the largest york ever published anonymoutly since the great Christian earbedrafs.

The true attitude toward journalism, adds. Mr. Chesterton, should not be one of contempt, since 'no condition could be worse than that we should despise a force at the same time that we fear it." The journalism already hold the key of knowledge, and it should be the business of the people to "make them et the dignity of power, until a corrupt journalism should be an antithesia sa black and sharp as a corrupt joics."

Mr. Thomas B. Connery, whose experience in journalism extends over thirty years, during fourteen of which he acted as the manager of the New York Iteratle, gives it as his opinion (in The Fordham Monthly, Februarry) that "while there has been great progress [in journalism] in some directions, there has also been a quality of deterioration observable, which is dangerous as well as dishonorable." As evidences of this degeneracy be enumerates the following shorteomings:

(1) Careless editing and recklessness in statement. The managing editor is no longer a conscientious supervisor of news; he has become a mere promoter of sensation, of exaggeration, and of misrepresentation, when these are necessary to produce "spicy" reading.

provided by private rights. No man's character, no woman's name, is act to day from the blasting pen of the sensational reporter. The most cruel wrongs are inflicted somenimes—wrongs irreparable offen, because in many cases the retraction, correction, or vindication is not seen by people who read the original charge.

(3) The bogus "extra." The word "extra" printed on a news-

paper is no longer an assurance of new and important intelligence. Usually now it signifies little more than startling headlines, purposely designed to deceive.

(4) Worthless illustration. In its early stages newspaper illustration was useful and creditable, but it is now rapidly degenerating to the point of worthlessness.

Against these evidences of deterioration, however, Mr. Connery sets several signs of healthy growth and progress. These are seen in the enormous expansion of advertising patronage, the increase of enterprise generally, the multiplication of independent journals, and the gradual decay of mere party organs. Twenty or twenty-dive years ago the New York Herald was almost the only daily journal noted for steady enterprise. Now "there are perhaps a dozen other newspapers in the country some in New York, some in Chicago, San Francisco, Booton, and even Philadelphia, capable and ready with all the dash and enterprise necessary for great achievements.

# THE VOICE OF THE OUTCAST IN LITERATURE.

"I HAVE come from below, from the nethermost ground of life, where is naught but sludge and murk. . . . I am the truthful voice of life, the harsh cry of those who still abide down there, and who have let me come up to bear witness to



MAXIM GORKY.

Courtesy of The Comrade (New York).

their suffering." In these words is embodied the message of Górky, the Russian "tramp-novelist," the portrayer of the vagationd, the criminal, and the outcast. Remarkable as are the types that he describes, his own life has been ne less remarkable (see Time Littara Vibers, March 30 and September 38, 1991), "The ups and downs of his desperate struggle for mere existence," declares Mr. E. J. Dillon, in The Contemporary Resider (February), "as contrasted with the perfect ease with which, on emerging from the subterranean depths, he swept everything before him, winning world-wide fame and taking the commanding heights of literature by storm, have, in truth, more of mystery and of palpitating interest than the viciositudes understand

by the most heroic figure in the long procession of strong-willed vagrants whom he has caused to defile before our eyes," Mr. Dillon continues:

"The types of Görky's sketches were a new set of men unknown to Tokstoy and Turgenetf—a class one can not call them —blessed or cursed with very different aspirations from those of the enfranchised serfs. Stalwart, mobile prolectaires, they might in a certain sense be classed as idealists. Despising and abandoning the pleasures, the comforts, and the prizes of civilized life for the sake of absolute liberty, they were unfettered by the criminal codo of the state or the tables of the Mosaic law. They would march along for days in Arctic cold or tropical heat, half nacked and lungry, cowering or oralny nights in spiturated boats, and the control of the control of the cold of the cold of the model of the cold of the cold of the cold of the cold of the total the cold of the cold of the cold of the cold of the total cold of the face of the craven-hearted peasant comrade who has made money his god,

"It is around this central ideal of personal liberty, exuberant strength, and ficrce rebellion, as embodied in types like these, that the entire cycle of Gorky's sketches revolves. On the sayage champions of this lost cause, with whom he does not shrink from identifying himself, he lavishes his sympathics; for them he bespeaks the admiration of his readers. He loves beings who once were men, not merely despite their vices but because of the qualities from which those vices emanate. They are almost denuded of the instincts and principles with which we are accustomed to identify morality; they ignore conventions and scorn every species of fig-leaf; but, altho aware of their nakedness, they are wholly unashamed. They pride themselves on being carth-men, rugged realities, products of nature, endowed with more of her sincerity than the sleek citizen who masquerades in the garb of morality and sucks the life-blood of his fellows. Strong-willed, iron-thewed, yet highly sensible to the beauties of sea and sky and steppe and wood, they long for an opportunity to put forth the almost creative force which thrills their being, delighting not only in the tepid breath of sonthern nights and the warm wooings of sunny days, but also in the howl of the hurricane and the very boom of the thunder which may prove to be the blast of the trumpet calling them to death and judgnient."

Gorky, continues the writer, is a master of the short sketch, the gentr. In paints "a waste of water or a wilderness of gray land as background, and two or three human figures as dramatis persons;" and the picture is complete." He gives us "idyls of squalid beggars and hardened criminals," and allows them to gather a certain quality of nobility from the vast steppo or the boundless ocean. We quote logain:

"There are two distinctly defined types of character in the cast of Górky's psychological studies: the men and women who by the sheer weight of their gross, tainted nature sink insensibly to the lowest depths of pandemonium whence there is no hope of redemption, and the superior but restless spirits who, impatient of restraint, hold, like Satan of old, that it is better to reign in hell than serve in beaven, and are swayed by impulse and stirred by hatred whithersoever they go. On the one hand we behold the dregs of society, the heirs of physical and mental disease, the slaves of drink, the victims of misfortune, the bondsmen of vice-in a word, the flotsam and jetsam of the ocean of life, washed upon the beach and left there to rot in tho rain and the sunshine. And on the other we are confronted with the born rebels who relish nought that life can offer or promise, who are seeking not merely the unrealizable, like the alchemists of vore, but the unknown and unknowable, who hurry from thought to thought, from impulse to impulse, from place to place, and from crime to crime, as if lashed by unseen furies for forgotten sins, finding no haven of rest except such end as may come to the beasts, or deliberate suicide,"

What is the drift of Górky's philosophy? What Icsson are we to Icaru from his "barefoot brigade"? Mr. Dillon answers:

"A careful study of everything which the new Russian prophet has given to the world will convince the unbiased, even among his warm admirers, that the net result of his teaching is largely "It is hardly worth our while to descend to the depths whence Maxim Gofry has enterged, where there are no barriers against evil, no stimulus to good, where there is neither fear nor hope nor sympathy nor sorrow, in order to bring up such dismal teachings as those. Having read through all the volumes of his writings, and met the same Titanic champion of might and the same pitiable craven-hearted follower of Jesus of Nazareth, one feels disposed to accept the estimate given of these creatures by Konovaloff, who ultimately hanged himself:

"We are people apart . . . we are not included in any order. There ought to be a special above . . special laws . . . very severe laws, in order to root us out of existence. We are of no use, yet we take up a place in life and stand in the way of others. Who is to blame! We are guilty in our own eyes and place of the severe way to be a severe of the severe way to be severed to

#### THE GERMAN THEATER IN NEW YORK.

I N view of the gala performance at the Irving Place Theater,
New York, which took place on March 10 in honor of Prince
Henry, it is not inappropriate to recall the fact that for nearly
ten years this German theater has existed in New York, setting
a higher standard for dramatic art than obtains in any other
theater in the country. Mr. Norman Hapgood, the dramatic critic
of the New York

Commercial Advertiser, goes so far as to declare that "our one high class theater is the Irving Place Theater, New York." Says Mr. Harry P. Mawson, writing in The Theater (New York, March):

"German theaters have existed in New York for the past fifty years, but it may be said that not until the advent of Heinrich Conried as the manager of a stock company at the Irving Place Theater, nine years ago, did the German.



Photo by Pach, MR. HEINRICH CONRILIE.

stage in this country have the advantage of a cultured and artistic director. Mr. Conried, indeed, is the best equipped theatrical manager in the United States, he being a fine actor and musician, a master of languages, and an excellent man of affairs. To this rare and exceptionable combination is due the high standing his theater and his company have secured. Mr. Conried is now in the twenty-fifth year of his managerial career in this country. In recognition of his services to the stage, the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Belgium and Italy, the Duke of Sachs-Meiningen have conferred on him decorations, and the Emperor of Germany the highest order yet given to an actor. The University of Pennsylvania has given him the degree of M.A., and Harvard University recently elected him a member of the committee on Germanic literature.

Mr. Conried, continues the writer, has wider sympathies than any theatrical manager since Augustin Daly. He possesses at once taste and imagination and a commercial sense. "It is because of the possession of these essential characteristics by Mr. Conried that one finds a literary quality in many of the plays produced at his theater which is almost wholly wanting on our American stage." On an average Mr. Conried reads one play a day throughout the year, and there are sometimes as many as four plays produced in six days at the Irving Place Theater, The writer goes on to say:

"It is inevitable that a comparison should be drawn between the character of the productions at the German theater and those on the American stage. It is forgotten, however, that there is an enormons difference in the character of the plays presented, The German stage seldom brings forward aught but plays the scenes of which are laid among the plain people; whereas, upon our stage, in its hest theaters, inheriting its traditions from London and Paris, one finds plays dealing almost exclusively with the higher classes.

"Mr. Conried has two elements to please in his theater, the German-born and the German-American. Both these elements must be dealt with, one demanding more solid food than their German-American children, who, already somewhat Anglo-Saxonized, refuse to patronize problem plays, so that it is no easy matter to arrange a repertoire that shall meet and satisfy these opposite tastes. And yet in spite of the great German population in New New York, six performances is the limit of a run,

even with a great success.

"The leading actors of the Irving Place company include Hedwig Lange, Hedwig von Ostermann, Marie Reichardt, and Hermine Varma, and Herren Alexander Rottmann, Adolph Zimmermann, and Gustav von Sevffertitz. In addition to this regular company the distinguished actors, Herren Adolph von Sounenthal and Ferdinaud Bonn, and Frau Helene Odilon, are expected to arrive in this country at the end of March and appear here in April."

The difficulties of the average American theatrical manager are as nothing to those which encompass Mr. Conried. It is impossible for him to obtain in this country the talent that he needs, and in cousequence he is compelled to make a tour of the principal German theaters on the Continent at the close of each season. Mr. Mawson declares:

"At first he had immense difficulty in securing even mediocre actors willing to risk their precious lives crossing the Atlantic, to live in a country where the language is not their own, and to brave the dangers from the barbarians with whom New York, in the simple Teutonic mind, is largely peopled. Then there were idiosyncrasies of previous managers of German theaters in New York to be wiped from the slate. Now, however, all is different. The German theater in New York is recognized throughout Germany as one of the representative theaters of the German stage, and Mr. Conried has comparatively little difficulty in securing a first-class all-round stock company to risk themselves for several seasons in New York."

Free Traveling-Libraries in the South,-A system of circulating libraries that promises much for the educational development of the South has recently been organized in Georgia under the uame of the "Andrew Carnegie Free Traveling-Lihraries." The plan has secured not only the interest of Mr. Carnegie, but also the cooperation of a great Southern railway, the Seaboard Air Line, which gives free transportation to the libraries over its lines, extending through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, who is organizing the movement from Middleton, Ga., writes to the editor of The LITERARY DIGEST:

"These libraries are intended principally for the small towns and stations, and we have recently added a number of school libraries composed of juvenile books for the rural schools that make the required effort necessary to secure them by the improvement of their schoolhouses and grounds. This library system proves to be one of the most effective and powerful of educational agencies. The material and measurable benefits are singular and unmistakable."

The late President McKinley took a personal interest in this movement for bringing good literature within the reach of the isolated communities of the South, and it is proposed to establish in his memory a number of "William McKinley Libraries" for circulation among the rural schools. The books will center on American literature, and will be sent out in substantial hardwood cases containing from fifty to one hundred volumes. Each set will be accompanied by a number of historical pictures, including a fine half-tone of Mr. McKinley, to adorn the walls of the schoolhouses. Says Mrs. Heard:

"The libraries will be prize libraries offered to the schools that make the most improvement in the surroundings of their schoolbouses, the painting of their huildings, ornamenting the grounds. planting trees, shrubbery, etc. In no section of the United States is a movement in this direction more imperative than in this one. The 'William McKinley Memorial Libraries' will do a great and lasting good, and will prove a monument better far than sculptured stone, for these little libraries stand for character-building so highly prized by our martyred President."

#### TOLSTOY'S "POWER OF DARKNESS."

HE particular form of darkness contemplated by Tolstoy in his peasant tragedy, "The Power of Darkness," which was produced in the German language at Conried's Irving Place Theater, New York, on March 4, is the darkness of ignorant instincts, and its chief exponents are women. The decidedly uupleasant character of the play may be judged from the following account of the plot in the New York Times :

"Nikita, the protagonist of the play, is a robust young Russian muzlik of a rather simple and ingenuous frame of mind, who might have done very well in the world if his relations with women had not been extensive and miscellaneous in the ex-

"In the first act his father, a pious old peasant, has almost persuaded him to marry an orphan girl whom he has wronged, but his mother-one of the powers of darkness-discovers that the wife of his master, a rich and invalid peasant, is in love with him, and persuades him to renounce the orphan in order to marry the wife for her money when the husband dies. Nikita falls in with the plan, remarking that if he were to marry all the women he has wronged he would add extensive polygamy to his manifold sins. To hasten matters Nikita's mother works upon the wife until

between them they poison the invalid. Then the mother discovers that in order to make sure of the money it is better for Nikita to make up to the daughter instead of the mother. Again he falls in with the plan, and the two young people squander the money together, without, however, being married. When a child is born they kill it and bury it in the cellar. By and by

the daughter is married to another peasant.

"Meantime, Nikita's father has rebuked him for his evil ways, and he begins to feel a growing lonesomeness, even remorse. When, at the wedding of the young woman whose child he has helped to kill, he is asked to give his blessing upon the marriage, his conscience overcomes him. At first he tries to hang himself, and, failing, he publicly confesses his crimes. He is dragged out to justice as the last curtain falls, a victim of the powers of darkness.

Revolting as are these details, declares The Times, they are mitigated in the drama by the colossal simplicity and truth with which they are presented, "Every situation, every line, is stamped with the hall-mark of truth." The Times continues:

"The motives that sway these Russian peasant women are presented with all the sordid details of common life; but they

are no more noble and no less noble than the motives that sway Goneril, or Regan, or Lady Macbeth. Nikita's end is, in its way, far nobler than the end of the Thane of Glamis.

"To the public that hungers for superficial glitter and light upon the stage, and whose mental horizon has pince for only the politic and conventional villainies of the Broadway theaters, "The Power of Darkness" would prove heavy and depressing; when such people write about such pluys, they usually call them degrading, even immoral. It is perhaps politiest to regard this as a matter of taste; but to some extent, at least, the question of intelligence enters also into the account.

"After all, as was remarked-so long ago, we are men, and nothing human is without interest for us. If such a play depresses and revolts, the fact is largely due, perhaps, to the serity of the tax it makes upon our human sympathy and instelligence. All the forces of modern education lead us to ignore the deeper aprings of human life, to think lightly of its vital currents. Only those who have fneed life honestly and with understanding can look undismayed into the darker chambers of the soul. These are the people who have the highest of all gifts of the theatergoer, the sense of tragedy."

## IS A COLLEGE EDUCATION OF ANY VALUE IN BUSINESS?

An exhaustive investigation was recently undertaken by Mr. R. T. Crane, of Chicago, with a view to ascertaining whether au academic education is of any real benefit to young men who have to earn their own living and who laten to enter upon a commercial life. "A great deal has been written on this subject," observes Mr. Crane, "but, so far as 1 have been able to discover, the writers have given merely their opinions or theories, not facts." Mr. Crane, setting out to discover the "facts" in the case, sent nineteen letters to the presidents of the priucipal universities and colleges of the country, and one hundred letters to leading beniess men in every important branch of commerce. The results of this important and interesting investigation lepublishes in booklet form.

As might be expected, the college presidents are almost all of the opinion that an academic education is of very great advantage to every business man. President David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, voices a representative opinion when he declares his belief that a college education "Is of daily advantage to any man of brnins and character," because It gives "a broader horizon, a more refined taste, a saner judgment, and a higher range of friends." President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of Chlifornia, and President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, are the only ones who are ready to admit that the presumption is against the utility of an academic course for business men. President Hall says: "In general, my opinion is that the utility of an academic career for business purposes depends largely upon what kind of an academic course is taken. On such a scale I fancy the old classical course would mark very low, and some of the modern technical and commercial courses and many of those in the sciences would mark very high,"

Of nearly 1,600 letters sent out by Mr. Crane to graduates of all the principal colleges, about one-third were maswered. Four hundred and ninety of the replies received were from students who lad either taken up a professional or technical line of work, or who stated that they did not come within the scope of the investigation. This leaves only sixty-five letters that came strictly within the field of the linquiry. The question whether a college education had been of benefit to them, in the performance of their duties and in securing advancement, was answered in the affirmative by fifty, and in the negative by seven. To the question whether their college deducation was of any advantage to them in obtaining a situation, thirty-two answered "yes," and twenty-seven "oo." Sixty out of the sixty-five said that, if they had their lives to live over, they would take n college course, for even those who admitted that they would be better off financially if they had not gone to college claimed that whatever they lost in this respect was more than compensated for by the college experience and the increased capacity which it gave them for enjoying life.

This weight of evidence on the side of college education is still further supported by the testimony of a large number of the most successful business men of the country. Mr. Lucius Tuttle, president of the Boston and Mnine Raiiroad, declares that "in selecting help, we should give preference to a college-educated man, all other things being equal." Mr. George B. Harris, president of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, gives it as his impression that college men are "hetter trained and rise more rapidly than persons who have not attended college." Mr. E. C. Simmons, of the Simmous Hardware Company, St. Louis, expresses himself very strongly as being in favor of college education for business men. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, thinks that "under the same environment and with the same opportunities" a college man would win over the man who had not the same advantages. On the other hand, Mr. Henry W. Cramp, of the Cramp Ship-Building Company, declares that "we employ men solely with reference to their capacity for the work which we desire them to do, and it is entirely immnterial to us how, when, or where, or by what kind of process they acquire the education nud training that may fit them for their duties." Mr. S. Norvell, president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis, affirms that his experience with college men has not been in their favor. "After several years of leisure," he says, "and the independence of a college life, a young mnn who enters one of our large modern business houses finds himself sadly out of place and out of touch with his surroundings." Mr. Edward Townsend, cashier of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York, considers that the best possible material for the development of the business man is found in the boy of about sixteen years of age who is taken from school without previous experience and trained in business methods.

Mr. Crnne, strange to relate, is not convinced by the very opinions that he has himself marshaled, and, the compelled to admit that the prependerance of evidence is in favor of a college education, he holds to the opinion that the present universities are 'a most stupendous mistake, if not a positive injury 'to young men who intend to pursue a commercial calling. The business men's testimony he regards as very inconsistent. He declines:

"The trath of the matter is that, when it comes to considering an applicant for a position, few of these gentlemen will be found to pay any attention to the amount of knowledge he may have of Greek, Latin, literature, etc., or care a straw about the metal drill and discipline or the well-rounded character that he may have acquired through a conress at college.

"What they are particularly interested in knowing is whether he understands their business and can promote it. This is all that has any weight with them in the selection of help."

Proceeding to a consideration of the cost of a college education, Mr. Crans sums up the different itiems as follows: Cost of high-school conrise, \$4,50; cost of college course, \$4,000; amount which the student would probably have enrared in some business occupation during the seven years spent in high school and college \$3,500; amount lost during the first four years of business experience, as compared with the money earned by one who had spent the whole seven years in business, \$2,000. Total. \$7,550. Mr. Crans continues:

"The whole world is a college, and one who wishes to obtain knowledge will find plenty of opportunities for doing so. . . . . . "For illustration, take such men as Westinghouse, Edison, Cramp, Scott, and hundreds of others that might be mentioned. I contend that the happiness which the most learned college man gets out of life does not compare with that obtained by these men from their business.

"The greatest pleasure n man can have is that which arises from the feeling that he has been a success in a creditable occuration."

"On the contrary, the greatest unhappiness comes from the knowledge that one's life has been a failure, and it seems to me that the more a man has of ordinary education, the more severely will be feel this failure."

#### A FRENCH VIEW OF THE LITERARY MOVE-MENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

"The evolution of the United States has offered, in the course of typ1, a new manifestation of its urreless activity," writes a French critic in La Krene (Paris). "While in the economic and social domains labor was receiving an ever-increasing impulse, the bookstor was taking a truly gigantic strade. The great publishing houses were flooding the market with hundred of thousands of copies of new novels." This campaign of publishers and booksellers, developed with all the American "go ahead," the writer attributes to several causes, the chief of which is described as follows:

"Ranking as the chief industrial, commercial, financial, multimillionaire and billionaire nation, it [the United States] feels the need of arrogating to itself the same intellectual supremacy. In applied sciences, it is the boldest and the most triumphant of inventors; in mechanics and machinery, the most advanced of constructors; in pedagogy, the most zealons of innovators, freeing itself from superannuated methods and giving its most careful attention to the most modern conceptions of instruction and education: . . . its self-love and its ambition aspire still higher: it wishes to attain the summits of art and literature. Only in order to reach these heights, it does not follow slow and sure roads, its nature being to advance straight to its end, reckoning, as in business, the saving of time again. From this it results that the greater part of its artistic and literary productions, at the present time, with a few exceptions, are marked by the hasty pursuit of immediate result which is, in the eyes of Europe, on the contrary, a certain mark of inferiority. When it derogates from the rule dictated by its temperament, it is no longer entirely, absolutely itself; it assimilates foreign qualities, modeling its creations after masters that are common to it and England and through England with Europe; it abdicates, to a great degree, its first originality. Its artists, poets, and prose writers are distinguished, in this case, only by a talent which bear no traces of the true American imprint. Its painters and sculptors are almost all at the present time living in Paris, a few in London or Munich; very few remain in the United States. They seek inspiration in France, England, or Germany. They belong in many respects to either the English or French school. . American art has a personal accent only when it is associated with the esthetic exigencies of industry, such as the jewelries of Tiffany, or the architectural innovations of Hunt and of Sulli-

American literature is rich in classical celebrities, continues the writer—names that testify to incontestable literary vitality and that do not pale before the most brilliant of Europe. Yet all these shining lights whose rays have extended far beyond the American boundaries have preserved only a few reflections of their popularity. These authors, for the most part, found readers for only a certain length of time and in only a limited circle. Of the dime novel, which made its appearance about the middle of the innetcenth century, the author has this to say:

"The reason why time novels attracted so many thousands of readers was in reality nothing else than the awakening of ideas of adventure, extreme daring, exploring the unknown, measuring himself with the unconquerable, which lies dormant at the bottom of every Yankee brain. The American, in face, examined closely, is, by origin and temperament, an adventurer. He has preserved under his more moder anynexance and clothing the instinct of the trapper, and Wall Street, where he gos to hun, millions, is for hun only another far West where scarcely a hundred and fifty years ago be hunted wild mimals. An adventure, he throws himself headlong into speculations; an adventurer again, he explores, like Rilson, the mysteries of physics or of chemistry; or, still an oldventurer, in company with the Rongh Riders, he rushes off to conquer Cuba and becomes President of the remblie.

"This spirit of adventure irresistibly draws the Yankee on, he can not withstand it. As in the Scandinavian mythological tales—note that he has ancestors among the first Northnen—he advances toward the heights where dwell the gods that he must conquer. Each one of his thoughts and each one of his value of a confession of his impatience for adventures, under one form or another."

The same trait dominates his reading, says the writer. American publishers did not lose sight of this when they so skilfully organized the intellectual revolution that has recently taken place. They selected the kind of novel suited to print in the newspapers and advertise in every possible way. No other subject than the historical one would have succeeded. The only book destined to please and intoxicate the masses was the one that thrilled the inmost being of the Yalkees adventurer.

There is, however, one kind of Americau literature that, having had a glorious past, enjoys to-day a brilliant present. It lays claim, among its ancestors, to such illustrious names as Benjamin Franklin, Washington Irving, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Bill Nye. "Beside these generals and colonels of 'American humor,' march close ranks of young writers who carry in their belts marshal's batons. The critic follows their works with tenderness and lavish encouragement."

In the midst of the legion, ever increasing, of authors of all sorts who are competing for the hundred editions, are seen many that are, to say the least, mediocre. To the fever of reading corresponds the fever of writing. There is not a young girl, just from school, who does not bring her novel to the publisher. With special reference to the nuch advertised popular novel of the present moment, the critic concludes:

"This bighton of the American booksore not only affects the masses, but searcies a fatal influence over literature. When publishers become quacks, the great drums that are beaten at the doors of their booths must inevitably burst, and serious works suffer in consequence. What is still more to be regretted is that this literature, offered under these conditions, as at a flower-market in which there are plants whose luxuriant folloge is the result of forced growth, becomes confrounded with another and different literature, and one of these novels is taken as an example of all. In addition, the authors being themselves in doubt as to just the extent to which they ought to make concessions to the popular taste, the general teudency is toward the lowering of the literary style and impovershing of the plot.

and the regretable resent, one that threatens a real danger, is that true literature, such as recalls Hawthurne or James in the novel, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittler, and Whitman in poerry, will disappear unperceived in this monuting tide of methocrity. Rarely, very rarely, do the poets just enumerated find emulars, and for one Edwim Markham, who equals them with 'The Man with the How,' justly ranked among the first by Max Nordau, how many empty rimers! If American publishers continue as they are doing, they can not but reflect discredit upon the reception accorded to the latest novel of Henry James, 'The Sacred Fount,' I she not reproached with being a mere styllst, a rafint of letters!

"Finally, admitting that there are people clearsighted enough to distinguish charlatanical from meritorious literature, there is a serious peril in this plethora of publications and editions which must lead to a morbid intellectual condition. It is a sizeaby perceptible that works of real value are becoming more and more soons, new Mosleys, new Poss. What will the future be? Such men as Carnegie have in vain given millions for the creation of popular libraries; of what moral and intellectual use will they be. If their shelves are mine-tenths covered only with poor plagter and the properties of t

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### SCIENCE IN AMERICA.

THE assertion of Mr. Carl Snyder in a recent number of The North American Review, that America's position in science is a distinctly inferior one, has attracted considerable atteation. We have quoted the salient parts of his article and also hard on his coworkers. And now comes The Popular Science Mentally, which amonutes cellorially that it takes "a more hopeful view of science in America" than that taken by either of these authors. Says the writer:

"Mr. Snyder, for example, commits the obvious fallacy of comparing the productivity of the United States with that of all other nations combined. We can divide the intellectual world into seven groups not very unequal in population-Germany-Austria, Great Britain and its colonies, France and Belgium, the United States, Italy, Spain and Spanish-America, Russia, and a miscellaneous group, iacluding Scandinavia, Holland, and Japan. The scientific rank of these groups is nearly that of the order in which they are given, but even greater credit should be allowed to the German, French, and English, owing to their smaller populations. The United States occupies pretty definitely the middle place, being outclassed by the three great intellectual nations, and surpassing any one of the three groups iato which the other nations have been divided. In so far as this is correct, we do approximately our average share of scientific research, about one-seventh of the work of the world.

"It is quite possible that our contemporary position is somewhat better in work actually being accomplished than in reputation. A scientific man does not usually become emineat until tea or tweaty years after his work has been accomplished, and the same would naturally hold for a nation. We are likely to think of Darwin, Pasteur, or Helmholtz, and to reproach America for not having produced their equal. But when these men were born and educated the population of the United States was comparatively small, and its intellectual position was admittedly inferior. It is only within the past twenty-five years that tracuniversities have developed in the United States, and positions have been opened that can be occupied by men carrying on scientific research. Those who first availed themselves of these opportunities are only forty or fifty years old, and while they are now doubtless doing their best work, it is not yet recognized outside the ranks of specialists. It is but now that our opportunitics for education and research begin to equal those of Germany, and twenty years must be allowed before the harvest can be gathered, and a still longer period before its quality and quantity can be established.

"A careful estimate of America's position in the scientific world must consider the different kinds of scientific work. In the applications of science we probably lend. We have had and have great inveators, and in the progress of eagineering, manufactures, agriculture, etc., where the individual is often nurse-originate, we are contributing more than our share. If further we divide the pure sciences into nise group—mathematics, automy, physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, physiology, botany, and antiropology-psychology—the United States would be doing several nations in mathematics, physics, themistry, and physiology; we are inferior in reputation, but not obviously so in performance, in soology, botany, and antiropology-psychology; we are probably doing work of greater volume and value than any other nation in astronomy and in geology.

The writer denies that oar form of government is detrimental to scientific work, in spite of the favor often shown by aristocracy in foreign countries to science, literature, and art. He says:

"The lack of a hereditary aristocracy and of a single national social center may not in the end be hurful to science. He scientific man is consulted as an expert and his advice is followed, he may be willing to forego invitations to dinner and to hepatronage of society. Members of the Cabinet and of the Congress had formerly more time to cultivate the society of men.

science than at present, and perhaps men of science could then also better spare the time. The scientific men under the Government are now more highly regarded than ever before. Some years ago they were looked upon as seekers after public patronage and viewed with a certain suspicion. Now they are treated as members of the Government, not less essential than officers of the army. In a recent debate in the Senate on the organization of a new department of commerce, no Seaator was able to say to what political party the present head of the bureau of labor belongs, but all agreed that his advice was of special importance lu framing the bill. When the Government employs skilled experts in all departments, it no longer requires the advice of an academy of sciences. We should like to see the National Academy entrusted with certain definite functions, and we should like to see scientific mea treated with even greater respect than at present, but on the whole the necessary conditions of a democracy and of an age of specialization do not seem to be unfavorable to scientific work."

#### IS FEAR MENTAL OR PHYSICAL?

THE psychological cause of fear is studied by Mr. Camille Melinand. In the Revue (Paris) he states that fear is of a complex antare, characterised by a sensation of painful emotion, of suffering, with a teadency to run away. The immediate cause seems to be physiological, because the heart beats more rapidly. The throat is constricted, and the limbs are, as it were, paralyzed. "The psychologist," says M. Mélinand, "thinks that fear is a sensition which produces these physical disturbances. It is the reverse which is true." A man whose heart does not beat hard ean not be said to be a fraid. He adds:

"The real order of things is not therefore what it is believed to be: (1) Vision of danger; (2) emotion; (3) corporal disturbances. It is really (1) vision of danger; (2) corporal disturbances; (3) emotion. . . . Therefore the true question is: What is the cause of these physical distarbances which create fear."

Following this line of argument, the writer states that the cause of fear is within us; in fact, if we are-ignorant of danger we do not fear it. Therefore fear is an idea which is always superinduced by expectation. For instance, we travel in a rail-way-car; we hear a rumbling noise behind us; we imagine that a collision will take place: we are afraid.

Cases of fear may be divided into four classes: Fear of death, fear of the aakaawa, fear of physical suffering, fear of emotions. We are afraid of joy as well as of pain; but the event which produces fear is always a shock, a physical or mental commotioa. The typical case of fear is that of the man, sentenced to death, expecting to be either beheaded or pardoned at any momeat. This demonstrates that the expectation of a shock creates fear, even if the shock is not painful. We are instinctively afraid of receiving congratulations, of facing an audience to be applauded, and the like.

The true sense of fear is the sense of hearing; we hear a suppicious noise and we are afrall. Sight has very little to do with fear, because when we see a thing we realize the exact nature of the danger. The sense of smell, however, particularly in animals, plays a large part in fear. The only thing accessary to produce fear is a shock, an intense surprise. The fact that we may be afraid after the danger is over, altho apparently contradictory, is readily explained. We simply realize the magnitude of the danger which we have escaped, and we go through the whole event in our minds, imagining what our sensations would have been. Then the shock is produced and we experience fear. To quote again.

"We find everywhere the fear of shock. Why are we afraid of death? It is obvious that it is on account of the immense shock which we think hidden behind this mysterious word-What scares us is the transition, vaguely inderstood, from life to death, the fall in tike dark, the violent shock. There is also the fear of the unknown, the fear of pain; but at the bottom there is the expectation of shock, . . . . . .

"The explanation will be readily nuderstood. On one side fear is a deep copporal trouble, an entemble of organic sensations. This is the first fact. On the other side, fear is instigated by the expectation of a shock. Now, when we expect a shock what happens? Precisely this—our whole organism prepares itself for this shock. Our whole being assumes the atttude that is the most convenient to repel it or to statist if with measured the state of the state of the state of the state of measured are most field so as to render the adaptation as perfect as possible. Hence the complex organic sensations of which fear is only a confused expression."

The author concludes by asserting that his hypothesis shows that man, like all human beings, is merely a creature of habit. Adaptation to our surroundings constitutes our normal state. "When this adaptation is perfect, when there is no rupture of equilibrium, no shock takes place. Therefore there is no fear." Translation made for TRIL LITERANY DIGEST.

#### EFFECT OF ELECTRIC WAVES ON THE BRAIN.

THAT the brain may act like the "coherer" used as a reciver in viroless telegraphy is asserted by Mr. A. F. Collina, who describes his experiments in *The Electrical World* and Engineer (February 22). Mr. Collina was first led to believe that the brain is sensitive to electric waves by the common assertion of nervous persons that they can "feel the electricity" of a distant thunder-storm. He says:

"Upon the barometric readings of an old gentleman I once knew, who foretold approaching storms with an accuracy equal to the best meteorological apparatus by means of his 'bad leg,' as he called if,' I formulated the opinion that the connection between the storms and his bodily self was real.—in fact, as real as the he and his enemy were connected by a metallic conduction.

"After observing the case just cited, I studied many similar ones, some less marked, others more serious, and finally one came nuler my notice that had a trayle ending.

"A little girl of eight years, residing in Germantown, n suburb of Philadelphia, during the month of August became apparently (rightened as the heavy disruptive discharges of an electrical storm approached, and as the terrific crashes sounded simultaneously with the flashes she was thrown into convulsions. and when a moment later the lightning struck a honse a quarter of a mile distant, the child expired. Now see: it was not the lightning that killed the child, and, in my opinion, it was not fright, but a deeper, far more subtle agency, and in this there is food for thought. The coroner did his duty in returning the verdict that her death was caused by 'shock and convulsions, due to fright.' On the surface of the post-mortem and in view of the fact that at the time nothing was known absolutely concerning the action of electric waves on brain matter, his statement was perfectly justifiable. The daily papers said the child was suffering from heart trouble, but this I ascertained was incorrect. I then formed the hypothesis that not only in this, but in every case the waves acted on the brain-cells first and the other physiological effects followed as a natural sequence; and I believed then, before I made the tests, as I do now, that the fright exhibited by the little girl was only an ontward physical expression of the change registered by the cells, and that the real cause could be logically attributed to the peculiarly strained tension of the brain matter, and that death was the secondary product of this result."

Mr. Collins's method of experimentation, which he describes in detail, consisted in measuring the electrical resistance of the brain before and during the impact of the electrical waves. The "coherers," or tubes filled with metal-blings, used in wireless telegraphy, become better conductors under the influence of the waves, owing probably to cohesion of the particles; and it was found that the brain substance seems to behave in the same way, Mr. Collins used the brains of dead animals and also of the human subject, and he experimented on a living cat. He states his conclusions as follows:

"From the foregoing results, I have tried to establish these facts () that electric waves emitted by lightning produce cohesion of the brain-cells; (2) that cohesion takes place in brain matter when in the living state as well as immediately succeeding death; (3) that cohesion of the brain is manifested physiologically through the nervous system and not by direct action; (4) that which is often defined as fear is due to the action of electric waves on the brain; (5) that the brain-cells are more violently affected than the brain-febers; (6) that this condition prevails when the brain-cells or the nervous system, or both, are in a state of disorder; and, finally, (7) that the long electrical waves propagated by the disruptive discharge of lightning may produce distinct symptoms, and which may, under certain conditions, result in death."

Commenting on Mr. Collins's result, The Electrical World and Engineer says editorially:

"It opens avenues by which the obscure subject of telepathy may be logically reached, as well as the possibilities in the horizon of electrotherapy. The only danger lies in drawing concluslons too hastily. Electric waves permeate all matter, except the best electric conductors. In permeating and traversing matter, these waves must produce some effect, however small it may be. The brain of an animal, regarded as a mass of material, is capable of being traversed to some extent by electric waves, and such waves as may traverse it must produce some effect in transit, however small the effect may be. The only question is, to what extent do the waves permeate it, and how much influence can they produce? The influence might be very considerable, and yet be of such a nature as not to become manifested, either objectively or subjectively. Or the influence produced by the electromagnetic waves passing through the substance of the brain upon that substance might be so infinitesimally small as to produce no significant effect.

After calling attention to the fact that the results may have been due to the experimenter's method of inserting metallic conductors into the brain to measure the resistance, the writer concludes as follows:

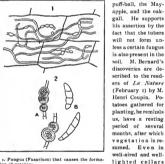
"We think that, broadly speaking, electromagnetic waves must produce some effect on the brain, and that possibly these effects may be very appreciable under certain favorable conditions; also that Mr. Collins may have observed some of these effects. Such experiments should be made with the greatest care. The more such experiments are made, and the greater care that is taken in making them, the more interesting and valuable the results will be. Meanwhile, If any persons are found to be in real danger of their lives from electric waves in thunderstorms, as Mr. Collins believes is sometimes the case, the right thing to do is to shut them up during the storms in a tightly closed metal box, with a grating ventilator, just as we shut up the receiving coherer in the neighborhood of wireless telegraphsending apparatus. We fear, however, that the demand for such thunder-storm electric shelters is not likely to be sufficient to render the business of their manufacture profitable."

Man as an Incarnation,—People of a materialistic frame of mind, to whom man is but a machine, says an ecitorial writer in The Hospital, are apt to put on one side all that can not be weighed and measured as not only inexplicable or nothinkable, but as quite beyond the range of reasonable discussion. Such people are advised to attend a meeting of the Society for Psychical Research for "a change of scene." What they will see is thus described:

"There they will find people, quite as convinced as they are of their own sanity, and quite as content as they can possibly be with the correctness of their own interpretation of things, assering the most astounding propositions, without turning a hair. To those who are so self-centred as to think that there is something cranky about all who do not see as they do, it is a wholesome awakening to had good, solid, comfortable, and respectable people believing in telepathy as a thing indisputable, and holding that man, as we see him engaged in his various more or less ignoble pursuits, in the city and elsewhere, is but the incarnation of one little bit of himself as he exists in an intangible and ethereal form. At the last meeting of the Psychical Research Society, Dr. Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., said that he did not hold that the whole of any one of us was incarnated in their terrestrial bodies; certainly not in childhood; more, but perhaps not so very much more, in adult life. What was manifest was only a definite portion of a much larger whole. What the rest was doing during the years spent here he did not know. Perhaps it was asleep; but probably, he said, it was not entirely asleep with men of genius, nor perhaps was it all completely inactive with people called mediums. Now to the modern materialist all this is absolute 'rot.' Yet Dr. Lodge is not exactly a man to poohpooh. Indeed, may not the immaterialists retort that this is a Christian country and that our very religion teaches us not to weigh and measure too exactly? Again, Roentgen, Tesla, and Marconi have of late been giving many shocks to old ideas. At any rate, this is clear, that we must not too rigidly put ontside the bounds of sanity belief in the unthinkable. It is a queer world, and which half of it is sane appears still podecided."

#### ARE POTATOES ABNORMAL GROWTHS?

HAT the potato is not a natural organ of the plant on which it grows, but is an abnormal growth or excrescence due to the action of a fungus, is asserted by M. Noel Bernard, a French botanist. According to this theory, the tuber belongs in the same class with the



s. Fungus (Fusarium) that causes the formation of potatoes.

2. Fusarium. g. Chamydospores; 3. spores.

the "eyes" develop and send ont stalks. Cultivators are careful to allow this first development to take place normally, for cultivation succeeds well only when these sprouted eyes are planted. For a period of thirty to forty days after planting the stalks grow, and put out leaves and flower-buds, while other buds in the lower part of the stalks push ont underground stems. In May the terminal buds of these stems cease to throw out sprouts. They become hypertrophied and form tubers in which the larger part of the nourishment sent to them is stored up. The aerial buds are now almost completely arrested in their growth. M. Coupin continues as follows:

where they are kept.

"We see that these two periods are characterized by two different modes of growth of the young buds. This must be attributed not to an alteration of condition in certain buds, but to a general modification of the state of the plant, of which the tuberculization of the terminal buds is the essential symptom.

"The causes of these modifications may be ascertained by a microscopic study of the roots. We shall see that in the second period these are surrounded by the filaments-the mycelium-of a fungus of the genus Fusarium. This is never absent. It also exists normally in the skin of the tubers, but not in the interior. This fusarium easily lives as a saprophyte in various culture mediums. For example, it infects dung rapidly and throughout its whole mass. It may be noted that frequently in the cuitivation of the potato dung is utilized by placing it around each seedpotato. This method, which is recommended by Parmentier, is evidently very favorable to the propagation of the mycellum.

"The roots of the potato are long and ramified and their development is very rapid; they grow in all directions away from the seed-tubercle; infection is consequently irregular. . . . regularity explains the irregularity noticed by all cultivators in the formation of the new tubers. M. Bernard desires to find out whether, by insuring an earlier and more regular infection of the roots, he would make the yield earlier and less variable. To this end he raised two lots of potatoes under the same conditions, except that to one he added the fangus in abundance, while in the other he allowed the roots to be infected only by some fijaments occurring at the surface of the tuber. In the former case he obtained a crop that was larger, earlier, and more regular. There is thus plainly a relation between the production of the tubers and the infection of the roots.

These ideas explain several facts relative to the introduction of the potato into Europe-facts that have never been fully cleared up before.

"It must be noted that the fusarium exists on the tubers but not on the seeds. Now the introduction of the potato into Europe was hy the tubers; by their means it was cultivated from the outset, and it seems that the method of cultivation by seed was not thought of until the plant was so largely grown and so highly esteemed that the production of new varieties was sought. At the outset, then, the fungus must have been introduced and acclimated at the same time as the plant. The history of the first attempt at growth from the seed is little known. Nevertheless there is in existence a document on the subject whose age gives it interest. Charles de l'Escluse, who was probably the first to cultivate the potato in Germany, at the end of the sixteenth century, and who aided in making it known by distributing tubers and seeds, reports in his 'Rariorum Plantarum Historia ' [History of Rare Plants] that 'we must rely, for the conservation of the species, on the tubers alone." The seeds that he sent to his friends spronted perfectly, but the plants produced flowers and no tubers. E. Rose, who cites this passage from L'Escluse's work, notes properly that it is of great interest. Nowadays things occur differently. Those farmers who make the potato a special object of cultivation use the seed, but generally the plants obtained during the first year have no tnbers and do not flower. A large number of the varieties that are now raised have thus originated from seed, and they, as well as the others, are found to be infected with the fusarinm. It was, then, only after the fusarium was acclimated as well as the plant that we could obtain from seed the result that we desired, and that the tuberculization appeared to be hereditary."- Transtation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Do Animais Think?-Notwithstanding the tendency of recent students to deny that the mental processes of animals are in any way comparable to man's, L. T. Spragne answers this query in the affirmative in The Outlook (January). He says:

"Romanes, whose studies in this field have been most profound and comprehensive, has found unquestionable evidence that they [animals] possess every one of the emotional faculties of man, excepting those only which refer to morals. But others have even found traces of this, and Herbert Spencer, the great philosopher of evolution, while boldly denying religious sensibilities to all tribes of men, traces the genesis of religion itself. Indeed, evolutional psychologists now assure us that mind was born of feeling—in Huxley's phraseology there was an 'evolu-tion of intellect from sense.' Where now shall theologians draw the line below which soul is not? But however all this may be, we may fairly conclude with Romanes that 'there has been no interruption of the developmental process in course of psychological history; but that the mind of man, like the mind of animals-and indeed like everything else in the domain of living nature-has been evolved. For these considerations show not only that on analogical grounds any such interruption may be held as in itself improbable, but also that there is nothing in the constitution of the human mind incompatible with the supposition of its having been slowly evolved, seeing that not only in the case of every individual life, but also during the whole history of our species, the human mind actually does undergo and has undergone the process in question,' Nor is there any loss to ethics here, as some have feared. For at the very most, the psychological distance between us and those animals which serve and obey and fear us is not great as space and time are measured by the student of cosmology, and if it teaches us anything, the new science teaches us a broader charity, a loftier justice, and a deeper friendship toward our speechless kindred."

#### RIFTS IN THE POLAR ICE-CAP OF MARS.

THE changing polar caps of the planet Mars, generally believed to consist of ice or snow which melts in the warm season, have been known almost as long as the planet has been under telescopie observation. But it was not until 1854 that dark lines were noticed in the caps during their breaking up, and the plenomenon was not generally discussed until a dozen years later. Percival Lowell has been studying these "rifts" from his observatory at Plagstaff, Aria, and he contributes an account of his results to Popular Astronomy (March). Says Mr. Lowell:

"If the rifts were fortuitous phenomena they required no particular explanation. Lack of local habitation meant that the cap rested upon practically level ground, and its melting in one spot rather thau in another might be due to local variations of climate from year to year just as we have cold winters in America coincident with warm enes in Europe or vice versa. The moment it was recognized that the spots where disintegration advanced beyend that of its neighbors were always the same, it became clear that the character of the ground lay at the bottom of the transformation. The rifts were places where the locale for some reason or other favored an early disappearance of snow. The question then arose, what would favor such a state of things, and is a matter of physics and natural history. On earth a large body of water might account for it, or a lower tract of country. But bodies of water are excluded in the case of Mars; first, by the impossibility that bodies of water of sufficient shallowness to evaporate completely in summer should be solidly frozen during the long Martian winter, and, secondly, by the more obvious fact that long and slender lines, such as the rifts showed themselves to be, can not, by virtue of their appearance, be oceans or seas. Thought turns, therefore, to solid ground for an explanation, Here it stands confronted by an equal difficulty. If a lower level were responsible for the phenomenon, this would mean, in the case of Mars, a very considerable depression, much greater than it would mean on the earth. For to produce a difference in temperature of one degree a much greater height is necessary there than here. So much follows at once from the less mass of that planet. Warmth at varying altitudes on the surface of the earth depends, other things being equal, on the density of the air due to greater or less height above sea-level. The air simply acts the part of a blanket, and the lower parts of the earth's surface being the most provided with clothes are the warmest. A cooling which a mile of ascent would bring about on earth would take nearly three miles of travel skyward to accomplish on Mars, and similarly downward, for warmth, If, then, the melting along the rifts was due to the initial depth of these depressions they must needs be immense chasms, like those which the streets of our great cities are soon to become. If so, they could hardly fail to accumulate huge glaciers during the long Arctic winter night. Instead, therefore, of being the first places to melt, they would infallibly be the last. Difference of elevation, then, viewed as an explanation, breaks down when closely scanned. I pondered over this in the past and finally gave the problem up as insoluble."

But in the spring of 1891 it was discovered that in the place of the rifts, after the snow had melted, appeared the curious double lines generally known as canals. The identification, Mr. Lowell tells us, has been made a number of times, altho it is not a simple matter, by any means, owing to the "tilt" of the planet's poles. Says the author.

The fact, once seized, tells us something more about the rift. The rift has this self-evident characteristic, that the snow melts off it before the like happens to the surrounding land. It also turns out to be a canal in embryo. It therefore has the general characteristics of the canals. New all the knowledge we have been able to glean from their behavior about the constitution of the canals is that they are vegetation phenomena. They are seasonal in their habit and develop and disappear in the manner and at the time a flora would. The moment we look at the rifts in this light, the difficulty of interpretation vanishes at once. If there were strips of vegetation in the anidst of the desert that underlies the polar cap, such vegetation would make its presence known by appearing as rifts in the snow-field. Such would be the case for the following reason. The life of plants has this in common with the life of animals, that their vital processes both generate heat. The fact was not recognized as true of plants until long after it was well known of animals. Indeed, the discovery that plants give out heat in growing is of comparatively recent detection. It is now, however, just as certainly known as that all animals, even the most cold-blooded, do. Now mark what this entails. Plants can grow in the snow. Of so much we are cognizant on earth. Once started growing in the snow they help themselves to yet further advance, for the heat evolved in growing, instead of being wasted on the surrounding air, melts the coverlid of snow about them, and gives them greater scope for action. Once launched the process goes on in geometric progression. The launching is done by the simple arrival of the preper time of year. This compels the initial step. The recurrent warmth of spring melts the frozen coverlid a little, sets free the water the vegetation needs, adds the fillip of a more genial temperature, and the plant, feeling the favorable influence, responds and is quickeaed into life. After that it looks after itself. . . .

"Reversely, the identity of rift with canal affords further ground for believing that the canals are vegetal, that they are floral phenomena; and the corroboration is of considerable cogency, since the test of the truth of a theory is even more evidenced by its capacity to explain facts arising subsequent to its enunciation than by its fitting the facts known at the time of its promulgation. It is fashioned to snit the one; it is quite independent of the other."

Wireless Telegraphy's Latest Feat.—The daily press announces that the stemship Philadelphia, of the American Line, on her latest westwart try) across the Athantic, kept in touch with the wireless-telegraph station in England for more than 200 miles of her course. Intelligible messages were exchanged for more than 1,000 miles; but at the last the signals consisted only of the letter S—the same that was need by Marconi in his transatlantic experiments. Another steamer in the wake of the Philadelphia failed to receive the signals—after that shows, as Mr. Marconi asserts, that he has succeeded in making a transmitting Instrument that will affect only the one receiver to which it is "tuned."

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A SIW form of arc-lamp invented by Dr. Hang, of Copenhages, and described in La Mairer, has holton carbons through which runs a current of water. They are thus kept cool, so that one may touch them without getting burned, while ordinary archight aerhous reseach a temperature of good. The energy waveful as host is thus much less, and the carbons are especially in the phototherapy of Dr. Pinsen.

ARTHURLI DIAGONIA.—"M. Moisan has already obtained very small diamonds," says closure, "by hearing carbon under very high pressures. Several chemists have endeavored to extend his experiments and to produce stones of commercial are. It is well known that they are employed in target quantities in drilling, and thus "property by the their chief tour, ments made by him along this line. He have described to the effect of the service of their gas, in an iron flast raised to a high temperature by the electric are. Bits the size of a pea were obtained, having the hardees and he crystalline form of a disarbond. The crystals had a gray titt that makes issuing.—"Transition sends for Tills LITHERAY DISEST.

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

#### IS THE BIBLE PRIMARILY A RELIGIOUS BOOK?

N "Divine Dual Government, A Key to Mnny Mysteries," recently published in London, the author, W. Woods Smyth, who is a fellow of the Medical Society of London, takes a very startling position from which to combat the evolutionary philosophy and the Higher Criticism. This position is that the Bible is not primarily a book of religion, but "a book of law, history, and philosophy, with a correlated religion." In this connection he quotes Charles Kingsley, who said . "My brethren, have you ever noticed that the Bible says very little about religion, and that it never speaks well of religious people?"

"Christianity," the author says, "is not a system of religion as commonly understood. It belongs as much to biological science, and to the science of law and government; and the reason why we have hitherto had no satisfactory system of theology is because the Bible has been interpreted from the standpoint of mau's naturally, but falsely, religious and pagan heart."

The author illustrates his view that the Scriptures form an unerring guide in medical and biological science by a study of the sanitary code of the Hebrews. He says

"The Mosaic code contained the most useful principles of our sanitary laws, and distinctly recognized the terrible microbe. Thus every vessel, with its contents, in the houses of the dead that was uncovered became 'unclean,' Then we have all procedures of notification and inspection, all the principles of separation and isolation, of aseption in the numerous washings and purification by water and by fire, and of antiseption in the use of perfumes and odors in the tabernacle and temple containing cinnamon and cassia, substances more powerful than eucalyptus, more effective than carbolic acid for diffused disinfection.

Again, the use of unleavened bread during the Passover is shown to be in accord with the precepts of modern medical serence. Bouchard is quoted to the effect that "the process of baking, althout has interrupted the fermentation of the dough, does not stop it altogether, and this fermentation reappears when moisture and temperature are again favorable to it; and from this are formed acetic and butyric acids, levein, tyrosin, and phenol." The author adds

"It is obvious that a complete interruption to the formation of elements like these, poisonons in their nature, must conduce to health; especially when we remember the degenerative changes which attend the prolonged use of yeast or leaven itself. Therefore we have good reason to believe that this legal enactment given by the Lord to Israel was designed, among other things, to prevent or arrest disease changes by the complete destruction of certain microbes, with the alkaloids they produce, at the critical period of the springtime of the year,'

It is, however, as a book of laws that the Bible stands preeminent, according to the author. By his theory of a divine dual government, both moral and legal, he attempts to explain, most of the problems which have vexed theology. Of the two "independent sciences," as Bluntschli calls law and ethics, Mr. Smyth writes:

"They arise nearly together, run side by side, are often in unison and harmony, and again often in opposition; and in the course of time, moral government lifts a section of mankind above all the strictures of legal government, while another section remains under its power. Hitherto the government of God has been regarded as under one system only, and has usually been expounded as a system of 'moral government.' This has had the effect of leaving many difficulties of Biblical revelation and of divine Providence, both in the course of human history and in the individual experience of every-day life, in deep mystery and without explanation."

The theory of "divine dual government" is shown to reconcile such conflicts as that between natural and revealed religion aud between leval and moral justice as exemplified in sacrifice and the Atenement. In the former discussion, an interesting passage occurs which sweepingly denies the conclusion of modern science that monotheism has evolved from polytheism. The author says:

"In the light of all the evidence accessible to our research, the honest mind can not accept any or all of the theories, he they whostly, mythological, or relating to other natural sources, as interpreting for us religious phenomena at the dawn of history. For a progressive evolution-in the natural order of eventsfrom polytheism to monotheism, we have no reliable evidence whatever-no, not in all the earth. Speculations of ancient philosophers at periods subsequent to the age of Revelation are not evidence inasmuch as the contact between the East and West is now known to have been much more intimate than was formerly supposed. Instead of progress, we have mostly retrogression, even to the passing hour, which witnesses idols, with eandles burning before them, in Auglican churches of London'

The author's conclusion of the whole matter is, that the Bible is not a distinctly religious book, because it touches upon every element in man's nature

"The whole revelation of the Lord when rightly apprehended gathers up heart and mind and soul, intellect, feeling, and emotion, into an offering made by the living fire of love, undying and unquenchable unto God.

#### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN GERMANY.

N the course of a recent debate in the Reichstag, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, attention was drawn to the spread of "Christian Science" in Berlin, and a question was addressed to the Government with regard to the possibility of combating the movement by means of state interference. This incident has led to some discussion in the press. It is stated that the Berlin branch of the Christian Scientists' Association is presided over by two German ladies, assisted by two American and one German teacher, who deliver lectures on the doctrines of the association in English and German. The Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) has devoted a leading article to this subject. It is here given in full:

"Wonderful things, wonderful in the true sense of the word, occupied the attention of the Common Council vesterday. affair relates to various mental disorders which have become epidemic. There have always been children, fools, and especially women, ready to take oath of allegiance to the supernatural power of the new prophet and to place more trust in obvious umbecility than in sound sense. It can not, therefore, cause much surprise that the humbug of the metaphysical healing art ' should find its way from the New World to Europe and gain adherents even among so skeptical a people as that of the German capital. It is without precedent that a religious body of like character should find quarters in the municipal gymnasium. This has been the case in the 'Metropole der Intelligenz,' and there followed, in consequence, yesterday, in the 'Rothen Hause, an animated discussion concerning Mrs. Eddy and her adepts of this place.

"If the walls of the Charlottenburg Castle could speak, many interesting stories would be learned of how, with the cooperation of Frederick William II., the philosopher's stone was found, the elixir of life brewed, and Cagliostro exercised his arts. There was also a society in existence in William Street, where for fifty years spirits were exercised by signal victories of prayer, and the Prussian ambassador. Count Brassier de St. Simon, never sent his reports to his Government without first consulting his spiritual medium. A few earnest men have recently taken the trouble to expose a 'Flower Medjum.' Ye gods, to-day will an impostor be disposed of, and to-morrow will his successor find crowds of followers! Not once in official and court circles did table-tipping ever receive any encouragement: 'But, I swear to you, Excellency, the table moved,' insisted a courtier, one day, in response to the skeptical smile of Alexander von Humboldt. 'But, naturally, it followed the leader.'

"Here, what with table-tippings, spirit-rappings, and flying

ham-hones, together with the fourth dimension, affairs can no longer be properly transacted; every new miracle that is discovered finds credulous souls ready to be astonished. If legal proceedings have taken place in Berlin and Potsdam over the exorcising of demons and prayers for the dead, why should faithbealing be wondered at? Hysterical women and weak-minded men are not so rare as to preclude the possibility of witnesses appearing for the healing power of the new method. In many cases faith is shown to be an efficacious, if not a lasting, means against many cvils. It is, however, immaterial whether a mad woman believes herself cured, because a physician has kneaded her body with his knees, whether an imbecile at the bidding of a prelate goes walking barefooted in wet grass, or whether a novelty-mad person swallows a nostrum, or drinks sugar-water made after a Latin recipe, or is prayed over for diphtheria. The cases where the 'method' has been without effect or of injurious effect are not related. But where recovery results there springs up a new martyr for the 'Truth.'

The history of medicine as well as charlatanry is too rich in striking proofs of the power of faith or superstition even in enlightened times, to permit the hope that the time will come when new miracle-workers will cease to have a throng of followers. This hope must remain unfounded while mysticism is anialgamated with the material nature, as formerly with the 'Königsberger ' bigots and apparently now with the 'metaphysical healing art of the American woman, Mrs. Eddy. But how comes it that the city of Borlin should seem in some sort to accredit this new impulse by conceding to it the use of her houses? How is it possible that the director of a city gymnasium should not see through this charlatanry? How can a member of a school board be so unobservant to what is going on in the world as to learn nothing of such occurrences and not to put a stop to them? It is to be regretted that the municipal administration should have tolerated these disorders for months, thus rendering yesterday's

conference necessary.

However, faith-healing is now, as far as the municipal authorities are concerned, a thing of the past. There are no more rooms in Berlin grammar-schools for the 'spiritual healing cure.' The verdiet of the common council, yesterday, is a wholesome warning for the future, one that will perhaps have a desired effect upon the municipal officers. Eddvism prevails to-day in Germany as formerly did spiritualism or the water of Lourdes. It is high time that a halt was called. The Berlin town-councillors have done their duty. But physicians, teachers, the press, and all friends of enlightenment have still more than enough to do for the spiritual welfare of rational souls."

The Christian Science Sentinel (Boston), noting with satisfaction the spread of its tenets in Germany, declares:

"We shall patiently await the outcome in Germany, well knowing that when the Emperor and his subjects shall come to understand that Christian Science is none other than the true religion of the Gospels, is based wholly on the Word of God, and is but carrying out, in an especial way, the teaching and lifework of the Founder of Christianity, opposition to its establishment in Germany, as elsewhere, will cease.

We deeply trust that the Germans who are now opposing Christian Science will give its claims a fair and sincere investigation; that they will satisfy themselves of its wonderful healing and sin-destroying works; having done this in an understanding way, Christian Scientists will be content to abide the issue."

Mr. W. D. McCrackan, the well-known Christian Science propagandist of New York, believes that the unpopularity of Christian Science in official circles in Germany has been largely due to the attempts that have been made to induce the Emperor to confound it with "faith cure," "spiritualism," and "obscurantism" of various forms. Mrs. F. T. Seal, the principal of the Berlin Christian Science Institute, takes similar ground, and in a letter, to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger insists that "the teaching of Christian Science has not the least connection with what was formerly known as faith cure ((iesundbeten),"

Regarding the present strength of Christian Science in Germany, Mr. McCrackan makes the following official statement (in the New York Commercial Advertiser) :

"The First Church of Christ Scientists (Erste Kirche Christi

There is also a Christian Science reading-room, which is announced at all the services, and a Berlin Christian Science Institute. What is true of Berlin is true of other cities of the German empire, such as Hanover, Dresden, Heidelberg, Cannstatt, etc., namely. Christian Scientists have been entirely free to worship God as they saw fit. Since Christian Science practise consists of prayer, advanced to a realization of the omnipotence of God over all evil it is of course absurd to speak of making such prayer 'illegal.' When the subject of Christian Science came up in the German Reichstag the other day a word of deep wisdom was spoken by the imperial secretary of state, when he said: 'I earnestly warn against using the power of the state against such It is certain that whoever truly understands Christian Science can not but hope to see its benefits extended to all mankind."-" Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST."

des Scientisten), in Berlin, was organized some time ago with

the customary permission of the authorities, and the notices of

services are published every week in the Berlin newspapers.

#### ATTITUDE OF WAGE-EARNERS TOWARD THE CHURCH.

PROF. WALTER A. WYCKOFF, of Princeton University. whose chronicle of his eighteen months' experience as a day-laborer among wage-earners is still fresh in the public mind, has been giving his impressions on the religious attitude of workingmen, and he finds this attitude first of all one of indifference,



WALTER A. WYCKOFF. Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

-"an indifference which shows itself. among other ways, in an almost total neglect of church services." On this point be writes (in The Churchman. New York, February 16) :

"I am told that in the East End of London less than live per cent. of the working population ever enter a church. There may be a larger proportion of churchgoers among the wage-earners in the chief American cities, yet I should judge, from my own very limited experience, that, if any, it

is but little larger. We may accept it as indisputably true that the body of wage-workers are outside the church and completely indifferent to it. In contrast with this fact is the interesting one that the Roman Church has retained its hold upon those among the workers who have come under its influence.

But indifference is only one factor in the wage-workers' feeling toward religion. To this must be added an element of class sentiment. Professor Wyckoff declares that during his life among the workers he "received no impressions stronger than those that resulted from class feeling." He continues:

"Regarded from this point of view, the church is a 'capitalistic institution." A good thing it undoubtedly is for those who can afford it, but it is maintained by the well-to-do, and together with its religious features, it provides the facilities of a social club, in the atmosphere of which most working-people would feel little at home. In its sympathies, as well as its structure, it is essentially 'capitalistic,' and ignorant, moreover, of the real life of the people and of their hopes and aims. So think multitudes of the wage-earners.

"Indifference describes the attitude in general, and there is an

added prejudice on the part of those who are becoming self-conscious as a class, and finally there is open and bitter hostility to the clurrch among the relatively few who are frankly revolutionary in their views. Nothing in the present order of things so stirs the anger of the revolutionists as the presence of the church. He lates the existing political machinery as being a means of effecting the continued political slavery of his class, and he hates the capitalistic system as one of economic slavery, under which there continues a legal exploiting of his fellows, but, most of all, he hates Christanity as an organized hyporriay for effecting the intellectual slavery of 'the materialist conception of history' and 'the expropriation of surplus value,' his fight is a fight to the death with all capitalism and all supernaturalism."

The indifference and antipathy of the workers, declares Professor Wyckoff, can be overcome only by a "ministry of reconeiliation," which shall bring home to every wage-earner a consciousness of the fact that the church is his friend and is fighting his hattle. The writer concludes:

"Individuals are influenced in all manner of ways, but a class is reached only through its interests. Lord Rosebery once ventured the prediction that 'the politics of the future are the polities of the poor," and it is a no more hazardous prophecy to add that 'the church of the future is the church of the poor.' This does not imply the necessity of a partizan position in favor of wage-earners in all political and industrial issues; it is meant to point simply to the wisdom of recognizing the economic facts of the present and of acting accordingly. Most observers of the business world will agree that the combination of capital under centralized and efficient administration is become a necessary feature of modern industry. We may regret the necessity and we may favor a high degree of governmental control of centralized enterprises, but we are ceasing to doubt its inevitability. And yet there is equal necessity for the combination and organization of labor; and when we examine their history, we find that, in the growth of these groups of organized wage-earners, from rudimentary local democracies to national bodies under representative administration, and in their relations with organized capital, there are being worked out, not theoretically but actually, some of the most vital problems of our times,

"Here, without going further, are facts enough. The church that first recognizes then, and, with intelligent understanding of the needs involved, interests itself actively in behalf of organized labor, will accomplish much in winning back the allenged wage-earners and in fulfilling its mission of reconciliation in preaching the Gospel to the poor."

The Churchman, commenting editorially on Professor Wyckoff a article, expresses belief that the antagonism of the working class is directed not so much against religion or the church as against. "a perversion of religion and of Christ's ideal of the ehrrch." It continues:

"Are churchmen of to-day, as we know them, really in sympathy with the wage-carner, with his hopes, with his aims, with his outlook on life? Of course we all say we are, but to sympathize we must know, and to sympathize we must love. Where the wage-earner finds that knowledge and that love, the response is quick and hearty, as those who have worked in our settlements, cared for that work and learned to love it, know. There are, Mr. Wyckoff tells us, and our own experience would bear out the view, relatively few who are hostile to Christianity, fewer we should say proportionately than among the academically educated. The Anarchist may hate Christianity itself. His kingdom first and last is of this world and he hates all supernaturalism. But religion, in some form, however crude, is more apt to be a reality to those for whom life is real and carnest than it is to the dilettante, whether of letters or society. A large proportion, we believe the great majority, of these wage earners are religious in their way. They are looking for a church, but have not yet discovered that it is the church. Few will elaim that they are doing all they ought or can, to aid them in their groping. Till we do that, our claim of catholicity is an irony.

#### THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

THE beginning of the twenty-fifth year of the pontificate of Pope Leo XIII. has been celebrated with pomp and ceremony in the Vatican at Rome, and has been commemorated by the members of the Roman Catholic communion in all lands. It is considered an event of no little importance, in view of the fact that the Pope is now sincety-two years old, and that only two out of the long list of liss preducessors—St. Peter (according to tradition) and Pius IX.—have occupied the papal throne for so long



THE LATEST PURTRAIT OF THE POPE

a period. "History later will decide what rank Leo XIII. shall take among the great Popes," remarks the Rome correspondent of the New York San," the Papacy has known glories as immaculate, lights as brilliant, powers as fruitful, influences as strongly pervading. It has never had a Pope of gifts so universal." The same writer continues:

"Coming at the meeting-point of two periods, at the parting of the roads of a civilization whose lights and shadows date from the Council of Trent to the Council of the Vatiena, and also at the dawn of a period whose interests he wishes to turn toward a higher life, Leo XIII, is the Universal Pope. He is the 'direct' in all domains; there lie his distinctive character, his originality, and his greatness. As a diplomat he has brought about a new situation, which begins with the death of Pius IX, when almost all states held aloof from the Holy See and the church, and which ends with Catholieism at present in a prominent place. The Car and the Lutheran Pope have representatives accredited The Car and the Lutheran Pope have representatives accredited Vatican, and if Great Britain has not yet established official relations with Rome, sympathy has taken the place of perjodice in that country, and collaboration is substituted for onen loostlifty.

"In the United States the beneficent conduct of the Holy Father in the matter of Cahenslyism, the exhibitment of flue Apostolic Delegation at Washington, the amphictyonic attitude of the Pope during the discussion of the Faribault case, his moderating cooperation in the Philippines, the personal interest that Leo XIII. takes in the glorious development of American destinies, are all facts that denote perceptible progress. In Canada, Mexico he has prepared a plan of agreement the success of which would be a guaranty for the regeneration of that country. Through his reforms and through the National Congress of Latin

[March 15, 1902

America he has caused these republics, weary of a long period of marked, the decline or decay of a sense of sin against God is sterility and decadence, to bloom once more."

The London Weekly Register (Rom, Cath.) adds :

"The Holy Father, surveying his pontificate, has a retrospect of European peace, albeit distressed by rumors of wars, and by the war of Greece with Turkey, and of Spain with the United States. Throughout he has attempted to conciliate and to consolidate, to win back those who have left the fold, to establish the administration of the church within and its relations without, toward governments and the separated churches of the East. Certainly, the Pope has 'spoken out,' as the encyclicals on the social question, on Holy Scripture, and on Anglican orders sufficiently show. And, in such points as the revival of the Benedictines, with their traditions of learning and masculine piety. or, again, in the encouragement of historical studies, or in the preservation of the distinctive rites of the Orientals, upon which their stability in communion with the Holy See seems so largely to depend, we have evidences of a large spirit of rule such as only a great mind can conceive. It may be asked whether there are any signs of the streams of tendency in Europe setting toward Rome, whether the overtures of the Holy Father have evoked any response. It may be admitted that, directly, the results have not been considerable; but indirectly, as measured by the conservative reaction, which is not yet suent, there has been a slow revolution toward some important Catholic positious both in the spheres of thought and of action. The wide recovery of faith has been a remarkable feature of the past twenty years. The old crude hostility to Revelation has died out; a spirit of inquiry, of patient expectation, of a wish to believe, has replaced it."

If the Pope lives until 1903, the San Francisco Argonaut (Rom. Cath.) points out, that year will be to him one of extraordinary interest, as it will witness a triple jubilee. He will celebrate the silver jubilec of his pontificate, having been elected Pope on February 20, 1878; the golden jubilee of his cardinalate, having been proclaimed cardinal by Pius IX, in the Consistory of December to, 1851; and the diamond jubilee of his episcopacy, his consecration by the Archbishop of Damietta having taken place on February 19, 1843. Says the Philadelphia Press :

"To-day representing if the waste of frame a human attenuation that sublimates flesh and raises him above earthly things as the embodiment solely of mind and spirit, Leo XIII. takes his place in the very fore rank of the world's 'graud old men,' one of the human marvels of an epoch of which he has been a great part.

#### DR. CUYLER ON THE CHANGING IDEALS OF THE AMERICAN PULPIT.

DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday amid the congratulations of his many friends, has been asked by The Independent to give some account of the changes that he has seen in the American pulpit. His reply shows that he is by no means pleased with some of the developments in our churches, tho his tone is far from pessimistic. He writes:

"As far as I am familiar with the methods of our ministers in these days, I think that I discover some very marked changes since the days of my youth. In the first place, the average preaching in those days was more doctrinal than at the present time. The masters in Israel evidently held, with Phillips Brooks, that 'no exhortation to a good life that does not put behind it some great truth as deep as eternity can seize and hold the conscience.' Therefore they pushed to the front such deep and mighty themes as the attributes of God, the divinity of Jesus Christ, the nature and desert of sin, the atonement, regeneration, faith, the resurrection, and indement to come, with heaven and hell as tremendous realities. Especially they emphasized the heinousness and desert of sin as the great argument for repentance and acceptance of Jesus Christ. A lapse from that style of preaching is to be deplored, for, as Gladstone truly reone of the most serious symptoms of these times,

As one result of the modern failure to emphasize the doctrinal and personal side of religion, Dr. Cuyler detects "a decline in impassioned and fervid pulpit eloquence." The ministers of today seem to "aim at producing epigrammatic essays, to discuss sociological problems, and to address the intellects of their auditors rather than to arouse their emotions," Dr. Cuyler con-

"The great Dr. Chalmers 'making the rafters roar' is as much a bygone tradition in many quarters as a faith in the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. I have often wished that the young Edward N. Kirk, who melted to tears the professors and students of Yale College during a revival there, could come back to us and tench candidates for the ministry how to preach. There was no stentoriau shouting or rhetorical exportation. But there was an intense, solemn, white-heat carnestness that grasped both head and heart, both the reason and the affection-that maile his auditors feel not only that life was worth living, but that the soul was worth saving and lesus Christ was worth serving, and heaven was worth securing, and that for all these things God would bring us into judgment."

May it not be true, asks Dr. Cuyler, that the decline in pulnit earnestness and eloquence is due to the rationalistic propaganda of to-day? On this point he says:

"It is rather a delicate subject to touch upon, but I am happy to say that in my early ministry the preachers of God's word were not hamstrung by any doubts of the divine inspiration and perfect infallibility of the Book that lay before them on their palpits. The questions, 'Have we got any Bible?' and 'If any Bible, how much?' had not been hatched. When I was in the Princeton Theological Seminary our profoundly learned Hebrew professor, Dr. J. Addison Alexander, no more disturbed us with the much-vaunted conjectural Biblical criticism than he disturbed as about Joe Smith's 'golden plates' at Nauvoo. For this fact I feel deeply thankful; and I comfort myself with the reflection that the greatest British preachers of the last dozen vears, Dr. Alexander McLaren of Manchester, Charles H. Spurgeon, Dr. Newman Hall, Canon Liddon, Dr. Dale, and Dr. losenh Parker, have suffered no more from the virulent attacks of the 'higher criticism' than I have done during my long and happy ministry."

Probably it is true that the pastor of to-day has to meet many obstacles that were not presented to his predecessors. He is surrounded, Dr. Cuyler thinks, by an atmosphere of greater materialism. The artificial arrangements of present-day society antagonize devotional meetings and special efforts to promote revivals. On Sabbath mornings "many a minister has to shovel out scores of his congregation from under the drifts (not very clean snow, either) of the mammoth Sunday newspapers!" Yet these obstacles are not insurmountable. Dr. Cuyler concludes

"Do these increasing difficulties demand a new Gospel? No; but rather a mightier faith in the one we have. Do they demand new doctrines? No; but more power in preaching the truths that have outlived nineteen centuries. Do we need a new revelation of Jesus Christ? Yes, yes, in the fuller manifestation of him in the more loving, courageous, and consecrated lives of his followers. A new baptism of the Holy Spirit? Verily, we do need it; and then our pulpits will be clothed with power, and our preachers will have tongues of fire, and every change will be a change for the better advancement and enlargement of the kingdom of our adorable Lord."

A STRANGE old custom was observed in the churchyard of Dorking, England, a few days ago, says the Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia), when, in billerly cold weather, eight boys, selected by the rector and the church wardens, assembled around the grave of a former resident noted for his eccentricities, and standing bareheaded, with their right hands on the tomb, recited the Lord's prayer, the len commandments, and the Apostles' Creed. Mr. William Glanville, who lived in the village in 1750, ordered that he should be buried in a position facing the north, "six yards underground," and that a sum of money should be set aside for the purpose of paying poor boys son each to recite the above-named prayers over his grave on the anpiversary of his funeral.

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

# ENTICING THE UNITED STATES INTO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE broadsides of editorial comment in the European newspapers on the recent Anglo-Japanese treaty have occasional reference to the United States. Thus the Paris Temps says:

"The diplomatic system which this treaty contemplates requires a balancing element. That is the entry of the United States into the alliance. If the sympathies of the official world



THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.
JOHN BULL (to the Mikado): "You climb up, I'll hold the ladder firm,"

-De Amterdammer Weebblad twer Nederland.
were alone in question, that would soon be accomplished. But the persistence and the strength of Anglophole sentiment in the masses must be reckoned with, and likewise the force of tho tradition of non-intervention to which Washington, Jefferd.

the persistence and the strength of Anglophobe sentiment in the masses must be reckoned with, and likewise the force of the tradition of non-intervention to which Washington, Jelferson, Mooree, Jackson, and Lincola attached their names—all this notwithstanding the progress of aggressive and conquering imperialism in the United States. Between an outright alliance and a benevolent, very benevolent, neutrality, there is all the difference that exists between England's old isolation policy and her treaty policy of today."

The Anglo-Japanese treaty is merely a game played by England for the purpose of entangling the United States with herself, declares the *Hamburger Nuchrichten*, but the game has not been very successful:

"If London had to reckon with the fact that the United States will hereafter repudiate British aims in East Asia, then Britain

must needs find a substitute for America and at once preclaim the news to all the world that the American loss might be made good by the Japanese gain. At first England's efforts, after her failutes in St. Petersburg and Berin, were directed out merely to a treaty with Japan, but also to make the United States a party to be rank: Russian Asiatic policy. The attainment of this end might possibly have led to aggressive action by Japan in Korea and subsequent warfare involving France or some offer Enropean Power. Thus the long-sought end of British policy, the acquisition of strength against Russia, would be attained. It may be that Berlin is well informed on this matter and as a result has successfully sought to frustrate English efforts.

English press comment lays stress upon the firm policy of the United States to refrain from entangling European alliances. The Spectator (London) regrets our isolation:

"Abroad the news of the treaty has been well received, and especially in America, whose countercal interests in Notes are as great as, if not greater than, our own. But the America untarially approves highly of our spirited lefense of the 'open door,' we notice no movement in favor of joining it and making a Triple Alliance in the Far East. That would have been an alliance indeed worth having, and worth making sacrifices to obtain."—Translations made for Tits LITERARY DIGEST.

# BRITISH COLONIAL PRESS ON THE BOER

THE loyalty of the British colonial press comment on the Boer war is very marked. Says the Colesburg Advertiser (Cape of Good Hope):

"Our dead we have buried. Our losses we have put behind us. To look back is but to mourn. Our future we must enter upon vigorously, cheerfully, and with a good will, and we shall have our share in the overcoming of difficulties and the entering upon an era of South African advancement at an early date such as has bad no equal since the Cape became a colony. Indeed we shall—those of us who are spared—see the South Africa we love thoth Dutch and English) taking its place among the greatest of Britain's great colonies, ranh'ug with Canada and Australia, a confederacy of nations, strong, prosperous, and independent.

Australian press opinion is equally emphatic. The Argus (Melbourne) represents the opinion of the island continent in its warm support of the Boer war. It said, among other things, reconfly:

"The British note was dominant in the speeches delivered at the Australian Natives' Association gathering yesterday. It was not a forced note. It came naturally out of the stirring circumstances immediately preceding the celebration-the extraordinary outburst of Anglophobia in Europe, the spirited defense of the imperial Government by Mr. Chamberlain, the defeat of pro-Boer intrigue in the House of Commons, and the patriotic demonstration by the over-sea English-speaking communities of the empire. The annual rally of the A.N.A. in Melbourne is the best opportunity in the Commonwealth for ascertaining what is the real sentiment of the native-born, and with such evidence as yesterday's proceedings before him, no dispassionate person can doubt Young Anstralia's devotion to the grand British flag. The native-born are as British in their choice of a national future as they are British in their inherited blood. So the King's representatives felt yesterday that they were the guests of loyal kinsmen."

Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at the Guildhall evoked the following from The Cape Times (Cape Town):

"Mr. Chamberlain truly said that we were fighting, not so much on the issue of the franchine and of the breach of the convention, as for the security and very existence of our empire. Mr. Chamberlain's recent speeches will tend still truther to increase the grateful oradifuence he inspires throughout the empire — a confidence which has never been surpassed, or, perhaps, equaled, in the case of any British minister who ever held office.

The Canadian press is equally outspoken along the same gen-

eral lines. The tone of the British press in the Orient is no less loyal, the Kobe Herald (Japan) saying:

"The existence of a Boer goverument in the abstract sense may be recognized—Lord Roselery in his recent speech specially advised such recognition—but it must be as a government which has been beaten in a war of its own choosing, and a government which, in so far as administrative functions are concrened, does not exist, because it has nothing to administer."

An important note of protest comes from Goldwin Smith, who thus writes in The Weekly Sun (Toronto):

"When a worthy Canadian farmer reads of homesteads burned by the hundreds, of maltreating of women, of children dying in jestilence in prison camps, of men hanged for taking part with their kinsmen who are forced to witness their hanging; when he sees the præs gleefully reporting the weekly 'bags' of men who are fighting for their independence and who, at all events, have done him no worng, he has the natural feelings of lumanity. A reaction is setting in; not on the political platform or in the press, but in the hearts of the Canadian people, a

# PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON BONAPARTE TO THE FRENCH.

THE political campaign in France has been invigorated by a manifesto from Prince Victor Napoleon, the Bonaparitis pretender, in which he deals with all the sause upon which the French people are soon to vote. The Independence Belge (Brussels) observes.

"In accordance with tradition, the Prince begins by declaring himself in favor of the principles of the Revolution. The Bonanartes have always

> laid stress upon having it admitted that

the spirit of the Rev-

olution was embod-

ied in themselves,

as if the empire,

succeeding the con-

sulate and the re-

public, were not a

shameful distortion

of the revolutionary

spirit, a sudden

backward step

which all the re

actions supported

because it brought to the nobility and

the elergy the ear-

nest and henceforth

indispensable sup-

port of militarism.

The empire ereated



PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON BONAPARTF. and through that reaction think they can control the whole nation."

The Belgian paper declares that the manifesto will not help the Bonapartes:

"The pretenders have played out their part in French politics." They went into elipse with the lamentable end of the 'affair. The republic is to-day so happily consolidated that it can trumphantly withstand all the assaults of reaction. If the pretending still doubt this, the coming elections will furnish them splendid proof of it."

"To sum it all up," says the Petite République Française (Paris), the Prince "considers the work of the founder of his dynasty final and conclusive":

"The concordat? Perfect. Do not touch it. The financial status? Irreproachable. Beware lest we lay sacrilegious hands upon it. That which Napoleon I. has done is well done. What good would it do to change it?" "There is a little of everything in it," according to the Lanterne (Paris):

"Respect for the Concordat, mutual aid societies in opposition to government pensions in old age, the freedom of the father of the family and also the freedom of the workingman, threatened, it seems, by those who want to rescue the toilers from the horrors of the sweating system. Glorious anosate!"

The revolutionary Intransiglant (Paris) is not a bit more sympathetie:

"It must be confessed that this pretender has never been prodigal in declarations. He has certainly not come out of his natural reserve without urging from some high source: from the Jews, to begin with, whose ward he notoriously is; and, in the next place, from the ministry, of which all the members, from Lanessan to Caillaux, are implicated in the plot to bring us a Cæsar."

"His program is exactly what the Government condemns," says the Gaulus (Paris). The Solvil (Paris) thinks "the Prince's manifesto is confused and shows that he is not afraid to be self-contradictory." The Matin (Paris) observes:

"It is painful to truly liberal minds to have to note that the conquests and doctrines of the Revolution are menaced by the very men whom the Revolution called into political being. It is still more painful to note that it is an advocate of personal perwish recalls the lessons of the Revolution and gives them their application." Transitations model for The LITERANY DIORSE,

#### THE TROUBLES OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

N EGOTIATIONS for the renewal of the Triple Alliauce are resulting in embarrassment, according to *The Standard* (London), which notes, concerning this famous Itale-Austro-German combination:

"No one outside the three chancelleries knows exactly what these treaties contain, nor the precise dates named therein; but if Italian writers may be credited, they will expire on May 17, 1903, in the event of a year's notice having been given by one of the contracting parties; or, in the obsence of such notice, they will continue automatically for another term of five years. Acording to these statements, which are probably correct, the day that the statements which are probably correct, the partial will still be in the hands of the committee of the Rechange or under discussion in the House itself, but will certainly not have been decided either way.

"Will Italy renew the Triple Alliance?" asked Remsen Whitehouse a few months ago in The Atlantic. Here was his answer:

"Signor Zanatdelli, the present Premier, recently stated that the weights which are to decide that's course are not yet in the scales. These words would seem to imply that the considerations which evoked the pact of \$852, and prompted its renewal in \$62, either no longer exist, or are likely to be so altered in the immediate future as to necessitate a tecasting of fundamental principles or the abandonment of the agreement. In truth, the interests of at least one of the parties concerned have undergone radical alteration. The psychology of Italian home politics, as well as existing foreign relations, reveals in a measure the pressure which will be brought to bear upon King Victor Emmanuel's ministers next year."

This "pressure" is being applied in such Italian papers as the Patria (Rome), which said recently that the Triple Alliance was doing well for Austria and Germany, but not for Italy. It could do Italy no good in the absence of agreements relating to reciprocity in trade and tariffs. In reply to this, the Germa papers urge the value of the Alliance on general principles. Says the more or less democratic FrantFuter Tatisney:

"Notwithstanding the altered state of international relations, it would be premature to speak of a dissolution of the Triple Alliance. The Alliance has value not so much for itself as for its object—the maintenance of the peace of Europe,"

To this the Pester Lleyd (Budapest) assents, and even adds

that Count von Bülow was not serious when he said the Alliance was not absolutely necessary to Germany. Here is a typical French view from the Revue des Denx Mondes:

"Italy has been long enough in the Triple Alliance to be able to estimate it from the point of view of her own advantage. This is an appraisal that we shall not make with her. It is best that she make it all by herself. But we shall be surprised if, in the calculation of profit and loss, she finds the balance to be on the profit gide." "Translations made for THE LITERANY DUEST.

### VON BÜLOW AS EMPEROR WILLIAM'S

"IT is a matter of common knowledge that the Kaiser is his own Foreign Secretary, and that Count von Billow is but his parliamentary spokesman and diplomatic representative, who exercises no more right of discretion than the private secretary of one of our own public men."

In these words an anonymous writer in *The Contemporary Review* (London) refers to the present Chancellor of the German empire. Count von Bülow is indeed much belittled in the English press Just now. Says *The Speciator* (London):

"He is acknowledged to be a facile speaker, an adroit manger, and a man who comprehends his countrymen; but as regards the most important of his duties, the control under his master of foreign affairs, there is a widespread distrust of the soundness of his judgment, which recent incidents have increased. He found Germany fenced in with the good will of all the Powers but France, which when alone is powerless to disturb her, and he has helped to produce a situation in which, as we posted out a fortnight since, Germany is nearly isolated, felicity of statement, but there is some defect of inagination la him which forbids him to see the effect of his words or acts upon foreign opinion.

"A Bismarck in slippers" Count von Bülow is termed (by another anonymous writer) in The Fortnightly Review (London),

which devotes a whole article to him and thus compares the man with his predecessors:

"General Caprivi was better than clever. Prince Hohenbelw was other than clever. The fourth chancelor is clever mercy. Count von Billow has endeavored most sedulously to frame himself upon the Bismarckian model. He has striven in an utterly changed world to revive the Iron Chancellor's methods and to echo the phrases of the man of blood and iron. This reminds one of the not unknown delinsion of young men who imagine that they can write like Shakespeare."

"His florid and facetious personality and the fluency of his light rhetoric "are mentioned by the same writer, while still another hostile and anonymous English critic speaks in *The National Review* (London) of "those brilliant, witty speeches that delight the Reichstag at Berlin."

#### FRANCE ON HER OWN DEPOPULATION.

E VERY possible point of view is represented in the disconsistent of the depopulation or at least the stationary population of France. Great weight is attached to this utterance of the Economitte Français (Paris), over the signature of its editor, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu:

"The depopulation problem grows more and more pressing in France. In direct opposition to the fapts and to the theory nutered by Malthus in the last years of the eighteenth century and which he applied particularly to France, there is amongst ourselves to-day, in view of the absolute stagnation of the population for the past quarter of a century, and especially for the past ten years, great alarm leat it decline absolutely. . . The first ten praces and of the constant decrease in this rate. These things necessary is to ascertain the cause of the low birth-rate in France and of the constant decrease in this rate. These things are not due to poverty, to privation, one, beyond question to physiological reasons. They are the result of a simple psychological condition. The desire to limit the size of the family is the determining condition. This desire is itself connected with a standard of life: it depends, for one reason, upon the instinct



PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

ADJUTANT: "What pair will you choose, Highness?"

PRINCE HENRY: "Oh, I shan't require the mailed fist this trip,"

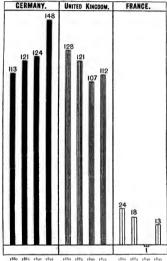
—De Amsterdammer: Weekblad voor Nederland.



THE AMERICAN HONEYSUCKLE AND THE HOHENZOLLERN BEE, COLUMBIA (singing): "I am the Honeysuckle!" PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA: "I am the Bee!"

Punch (London.)-

of well-being, and, for another, upon ambition to do well for one's children. All democratic peoples attain gradually to its state of mind. There is the wish to lift the family in the socialiscale, and it is supposed, often errouecusly, that this lift is facilitated by the fewness of children. We have not now time to analyze at length and to prove a theory which we, neverthered deem well established, the theory that the democratic family ideal is responsible for the restriction in the size of family duel is responsible for the restriction in the size of tamily Most peoples of Western Europe (save Germany alone for exceptional and probably temporary reasons) and the United States



1880-1899, shown in four periods of five years each.

- The Contemporary Review (London).

of America and the Australian colonies, are gradually approaching our condition. Only they follow us at a considerable distance."

The measures which it is incumbent upon France to adopt are

The measures which it is incumbent upon France to adopt are thus set forth by M. Leroy-Beaulieu:

"There are two sets of measures which the state has ample right to take and which will certainly have a profound influence. It controls exemptions from military service and is a competent judge of substitutes for such service. Again, it may attack certain conditions, in one way opposed to morality or to the principle of equality, to the acceptance of recruits for the public departments and to the departments of the comporations to which it has granted concessions. By resorting firmly and permanently to these measures, appreciable results could certainly be obtained, the eight children, a thing that will always be unusual, but to impress upon the public mind the rule that a normal family comprises three children at least.

French population is only slightly increased by immigration, according to a writer in the *Journal Officiel*; and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"It should be added that the various measures suggested would, in addition to their direct effect, show that the state appreciates the importance of the depopulation of the land and that it means to deal with the matter. Such measures would contribute to a rehabilitation of the family. Almost our entire literature is given up to description or defense of elegant libertinism, one would suppose no other subject was worthy of notice... The moral evil of which depopulation is one of the symptoms is thus accouract."

Opposition to measures of interference is manifested in many quarters. The Temps (Paris) says the effort to save France from ruin by depopulation may cause her ruin by methods of repopulation.—Translations made for The Literary Diess.

# AMERICAN VULGARITY AND THE

THE attempts of wealthy Americaus to buy their way into the coronation ceremoaies have been censured by the Manchester Guardian and other English papers. The Times (London) printed this:

"If it were known in England how certain Americans are using the coronation as a means of advertising themselves, such an order [forbidding the presence of unofficial foreign persons] would certainly be issued. Sensational papers here have been full of accounts of what Mrs. This and Mrs. That are to wear at the coronation. The New York Journal gravely asserted on Monday that the reason why the Kohi-inoor was to be set in Queen Alexandra's crown was because the Queen was afraid that the jewels to be worn by a certain wealthy American woman at the ceremony would outshine her own. The American in question was said to have ordered a coronet for the occasion similar to the Engineers lossphine's, to coxt Zayo, ooo."

This moves The St James's Gazette (London) to say :

"This worthy American dame is somewhat 'previous' if it be true she has a faready ordered a coronet to wear at King Edward's coronation' similar to the Empress Josephine's, to cost £350, oso. 'Such stern republican simplicity would be quite out of place at a gorgeous survival of feudal splendor like the coronation. It is clear, therefore that, so far as the actual service in the Abbey is concerned, the ceremony must be a strictly family party, to which even our own good cousins from over the water can not be admitted. We would rather welcome them than any hope they will show us their Josephine commerciate all the vest of it at other social gatherings aext summer; but the very limited space in our ancient shirtness at Westmisner must be kept for subjects of King Edward even if they should be unable to put a quarter of a million sterling on their heads."

Other English press notices of American "push" at the coronation are not so kindly. Thus Truth (London) says:

"The King, I am glad to note, has decided that Americans are not to be admitted to the coronation, even the they may come arrayed in gorgeous vestments and ropes of pearls and diamonds. The space in Westminster Abbey is limited. The pageant will be paid for by the British taxpayer, and until every taxpayer who may wish to view the ceremony finds a seat, there must be no admittance for the representatives—male or female of foreign shoddydom. There is the more reason for insisting a right to be present are offering to sell their tickets in New York to the highest bidder."

ADMIAL DEWIY AND PRINCE HEAVE, "German newspapers give promiinence to Prince Heavy's detail that he had written a letter of applong to Almial Hewey for his behavior in Oriental waters. "Pressuing prince," Other German wavepapers express annoyance at the "absurd story" that any such letter was sent. The Khens-Briddhick Jerlang says the legish to make trouble."

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### SOME ESSAYS ON AUTHORSHIP.

PEN AND INK. By Brander Matthews. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Cloth, 5 x 7% in., 277 pp. Price, \$1.25, net. Charles Scribner's

N most cases the love of a bibliophile for first editions is purely artificial, and, since these books are prized chiefly for their defects, wholly illogical. But in beholding this third edition of Professor Matthews's essays upon subjects related to authorship, it is as a reasoning being and not as a bibliomaniae that the reader is moved to desire a

BRANDER MATTHEWS.

copy of the first collection. The earher essays are by far the best. The little paper, " A Note on the Essay, which has been added to justify the publisher's claim of an enlarged edition, is particularly inconsequential.

The essays are divided by their nature, tho not by their author, into two classes; those which are technical to the literary craft, and those which are lightly discoursive of authors, literary euriosities, etc. The first sort are what a writer himself should make a book of; the second, what his iiterary executors should publish in response to public demand, and then only to anticipate collections even more haphazard which may be made by the book pirates. It is true that the latter class of

essays form most delectable magazine provender, chiefly because of able selection of quotations and personalia; yet such matter does not stand reprinting. When, in an essay such as "Two Latter-Day Lyrists," Brander Matthews has introduced us to the charming poets, Frederick Locker and Austin Dobson, it surely is a greater compliment to the professor that we hold converse direct with Locker and Dobson thereafter than it is to ask him to repeat his introduction.

The essays of Professor Matthews which, for their intrinsic merit, deserve preservation in book form are: "The Etbics of Plagiarism,"
"The True Theory of the Preface," "The Philosophy of the Short Story," and "The Whole Duty of Critics." No one beginning the career of authorship can fail to profit by the metes and bounds which are established in the first for the safety of the assimilative writer : the shrewd hints of the second as to the best way in which to steer the powerful yet easily prompted critic; the essential difference shown in the third between the sketch and the short story (upon the discovery of which difference Professor Matthews rightly plumes himself); and the Twelve Good Rules for Reviewers laid down in the last, which are, by the way, those according to which the present criticism has been constructed.

#### THE APOTHEOSIS OF GOODNESS.

THE METHODS OF LADY WALDERHUNST. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Cloth, 5 x 7% in., 324 pp. Price, \$1.40. F. A. Stokes & Co.

T will not be for its plot that "The Methods of Lady Walderhurst" will find many admirers. The plot is an old one, and one that Mrs. Burnett has used before : the person raised unexpectedly to

rank and fortune, who is plotted against by those who wish that fortune for themselves. For this end Mrs. Burnett has introduced into her story a villainous heir to the title of Marquis of Walderhurst, his Anglo-Indian wife, and her devoted the murderous Ayah, a spectral person who flits through the story on dark nights, elad in white, and in whom the reader finds it rather difficult to believe. When Emily Fox-Seton, beroine of "The Making of a Marchioness," finally becomes Lady Walderhurst, there arrives from India Lord Walderhurst's rascally cousin, Captain Osborn. His wife manages to ingratiate herself in the graces of Lady Walderburst, whose husband is called away to India on an important mission. Soon after his departure, Emily dis-



MRS. FRANCES H. BURNETT.

covers that there is to be an heir to the title. The Osborns, whom she confides In, are furious, and, with the Ayah's ald, make various attempts on her life. She is saved partly through the devotion of her maid and partly through the repentance of Hester Osborn. There is nothing especially new in all this, but it is told with Mrs. Burnett's usual charm, What raises the story to a high level is what might be called the subpiot, which in fact is the real motif of the story; Emily Walderhurst's heroic devotion to the commonplace man she married. It made littie difference by what artificial means she was made to show this devotion, or through what triais Emily went. The self-sacrifice, the devotion, is what rings true. Mrs. Burnett has a way of making one sympathize with her book-people; many will find Emily Walderhurst the best piece of character drawing she has yet accomplished. She is the apotheosis of the commonplace and homely virtues, simple goodness, large sanity, gratitude, raised to so high a point that we have a heroine of a great stamp in this woman of the "Mid-Victorian Era." To make a heroine simply good, to admit that she is stupid and yet to invest her with a charm dependent on her very goodness and stupidity, is an unusual piece of work. Emily Walderhurst stands ont among the subtleminded heroines of the present day with their tortuous characters. She stands out also among her companions in the book. Lord Walderhurst, Lady Maria, Dr. Warren, Jane Cupp and her mother, and Hester Osborn, are all good pieces of character drawing. They correspond to a certain class of actors on the stage who do character work, who win our approval and applause, but whose art is of the obvious sort that does not permit itself to be forgotten. Alee Osborn and the Ayah, however, have strayed from the world of melodrams. In the chapter before the last Mrs. Burnett attains her highest point.

It was a dangerous chapter to write, with every opportunity for slopping over. So simple and true is the tone that one regrets all the more the last chapter where the loose ends are all caught up and tied together with a flourish.

#### A WORK OF NOBLE SPIRIT.

CULTURE AND RESTRAINT. By Hugh Black. Cloth, 5% x8% in., 350 pp. Price, \$1.50 net. Pleming H. Revell Company, New York.

'HIS volume is a discussion of the deeper problems of life by the Scotch clergyman, Dr. Black, the author of "Friendship." as its title indicates, a consideration of the two great ethical ideals, that of culture and that of self-sacrifice, the spirit of Hellenism

and the spirit of Hebraism. In the words of the author, "This book is an attempt to do justice to both, to find a great reconciling thought which may combine both."

As a contribution to the philosophy of ethics the work can not be regarded as important. Dr. Black's reconciling thought is that the two ideals are really two sides of the same shield; that self-restraint is the seeking of a higher self-development, and that the ideal of seif-culture is really an ideal of service. This is true enough and worth saying, yet hardly sufficient matter for a volume of three hundred and fifty pages. The anthor is not content with proving that it is true; he feels the need of showing that it is orthodox. He

wishes to demonstrate that this truth



HUGH BLACK

was known from the first days of Christianity, and constituted in fact the very essence of the system. He may find little difficulty in convincing bis modern readers, but we are not so certain that he would have found no difficulty with the early Christians. They would have been apt to maintain, we believe, that the ideal of culture is an ideal of service only in so far as it helps other men to culture; and that the object of life is neither any man's culture nor all men's, but the casting out of sin and the death of self.

The strength of this book, however, is not in the keenness of its logic, but in its moral tone. It is the work of a noble spirit, animated by a deep and sincere devotion to what is best; there is much in it that is beautiful, and it manifests on every page a love of the great books. It is unusual to find so much real and broad devotion to culture in combination with such earnest Christian piety; and we have no doubt that this book will be of assistance to many who are still in need of conviction upon the question at issue.

#### LEGENDS OF AN ABORIGINAL PEOPLE.

ZUNI FOLK TALES. By Frank Hamilton Cushing. Cloth, 61/2 x 95/1, 474 DD Illustrated. Price, \$1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THETHER or not scientific men are glad when a writer seems to interpret some manifestation of an aboriginal nation's spirit, at least the public ought to be glad-provided the spirit is of in-It is possible that an anthropologist might take exception to Mr. Frank Cushing's translations of the folk-tales told to him by priests when he was living among the Zuni Indians. Mr. Cushing's accounts of the Zunis have had already to run the gantlet of scientific criticism and have not come forth altogether unscathed. It is a curious fact, however, that one of these criticisms is to the effect that Mr. Cushing's literary style is too elegant to represent accurately the life among the Indians. This is very likely; but, on the other hand, it is not always that your Indian narrator conveys the real spirit of his people's stories.



FRANK B. CUSHING

the legends of the tribe are handed down as traditions from one generation of yarn-spinners to another, just as there are bad and good story-tellers in civilized life; and to set down with stenographic accuracy the words which fall from the lips of some particular old Indian squaw or priest is not necessarily to give to the world the best rendering of a legend. If Mr. Cushing has sufficient knowledge of the Zum character to eke out one story with another without drawing on the white man's mode of thought. then he does better service than the man who merely transcribes a tale as he hears it.

Whether Mr. Cushing has interpreted accurately the spirit of the Zuni story-teller but one or two white men who are also writers are

competent to judge. It may be that he has ennobled the loftier thoughts of the Zuni and eliminated the grosser ones. Whether he has or not is of interest mainly to ethnologists. To the general public the question is, Are these Indian legends interesting apart from their value as curios, and has Mr. Cushing presented them in an interesting manner? Both these questions may be answered in the affirmative, Mr. Cushing has made his Indian stories about as attractive as Mr. Jeremiah Curtin has made the old tales of Ireland and of Russia, or as Mr. Henry M. Stanley has made his folk-tales of Africa; and every one knows that the American Indian's Imagination is vivid and picturesque. The first of Mr. Cushing's tales-the fate of whose hero is not dissimilar to that of Orpheus—has that rare quality that we are accustomed to associate with Hans Christian Andersen's stories. There is an exalted beauty also about the second story, of the youth who loved an Eagle maiden, went astray in a passion for Death, and just failed to win the forgive-ness of his wife, who destroyed him. In the other stories there is much beauty, some brutality, and much that does not give the reader a lofty opinion of the red man's honesty. But it is interesting to note that the nemesis theme is the basis of most of the tales.

#### BUILDING A NEW FAITH.

THROUGH SCIENCE TO FACIN. By Newman Smeth. Cloth, 5% x 85 ln., 282 pp. Price, \$1 50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

WORTHY task yet awaiting completion for the Christian philosother is to seize the materials of the evolutionary specialist and build from them the fundamentals of faith. Such a faith, that shall coincide with, and not contra-

dict, the new order of intellectual life that has arisen in the world, is certainly demanded by the hearthunger of our modern civilization. And it is this kind of faith toward which this book leads.

It is not Dr. Smyth's first contribution toward the final harmony of faith with science. This partieular work recalls his "Old Faiths in New Light," covering indeed, by a very different process, some of the ground traversed in that earlier work.

The substance of this book constitutes the Lowell lectures delivered in Boston in 1900-1901. are an attempt to set forth the matelligent, moral, esthetie, and spiritual aspect and bearing of the evolu-



tionary hology. The argument is massive and finely knit together, It begins with the modern view of the genetic unity of the cosmos, and deals with evulution as a progressive self-revelation to man, that iucreases with the increase of the percipient creation. The leading proposition that evolution is a directed and rational process is worked out without much reference to the question of the point of its beginning. Where we come upon it, and along the midway path, where we can observe it, it shows an idea "It is like a process of thought." This

intelligent direction of the evolutionary process the author traces through the coordination of the functions and uses of the cell, in a chapter that might stand as a germ for a complete cytology. He shows that before there was any selection there was and must have been direction. In the constitutive structure of the cell lies the complete account of what it does and becomes. The principle of the division of labor in natural processes begins in cytological processes. That these directive aspects of evolution are intelligent is seen in their ordered character from the lowest physical elements up to the highest rational products of man. Orderliness is in fact co-orderliness, in which all life fits together for mutual service. Evolution exhibits increasing vital values, its intelligent direction being further assured by its limits, such as the fixed properties of cells, and the mutual relations of service that one organism is bound to render to another. This increase of vital values is the chief proof that evolution is also moral. The Infusoria are near to the zero point of moral possibility as being capable only to a minimum degree of self-response to stimuli. Chemical reaction is below this zero. But the course of evolution has been a steady increase of sensitiveness, and therefore of pleasure and happiness. The utilitarian theory of beauty in nature is inadequate, the final account being that the beautiful is part of nature's intelligent constitution. course of evolution has always been with man in view. With him physical evolution comes to a halt, and, having exhausted itself on that plane, begins a new course on a higher. The fersow, individual man. lifts up into himself ail the lower universe, while he transcends it. While evolution up to this point has held the individual contributory to the species, with man this intent is reversed. Life now has all at stake in the perfecting of the individual; in the "continuance of the person This conclusion furnishes some basis for a belief in personal immortality, where evolution, that always tends to complete itself, shail accomplish the individual destiny in higher environment.

A convenient index and copious foot-notes add to the value of the work for those who might wish to follow out the author's biological hints for themselves

#### A KNIGHT OF THE ROAD.

AT LARGE. By E. W. Hornung Cloth, 7 \$ 5% in., 368 pp. Price. \$1.30. Charles Scribber's Sons. New York.

OTHING commends an unread book more than a favorable regard for the author. Mr. Hornung has invented one " Raffles, a delightful burglar to whom England and America have thrown open their doors. He was so entertaining in "The Amateur Cracksman" that, altho he seemed to have met his finish in that chronicle, he had to be revived for more deeds of astute larceny.

In this latest novel, "At Large," Mr. Hornung takes a breezer type of robber, the footpad. "Sandown," the Australian bushranger, is a worthy successor to Dick Tur-

pin, and to that "perfect gentleman," of the King's Highway, Claude Duval. A young Englishman who had gone to Australia to "make his pile" so that he may wed the girl at home that he loves, meets Sundown, who robs him of all that he has in the world. The despair of the poor lad makes his despoiler do one of those bookish acts of generusity which beseem the truly dashing types of his class-he returns the money to his victim.

This is all of Australia and bushranging there is, for in the next chapter, four years later, Dick Edmonstone sails back to " Merry England" with enough to get married on. Then the trouble begins. Of course, in a detective story, the



kindly critic must not dull the keen edge of a reader's enjoyment by revealing the plot. But the very title insinuates that "Sundown" has a leading rôle. He is very much " At Large " in England, and the debt of gratitude Dick owes him for sparing money which was the nest-egg of his fortune is repaid in a singular way.

There is plenty of excitement, and poetic justice in the end. Sundown is like Longfellow's little girl in that he is "very bad," on his professional side, and pretty good when the human strain in him is moved to action. He is not up, however, to the fascinating Raffles.

It is a good book of its kind-the kind being that which you take as on do your luncheon, not looking for much and not exacting the chef's nublest efforts

MEMORIAL to the late Sir Walter Besant has now been definitely decided upon, and will take the form of a medallion-crypt, designed by George J. Frampton, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The plan to creet a memorical bust of the author of "Lorius Boone" in Exeter Cathedral has also been successful, and will be carried into effect in the near future.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Melomaniacs," — James Huneker (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$6 50.) "The Valley of Decision."-Edith (Charles Scribner's Sons, a volumes, \$2.)

"Coura Complet de Langue Française,"—Maxime "The Story of Eden."-Doil Wyllarde. tJohn Lane, \$1.50.)

"Wallannah "--Will Lofton Hargrave (B. P. Johnson Publishing Company.) "The Sea Children."-Walter Russell. (R. H. Russell.)

"The New World and the New Thought."-James T. Bixby. (Thomas Whittaker, \$1.) "Anticipations." - H. G. Wells, (Harper &

Brothers \$1 80.) Brothera is 80.)
"Final Report of the Industrial Commission."
(Government Printing Office.
"A Political Primer of New York." Adele M. Fleide. (The League for Political Education,

"Castles in Spain,"-Winifred Sackville-Stoner (The Abbey Press, \$1)

"Riblical Cyclopedia."—John Eadie, D.D., LL.D.

[1] B. Lippincott Company, \$3,75-1

"Patricia of the Hills." - Charles K. Burrow.
(is. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.50.)
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(Jennings & Pye, \$1.50.) "The American Farmer." - A M. Simons (Charles H. Keer & Co., \$2.50.)

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Robert E. Thempson. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., \$1.)
"The Slient Honcer."—Lucy Cleaver McElroy.
(T. Y. Crowell & Co., \$1.50.)

"The Basis of Social Relations"- Daniel G. Brinton. (G. P. Putnam's Sona.) "Verba Crucis"-Rev. T. Calvin McClelland. F Y. Crowell & Co., \$0.30.)

"Irrigation in the United States."—Frederick H. iewell. (T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.1 "The Art of Life."—R. De Maulde La Clavière, tanslated by George H. Ely. (G. P. Punnam's Fanslated h

Sons, \$1.75.)
"Lepidus the Centurion"—Edwin L. Arnold,
(T. Y. Crowell & Company, \$1.50.)
"The Mastery of the Pacific."—Archibaid R.
Colquhoun. (The Macmillan Company, \$4.2) "The Medici and the Italian Renaissance."-Oliphani Smeaton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.25.)

CURRENT POETRY.

#### Aubrey de Vere.

### By EDMUND GOSSE

(Born, January 10, 1814; Died, January 20, 1922.) In the far romantic morning where the giant bards together

Ringed with dew and light and music, struck their lyres in golden weather. Came a child and stood beside them, gazed ador-

ing in their eyes. Hushed his little heart in worship of a tace so bland and wise.

They are gone, those gods and giants, caught Elliab-like to glory.

And their triumphs and their surrows are a part of England's story ;

Years and years ago they vanished; but the child, who loved them well

Still has wandered among mortals with a tale of them to tell



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Illustrations: Lot on corner 146th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, worth in 1881, \$1,500, sold in spring of 1901 for \$70,000 to Henry Lewis Morris. His grandfather sold it for \$155 in 1851. Lot on 80th Street, opposite Central Park, sold in 1850 for \$500, in 1901 brought a price that showed Increase of \$500 every to days from 1850 to 1901. (Authority, Real Estate Editor New York Sun.)



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#### ood. Harmon

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Theirs were voices heard like harps above the congregated thunder: His, a trembling hymn to beauty, or a breath of

whispered wonder; When the world's tongue spoke his vanished; but

below the turmoit rolled Frayments of romantic ranture, echoes of the age of gold.

Others stun the years to homage with their novelty and splendor;

He was shy and backward-gasing, but his noiseless soul was tender.

When he sang, the birds sang louder, for his accents, tow and ctear, Never bushed a morning cushat, never scared a

sunning deer. Now the tast of all who communed with the mighty men has perished;

He is part of that eternity he prophesied and charished .

Now the child, the whisperer passes; now extremity of age Shuts the pure memorial valume, turns the long

and stainless page. Where some westward-hurrying river to the bright Atlantic dashes,

In some faint enchanted Celtic woodland lay this poet's ashes,

That the sonls of those old masters whom the class of song hold dear May return to hover nightly o'er the grave of

-In Fortnightly Review.

#### Good Night-Good Day.

their De Vere.

By MARRION WILCOX.

Good Night hath filled her cup with white Star-sparkling wine O'erbrimmed our valley with moonlight-Your cup and mine.

It is the dreamful wine of sleep : Drink of it, my Delight, drink deep. Good-night!

Now fade Night (ancies, white and gray, In sunlit blue. All that Night gave Day takes away-

Takes me from you Too far from us the morning sky : "Good Day" you scarce will say; as L "Good Day !"

-In Pebruary Scribner's Magazine.

#### The Secret

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN. Spftly the little wind goes by,

A whisper, -nothing more; Some message from the arure sky Brought down to earth's green door.

Fragrant and fresh the wonder-word, But what it means, who knows? Only the butterfly, the bird,

The leaf, the grass, and rose. Theirs the divine felicity,-The gist of wisdom rare,

The metody, the mystery. The secret of the air. -In February Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

DATTER hoofig. "Thoughts nor healt divines."

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#### PERSONALS

Three Prize Stories,-The Sunday magazine supplement of the New York Times prints each week a series of apecdotes by or about wellknown men, under the caption "The Man in the Street." The authors of the three best stories are awarded a prize. The following three stories were chosen from a recent issue of that paper :

s. Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appel-late Division of the Supreme Court is a man of rare good humor, and yet withal a judge who can call an offending lawyer to account in a manner that he is not likely to forget. The presiding justice met his match, however, in a vonng lawyer who appeared befere his angust bench last week

It was a simple cause that the young lawyer pleaded, but his heart was in it and he believed that he was entitled to a reversal of the verdict that had been rendered against him. He was armed with all the authorities, and he quoted from them copiously. The honorable justice yawned as he presented his case in this elemental fashlon

"Pardon me," interrupted Justice Van Brunt after a time, "but I would suggest that you get down to the merits of your case."

"Presently, your Honor, presently," responded the young lawyer, with furensic elequence, yet he centinued with renewed carpestness to expound the law as he saw it.

"Let me anggest to yeu," said Justice Van Brant, interrupting again, "that you get down to the merits of your case and take it for granted that the court is familiar with the elementary principles of law."

"No, your Honor, no," declared the young lawyer, with absolute sincerity, "That was the mistake that I made when I argued this case in the lower court."

s. "Speaking of boastfulness born of pride in home," saya Hamilton W. Mabie, "I was once in smoking compartment with a man from New York, another from Chicago, and another from New Jersay. The New Yorker was boasting of the Empire State Express, which he said went so fast that the telegraph poles slipped past seemingly as close together as the teeth in a fine comb.

"'That's nothing,' said the man from Chicago. 'There is a train from my city to Milwaukee, Nothing like it. I started to cross a bridge on the road and heard the train coming. Having great presence of mind, I made a leap in the air and the train was gone when I came down,"

"'That's a fast train,' said the New Jersey citizen. 'The Jersey Central flier is equally fast, but makes better time, because it starts fast. My wife was on the platform to bid me gond-by in lersey City. I opened the window te kiss her, and by the good name of the land of mosquitoes I kissed a strange woman standing on the platform at Mawark

2 J. Pierpont Murgan is the here of an anecdote repeated at a recent meeting in the headquarters of the Steel Trust, and if not apocryphal. illustrates a bent of humor hitherto unapapected in the banker.

While in London he visited the Bank of Reg. land with a large currency note for which he wished to obtain gold. The feller caamined the nete and handed it back,

"You have not indersed it," said be, glad of an apportunity to occupy an attitude.

"In this not payable on demand?" asked Mr Mergan, simulating surprise,

"Yes, if indorsed "-haughtily. The magnate frowned, "I am very careful whose notes I indorse," said he, with mock severity.

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dorsed the note.

gasped the clerk gozing at the visitor as upon a blesphemer

"If you are solvent, why do you want my name on your paper?"

The glare of suspicion which accompanied the words was too much for the clerk; he stared apeechlessly

"Very well," continued the magnate with vigor. "We will let it go to protest."

The petrified clerk looked alarmed about it, but could offer nothing in reply except a mumbled and ridiculous assurance that the back was not in distress. Then Mr. Morgan smiled and in-

#### MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Surprising .- PIRST SPECTATON: "Pootball is a game of surprises and contradictions SECOND INITO: "Yes, indeed. Why, for in-

stance, do they call the sents stands?"-Harvard

Crush .- There was a crosh at the wedding, I suppose?"

"Crush? Why, the ushers had to form a flying wedge in order to get the bridal party up to the altar!"-Life.

Willing to Try .- VISITOR: "Do you paint better before or after a futl meal?"

SPLASHER : "I really can't answer that question, my dear fellow. But we might try the experi-ment if you are flush."-Chicago News.

ndson of a Trust. - "Why so sad, Willie? Didn't you get nearly \$100,000 worth of

Christmas presents? But, mama, I was thinking of that poor little boy next door. He got only \$10,000 worth,"-1.ife.

His Style ... SHOPMAN: "What style of hat do yon wish, air? CHOLLY: "Ah! I am not particular about the

style; something to suit my head, don't ye know SHOPMAN: "Step this way and look at our soft falts "- Til. Hills

Good Newst-Stage Manager: "Mr. Henry. you will take the part of Alonzo."

MR. HEAVY: "I have never seen this play. The you think I can please the audience in that part !" STAGE MANAGER: "Immensely. You die in the first act."- Tit-Bits.

Everything Goes,-"I should like," said the man, "to get a position as proofreader." "Sorry," said the publisher, "but we've laid off all our proofreaders; don't need 'em."

"You don't ?" "No. We're publishing nothing but dialect atories now."-- Philadelphia Press.

In A. D. 1909 .- CLERK: "Sir, your wife has just had her aeroplane run away with her, but it was caught by a flying-machine policeman before any damage was done." OLD GOTROCKS: "Confound that aeroplane

liveryman! He swore that was an aeroplane that any lady could drive ! " - Puch.

His Telegram -CLERK (referring to tele-

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# gram): "Is this correct, sir? 'Twins arrived.

FATHER (for the first time); "Yes, what more

[Hideous truth flashes on him after talegram has been despatched to relatives. | Moushing

What to Expect,-The woman candidate was

"And now, John," site said, "give me all the small change you have." "What for?" asked her husband, as he snonged

the behaling force Oh, I can buy some of the nicest votes you ever heard of to-day for \$1.05." - Chitace Artes.

The Likely Combination.-Young Roomey

"Do yez t'ink two kin live as chapely as wan? OLD CASSIDY : "Phwat's th' idea?" YOUNG ROOMEY: "Or was t'inker av getting

married " OLD CASSIDS : "And phwat's 'two' got t' do wid it, se fule? Ye shud figger on eight or tin, me bre!"-Pw.b

#### Coming Events.

March 17.-President Roosevelt will visit the Charleston Exposition. April 2-1.-The American Grand Handicap at Kansas City, Mo.

April 12.- Convention of the American Saddle-Horse Breeders' Association in Louisville.

April 29.—The National Air-brake Operators and Manufacturera Association will hold a convention in Pittaburg. May 1.—General Federation of Women's clubs at Los Angeles, Cal.

May 1-7 - The American Motor League will hold a convention in Chicago,

May 17.-King Alfonso of Spain will be crowned.

### Current Events.

#### Foreign. SOUTH AMERICA.

March 3.—The rebel steamer Rollingr bombards the Veuezuelau seaport Guayra, in order to protect the landing of insurgents; fighting is reported in the State of Caraboias.

March 4.-Troops have been sent to defend the city of Bogota, Colombia, which is threat-aned by the rebels. SOUTH AVAILA

March 5.-Lord Kitchener sends fuller details of the recont disaster to the British convoy near Klersdorp, where 635 officers and men were killed, wounded or captured by the Boets. OTHER POREIGN NEWS.

March 3.- The British Government decides not to adopt preferential sugar duties in favor of the colonies until the new agreement is aigned by the governments concerned.

March 4.- The rebellion in the province of Kwang-Se. China, has assumed alarming proportions.

The State Department gives an explanation of the demand upon Turkey in the case of Miss Stona's abduction. . The international sugar convention is led by the delegates to the Brussals Con-

terence.

he National Congress of Prench Minera adopts a resolution to the effect that the miners should strike immediately for the eight-hour day, without further negotiating with the liovernment.

Letters dated August 27, 1971, are received from the members of the Haldwin-Ziegler

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March 6. - Edwin A. Abbey reaches England on the steamer St. Louis. March 7.—Pureign residents of Kobe. Japan, re-fuse to pay taxes until the question of a vio-lation of treaties is settled between the Powers and Japan.

March 8. Three thousand men of the New-foundland scaling crews strike for higher WAZEK

March 9.— United States Minister Nowell at The Hague unweils a window in the Anglican church, the gift of Mayor Low as a memo-rial of the work of the Peace Conference in that city.

The American legation at Constantinople pre-sents a second note to the Porte pointing out Turkey's responsibility for the capture of Miss Stone by the brigands. Domestic.

March 1.—Senate: Senator Frye explains the provisions of his Ship Subsidy bill.

March 4 - Senate: Senator Prye completes his speech on the Ship Subsidy bill. House: The debate on the hill to classify the rural free delivery service is continued; the conference report on the Philippine Tariff bill is adopted, and the bill now goes to the bill is adopted, and the President for signature.

March 5 - Senate: The debate on the Ship Sub-sidy bill is continued; the Legislature, Ex-ecutive, and Judicial Appropriation bill is passed.

Passed.

House: The consideration of the Rural Free Delivery bill is continued; the death of Representative Polk of Pennsylvania is announced.

March 6. - Senate: Senator Hanna speaks in advocacy of the Ship Subsidy bill; the bill to protect Presidents is discussed.

House: The bill to classify the rural free de-livery service is discussed. March 7. - Senate The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill is passed.

House. The consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery is continued.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

March 4. Attorney-General Knox completes his bill-of complaint against the Northern Secu-rities Company.

March s.—More troops are called to Norfolk, Va., to quell the disturbances attending the street-car strike.

March 6.—The Spanish Treaty Claims Commis-sion decides against the claimants for dam-ages resulting from the destruction of the battle-abip Maine. The degree of Doctor of Laws is conferred upon Prince Henry by Harvard University.

March 7.-Prince Henry arrives in New York

March 8.—The President signs the Philippine Tariff bill. President Roosevelt confers with Republican leaders in Congress on reciprocity with Cuba

Siam appoints a commission to be present at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

March 3 - Philippines: Large bands of Ladrones are leaving Luzon to take rafuge in the island of Leyts. Stops the Cough

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1, <del>K-K</del> 1	a, R=Q 4 ch	½ K−K F, mate
1, K-B 5	R-Kt 6 ch	3- Kt-QB 5, 11
	8. K-Kt 4 or 5	3- R-K Kt 3- 0

<u>R−K</u> 8, mate s. B-K 3 P×R B-Kt 8 ch Kt - B 5, mate \* K-K 5 P-B6

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Teichmann	331	Albio	946
Janowski	4	Mieses	9%
Tsrrasch	14	Marco	10%
Tachagorin	633	Popiel6%	10%
Marshall	6	Scheve 15	12%
Schlechter 1014	636	Fisenberg	13%
Marshall 11 Schlechter 104 Wolf 104	634	Reggio 25	1436
Gunsberg	714	Mortimer.	16

#### In Memoriam.

We take this interesting item from The North American, Philadelphia :

American, Philadelphia: "The following unfinished game, played by correspondence, has never heretofore been published the property of the prop

### Steinitz Gambit. w. stabutz. B'hite. 1 P-K 4 2 Q K1-B 3 3 P-K B 4 4 P Q 4 5 K-K 2 W. F. SHIPLEY, Black, P-K4 Q Kt-B3 P x P Q-R cch P-Q Kt3 "Black's fifth move, an old form of the defense,

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five years prior to	this game.
6 Q-Q = 7 K-Q sq 8 Kt-B 1	B-R 3 ch
Kt-Bj	P-K Kta
9 55 8 57	

to Kt-Q 5 "So far the ground was familiar to Black, but

peculiar and anbile	style:
11 P-B 3	P-Q 1
10 Q-K I	Kt-Kt sq
13 P-QR4	P-QB3
14 Kt-Kt 4	K Kt-K z
15 P-Q R 5	P-K B 3
	PxP
17 Q-B 4	P-Q 4

"And Steinltz sealed his more. This more was afterward opened and found to be if P. R. as afterward opened and found to be if P. R. as study. Black (intends sacrificing the exchange by R. R. and while this will leave White with the bowever, the old champton, in his his final game, fully beld his own against even the most modern form of attack."

#### From the Monte Carlo Tourney. PILLSBURY WINS BY A "FLUKE."

ı	Queen's Gam	bit Declined.
Į	White, Black,	SCHLECHTER, PILLSBURY, Black.
1	1 P-O 4 P-O 4	13 B-B a P-Kt a
. 1	1 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3	14 Q-K s R-Q sq
1	3 P-Q B 4 P-K 3	15 Q R-Q sq B-Kt s
	4 Kt-Q B 3 P-B 4	16 Kt-K4 Kt x Kt
	5 P-K3 Kt-B3 6 P-O R3 P = O P	17 B a B Kt a B
	AP-OR PROP	18 B R Kt B R B
	SBEP P-OR1	20 R-O 2 O R-O 80
	9 Castles B-K 2	
	10 Q-Q 1 Castles	28 P-K Kt 4 Kt-Q 3
	II B-K Rt S P-Q Kt 4	as P-Q Kt s Kt a Q
		24 Resigns.

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RP-Q4 P-Q4	24 R-K Kt sq P-K H 4
1 Kt-O B 1 P z P	as Kt(Kt 4)- R-Kt 6
4 Kt aP Kt-QB1	K s
s K Kt-B 3 B-K a	s6 Kt-Kt a K-R sq
2 K Kt-D 3 D-K B	
6 B-Q 1 Kt-B 1	07 Kt (Ktr) - Q-Kt 4
7 Castles (a) Kt-Q Kt 5	Q <sub>3</sub>
8 Kt-Kt 3 Kt x B	18 P-B 4 B-K B 3
OORKT P-OKts	
10 Kt-K & B-Kt s	P-B6 B-Kz
1. P-Kt 1 P-KR4	
12 P-K B 3 P-R 5	13 R - R sq O - Q sq 13 R - R sq O - Q B sq 14 Kt x P (e) B x K B P
13 Kt-K 4 Kt-Q 1	12. 2
13 Kt-K 4 Kt-Q 1	B K-B Ed O-O B Ed
14 B-B 4 (b) P-K Kt 4	14 Kt x P (e) B x K B P
15 Kt x Kt P x B	35 Q-B 4 (1) B-K 5
16 Kt-K t K R-Kt aq	35 Q-B 4 (1) B-K 5 36 P-R 4 P-R 4
17 P-K R s(c) P-K B 1	15 Q R - Q sq K - R x (g) 18 R - Q x Q - Q sq
18 Kt-B 4(d) Q-Q 4	IS R O T O-O en
19 O R-Q sq Castles	18 R - Q z Q - Q sq 10 R - Kt s Q - Kt 4
POK-RI Q-KR4	40 Q-B sq(h) B s Kt
NO K-KI V-KK	40 V-D squal D F D c (D
at Q-K = R-Kt sq	41 P # B R-K B 6 (1)
az Kr-R a R-Kt a	40 Resigns.

Notes by Emil Kemeny in The North American. Philadelphia.

(a) P-B 3 was in order; the text-play enables Black to move Kt-Q Kt 5, followed by the ex-change of the white K B.

marge or the write K B.

(b) B K y or B K t s might have caused the outling of the K P, yet it wan perhaps better han the text-play, which enables Black to start a ingra-side attack.

(ci Kt-Bs, followed eventually by Q R-Q sq nd Kt-R3 or Q-R7, seems more promising; the ext-move weakens the King's side (d) Q-Kt 5 ch, followed by Kt Q 7 ch, would hardly be satisfactory, on account of K B eq and K-Kt 2. Similarly Kt-Kt 4 could not be played, on account of P-K B 4.

(e) Overlooking the brilliant reply. The cap turing of the Pawn proves disastrons, for it open the diagonal for the adverse K B.

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(f) Kt x B would be answered with B x Kt; P x could not be played, on account of R x R. (g) Guarding against the entrance of the ad-

(h) In order to guard against R x R P ch, fellowed by Q Kt 6 ch and Q x Kt mate. The play does not prove satisfactory.

(i) The decisive stroke. If P x R is play llack continues Q x Kt ch, followed by H x P rading to a speedy win.

#### MASTERS MAKE MISTAKES,

The following position was brought about in the Popiel-Marco game :

yk: : b : r = p : : p 6 p ; : p = q S = : 3 b P 3 : 3 Q 4 : PSPP; IBIRSK.

Marco (Black), having the move, resigned, thinking that he must lose his Bishop. He had, however, a chance to win. What is the move?

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Mr. Mason, I think, remarks in one of his books ture is that of a Pawn; for not only does the counter-attack in the snape of an earth open file. It follows that a player should be careful how be

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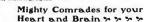
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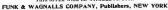
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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# AMERICAN FEELING OVER THE BOER VICTORY.

THERE seems to be a conspicuous absence, in this country. of the "gloom" that is reported to have settled down upon Great Britain at the news of De la Rev's " rout of Methuen's force on March 7. To tell the truth, the overwhelming majority of the American press are jubilant over the affair, and the only papers that deplore it do so on the ground that, as the British must win in the ond, anything that prolongs the war is a misfortune to both parties. Less than two weeks before (on February 25) De la Rey had inflicted a loss of 632 men, in killed, wounded, and missing, on another British column that was escorting a train of empty wagons; and in the affair of March 7 the British loss was 318 more, of whom 41 were killed and 77 wounded. The prompt release of General Methuen and the other British prisoners is thought by some papers to indicate that the main object of the attack was the capture of the supplies, and as the Boers are cut off from outside sources of food, ammunition, elothing, etc., the belief is expressed that the British Government is now supporting both armies, the Boers being compelled to get their share by such raids as have been recently reported.

The effect of the Boer victory, as the Detroit Free Press and other papers think, will be to encourage the Boers and to increase the determination of the British, and so prolong the struggle. By a curious coincidence, the London Chronicle of February 27 printed a letter from Lord Methuen himself, expressing the belief that the war was about over. The Boston Herald remarks that Methuen has now probably changed his opinion. Says the New York Tribune:

"Either the war is not as near its end as optimistic Englishmen have declared, or there is a particularly big scree doses somewhere in the British army organization. When a British force of twelve hundred men, commanded by a major general, can be attacked by a body of Boers and all but annihilated, the general being captured with a large number of his men and his baggage, and the rest being put to helpless flight, it is mostery to talk about mere "snipping" and guerulla warface. The

The common newspaper spelling of this general's name is Delarey, but Michael Davitt, who knows him personally and has corresponded with him, spells it, in his forthcoming book, De la Rey. His full name is Jacob Hendrick De la Rey, and he is of Huguenot descent. Davitt seems to consider him the heat of the Boer leaders. Boers under De la Rey could not have been stragglers and bushackers. They must have been a numerous and well-organized body. So long as such badies are in the field, there is an outlook for serious work ahead. Etilizer this, we have said, or there is something wrong with the British army management. It may be that both suppositions nor true. With all allowance for circumstances, it seems scarcely possible to explain such a cutartophe as that which has befallen Lord Methuen save on the ground of inexcusable blundering, carelessness or incompetency on the part of somebody.

"If this could happen in a region which is described on British maps . . . as 'partially cleared,' one wonders what might not



DE LA REV AND HIS "STAFF."

happen in the 'area of main resistance.' The catastrophe will not, of course, effect the ultimate outcome of the war. It may not greatly affect its progress. But it will certainly give more than one bad quarter of an hour in London, and should cause a pretty systematic heart-searching among those at the front."

Hamasity is Staggered.—"The prophecy of President Kruger at the beginning of the war in South Africa has been more than fulfilled. England has been slowly but surely forcing the brave Boers to their knees, but at what a price! Blood and treasure have been poured out till the sands of the Transvaal and of the Orange Free State are red and the coffers of Britain are almost engry. Humanity has been staggered, England has been taxed as never before in her long history of wars, but the Boers are not defeated.

"Not since the struggle in South Africa began has England suffered a defent more wounding to her pride than that of last Firlday when the Boer general, De la Rey, captured Lord Methuen, routed his force of 1.200 men, killing forty-one, wounding seventy-seven, and taking more than 200 prisoners. This reverse to British arms can not be other than grave and humiliating to a degree; it is certain to give the valiant Boers new hope, new courage they do not need. It is likely to add months to the struggle, unless England makes some definite move to bring the war to a close by peaceful measures.

"This incident would indicate that the Boers are not quite at the end of their resources. When they are capable of routing so



JOHN BULL: "How long, O Kitchener?"

- The Columbus Dispatch.

icction and atter de-

feat were to be the

reward of Boer valor

and sacrifice and

unconquered and

perhaps unconquer-

able burghers have

won the admiration

of the world. Their

faults and mistakes

have been forgot-

ten in the brilliance

of their magnificent

resistance. And the

world which stands

to admire would

cheer to the echo

any measure that

would close the pain-

ful struggle and

leave the Boers in

possession of the

principle for which

they have withstood

persistence.

The

large a force of British soldiers, of capturing one of Eugland's most noted generals in the field, and of taking so many prisoners and yet avoiding severe punishment themselves, it were idle to say that they are not prepared to give their enemy still further trouble of a most serious and statting character.

"It is not possible to view this struggle in South Africa unbiasedly without wishing, nay hoping, that something better than absolute sub-



GEN, PAUL SANFORD METHUEN

so long the largest army England ever sent across the seas.
"The Boers have won all for which they have battled, and saffered and sacrificed, and humanity will be still more severely
staggered if when the end comes England fails properly to reward
such unfaltering devotion to the cause of liberty."—The Chicago
Evening Post.

As Irish View.—"What a picture does that four inlies greaspus-please present. Tommy Attins flees for dear life's sake and the sturdy Borr with trusty rife in hand follows him. Crack, crack, every shot tells. It has now become a human hunt, with the Borrs as hunters. Too frightened to ofter even the semiblance of resistance. Tommy Attins scurries of to cover as fast as his legs can carry him. Is it any wonder that when the departed describing this craven flight was read in the Honse of Commons by the British Secretary for War the Brish members could be served as a superior of the served property of the world round wherever a must of the tribit race is to be found.

"The stupid London Times paid a compliment to the Irish members, when, commenting on their rejoicings over General



"ME CHILD! ME CHILD!"

The Detroit from a s

De la Rey's wktory, it said: "It is un-British to gloat over the misfortunes of soldiers doing their duty." Soldiers doing their duty? Yes, burning down the homes and making war upon the decleaseless women and children of brave men, from whom, cal-tiff-like, they fee when they meet them in open fight. Every manly man, be his nationality what it may, will rejoice at every defeat inflicted upon these cowardly and infamous tools of an infamous Government that, setting the laws of God and man at defiance, has unbertaken to exterminate a brave people by demander of the control of the contr

"That the telling blow delivered by the brave De la Rey has made John Bull realize the danger of the situation is shown by the comments of the English press. A cable despatch states that the English appears 'fully admit the extreme gravity and even the humiliation to British prestige abroad, involved in such a reverse. 'The London Avera has togo back to our Revolutionary War to find a parallel case. It says: 'The event has scarcely a parallel since the dark, dissertious days when the North American colonies passed from British control.' Such testimony shows how England winces under the lash the bees have applied to her. All honor to the twee De la Rey and his gallant followers (New York) in so vigorous a manner: "The Irish Misrall World (New York).

A Boer Misfortune.—"General De la Rey and his men are entitled to wear proudly the laurels they have won, but their victory can not be regarded as other than a misfortune. It will tend to postpose the inevitable and to make more remote the prospects of returning peace in South Africa. It will encourage the Boers who are still in the field to more streamous resistance.

but it will bring no recruits to their already depleted forces. They are surrounded by a cordon which separates them fron those who might befriend them and bring recruits and supplies to their commandos. They are fighting in a hopeless cause, and the humiliation ribich they have inflicted upon England will almost inevitably have the effect of strengthening and intensifying the stubboru determination of the British people to concedent terms short of unconditional surrender. The loss of a few its owner of the surrounder of the sur

# DE LA REY AND METHUEN IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

"Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate. Still achieving, still pursuing -Ending: "I regret to state"

Ending: "I regret to state"

— The Philadelphia Press.

PERHAPS General Methien was hampered by his bathtub.—The Detroit fournal.

WEARING out the British is a larger contract than the Boers imagined it

would be some years ago. The Chaugo Area.

KITCHENER is about to take the field. De la Rev has taken about every-

thing lying around loose on it. - The New York World.

BETTER LEAVE THEM IN L'OMMAND. - The Horrs should exercise caution



WOULDN'T THAT JAR YOU?

-The Philadelphia North American

responsible for two of the worst defeats suffered by British arms in South Africa - The St. Louis Globe-Demograt,

SOME carping critics think the blockhead system on the one hand offsets the benefits of the blockhouse system on the other, in South Africa. The Boston Transfersts.

BRITISH WON.—The exploit of Methuen's cavalry in beating the Boera in a four-mile race vindicates the remount department of the British army.—The Philadelpha North American.

"TRIS," said the geologist in South Africa, tapping the specimen with his hammer, "is a species of Irappe." "You don't say," exclaimed his assistant. "Let's look a little farther and maybe we'll find some British soldiers."—The Philadelphia Press.

GENERAL METHUM is to be congratulated. He went out to look for the la Rey, and he found him. His condition afterward reminds one of hypothemists combat, wherein he got the better of his adversary by John Phoenia's combat, wherein he got the better of his adversary by throwing himself on his back with his nose inserted between the enemy's teeth and his hair tangled around his enemy's hands; and there he had him-TW Springraft Republican.

#### BRITAIN LOSING HER COLONIAL TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN is slowly losing her hold upon the business of even her own colonies, while the United States is gaining it. So at least says a London correspondent of The Iron Age (New York). He tells us that the colonies are graduated.

ally emerging into complete economic independence, and that, so far from their coming more closely to the mother country, they are, commercially at least, receding from Great Britain.

Great Britain.

"Slowly but surely, the United States
are making headway in the British
colonies, and particularly in Australia";
and in the crown
colonies, as distinct
from self-governing
colonies, "the same
economic drift is ob-



GEN, JACOB HENDRICK DE LA REV

servable."

After making allowances for the present condition of South Africa, it is clear, we are told, that when the war is over the Datch will outnumber the British, and they rull take care that they are not in any way commercially tied to Great Britain. The same writer continues.

"Turning now to Canada, it is obvious that Canada is commer-



ANOTHER ERUPTION, JUST AS HE HAD THE LID ON.

—The Brooklyn Eagle.

cially much more tied up with the United States than with Great Britain. Indeed, on the trading account, Great Britain is debtor to Canada, whereas Canada is a debtor to the United States. But it is to be remembered that Canada is rapidly becoming a manufacturing country, particularly the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Further, as the population of Canada is small, compared with what will undoubtedly be, in a few years' time, her productive capacity, it is certain that Canada will want to sell her goods to other countries. She can not do this if she foregoes treaty advantages. It is clear that the United States, Germany. Russia, France, and Europe generally will hardly agree to take goods from Canada except upon reciprocal terms. As the case presents itself to my mind, therefore, I feel convinced that whatever may be the political sympathies of the colonies, their political independence must, sooner or later, follow upon their economie independence, and that, under these circumstances, any proposals for a zollverein are destined to fail. If, upon the other hand, political sentiment were at the present moment to overweigh commercial considerations, it could not fail, before many years had elapsed, to create such an irritation among judopendent business men as would lead to a feeling of revulsion, and so break up that entente cordiale which is at the present moment a marked feature of the relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

"As an instance showing the futility of purely mechanical methods to divert trade currents, I would direct especial afterest ton to the figures showing the trade of Jamaica. It will be observed that, altho Great Britain is spending \$200,000 a year (haif paid by the Imperial Exchequer and half charged to Jamaica) as a subsidy to the steamboat service between Bristol and Jamaica, yet the vast bulk of Jamaica's exports go to America, while Jamaica buys from Great Britain and the United States in the ratio of 8 to 7. It would thus seem as if we [Great Britain] were wasting our monou youn this venture. It is true that thore is no reason to assume that, even if sugar bounties who had been that one of trade."

#### THE CENSUS BUREAU TROUBLE.

A VETO, so some of the Washington correspondents think, will greet the bill to amend the Census Bureau act, if Congress passes it. The proposed amendment provides that all the present employees in the Census Office, except unskilled laborers, "shall be and they are hereby placed, without further examination, in the classified service, under the provisions of the civil-service act." There is no doubt that the President likes to see the classified service extended, but it is not expected that ho will smile upon this effort to legislate about 2.000 persons into the list without examination. "The healthen spoilsmen, after their kind," observes the New York Times, "rage and will continue to rage, but the course of events is against them."

The fun of the whole dispate, as the papers that favor civilservice reform see it, is the fact that the Congressmen who are now laboring for the above amendment thought that it was contained in the original bill providing for the permanent Census Burean, and they spent a good part of the winter months in stuffing the Census Burean with their friends, who were thus to be legislated into the classified service. In committee, however, the bill was quietly changed so as to include only the comparatively small number of the present bureau who are to be members of the permanent bureau, and, as the New York Tribune observes, "the rest will be dismissed into outer darkness," and "if they want permanent places in the classified service they will have to seek them by the regular road in honest competition." The Tribune adds:

"Enforced in this spirit the law will be not merely harmless, but positively good. There is no objection to mauning the permanent Census Bureau from the experienced clerks already engaged on census work. In this case the process is repeated by which large classes of government employees have been brought into the classified service by successive Executive orders. The thing which it was necessary to guard against was not the permanent employment of faithful census clerks in the Census Bureau, even if they were originally employed through favoritism, but the itwashoon of other departments by an army of census em-

ployees for whom there was no more work in their own burean and to whom the Government had given employment as lost they had any right to expect. It would have been an outrage on persons who had taken civil-service examinations in good that and were on eligible lists to have these census clerks put in office shead of them.

#### ESTIMATES OF MR. ALTGELD.

THERE is a notable difference between the estimates of John
P, Altgeld that appear in the comment on his death, and
the estimates that appeared in 1893 and 1894 in the comment on
his pardon of the Chicago Anarchists and his refusal to interfere

in the great railroad strike. Readers of this fournal in those years will recall that the daily papers were then almost a unit in hitter condemination of him . to-day there is scarcely one that does not have some good words for the dead ox-governor of Illinois. The New York Sun, which is certainly no friend of Mr. Altgeid's theories, says that in his death "the cause of extreme radicalism may be said to have lost its most powerful lead-



IOHN P. ALTGELD.

er in this country. It says that he "tess unquestionably a man of very remarkable intellectual ability" and of "undificiting course to the third with sledge-hammer blows and won admiration by the courage with which he announced his convictions and by the recklessness with which he acted upon them in his official career."

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks that "he was undoubtedly sincere in his beliefs and acted from a sense of duty, as he understood it," and the Raleigh News and Observer regards him as "one of the first men in intellect and in patriotism in America." The Chicago Tribune says:

"The hatred of his opponents was a tribute to his ability. None but a strong man could have worked his way up to national prominence as Mr. Atgold did. He began at the bottom of the ladder. He had no advantages of education or of social influence. Whatever he achieved of fame or fortune he achieved for himself by his own indomitable will and restless energy. Without violating cherished American traditions one can not refuse the meed of praise to this particular farmer's boy who became in 18y2 the first Democratic governor of Illinois in nearly half a century.

He was "a dangerous man," however, thinks the Boston Transcript, and the Brooklyn Kagte believes that "his was essentially a gift if not a genius for destruction," and observes that his death "removes one of the ablest politicians of the entire camp of free riot and Anarchy." The New York Evening Post commends his administration for "his refusal to turn over the state institutions to the spoilsmen," but the Chicago Evening Post says:

"Personally honest, Mr. Altgeld did not hesitate to resort to spoils methods and partizan trickery. His administration was characterized by several scandals and not a little inefficiency, all the result of the violation of the merit principle in the interest of the machine. He was an intense partizan, the be belted in the mayoralty campaign of 1899 and bitteriy fought the Burke-Harrison organization. In no sense was he a leader of men; he attempted to drive and to rule with a rod of iron. A less aggressive and able man could not have succeeded at all, and Mr. Altgeld's success was necessarily short-lived. He was too vinductive, too despot by valuate to the above personal animosities.

"Of the dead nothing but good, enjoins a humane aphorism. Fortunately in Mr. Altgeld's nature and career there was much to elicit the respect even of resolute and convinced opponents."

#### THE PROCESSION THROUGH THE CABINET.

ONLY one member of President McKinley's first Cabinet, Secretary Wilson, will be in his seat at the Cabinet table after May 1 (when Mr. Moody will succed Secretary Long), and rumor has it that his disagreement with the President over the



JOHN D. LONG, Retiring Secretary of the Navy.

Cuban tariff question will result, not loug hence, in a new Secretary of Agriculture. Since March 4, 1807, there have been three Secretaries of State. two Secretaries of the Treasury, two Secretaries of War. one Secretary of the Navy, three Attornevs General. three Postmasters-General, two Secretaries of the Interior and one Secretary of Agriculture. It is Sccretary Long's disagreement with the Administration's expansion policy, the

New York Evening Post (Ind.) believes, that causes his resignation, and it recalls in proof of this his recent speech, in which he declared himself in favor of independence for the Pilipinos, when he proper time counse, if they want it. The Washington correspondents have long predicted this resignation, but have said that the Secretary did not want to "retite under fire" while the Schley controversy was on; and his resignation now is taken to indicate that he believes the controversy is ended. Congressnam William II. Mondy, who is to succeed Secretary Long, is well spoken of by his home papers in Massachusetts; vigor, courage, and executive ability being considered his strong points. In these respects he is frequently compared with the President. The Springfield Republicon (Ind.) says, in a mildly critical

"The two men are not so very unlike in rugged, impetuous honesty. Mr. Moody's is a strong nature and he is a fight. He has not shown tact and wisdom above the usual in handling the affairs and the men of his district so as to promote peace and harmony there. It must be said that his wisdom and far-sight echess in matters of politics and statesmaship remain matter of bope and of expectation than of full assurance predicated upon his carreer in politics to date. The President secured a capable Secretary of the Navy; that he has also got a Warwick from Massachusetts is not so clear, it is n

While most of the Republican papers are tossing bonquets at the retiring Secretary, the more earnest pro-Schley papers are not so complimentary. The New York Journal (Dem.) says that the name of Secretary Long "will live in history as the Secretary of the Navy who did what he could to take away from Admiral Schley, who was there, the glory of winning the battle of Santiago, and give it to Admiral Sampson, who wasn't there." The Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind. Rep.) thinks the Secretary's administration.

"marred" by this 
"defect," and the 
Richmond Times 
(Ind. Dem.), the 
Philadelphia Times 
(Ind.), and many 
other Schley partizans comment sim-

The Baltimore American, the leader of the Schley press, remarks:

"There are no tears of sorrow or regret over the retirement of John D. Long from the secretaryship of the navy. He goes, and at his departure in the navy which is marked, in discredii.



To be Secretary of the Navy.

and which will be so remembered. Five years ago, when John D. Long entered the Navy Department, the nation was pround of its navy, reposed implicit confidence in ships and men, and looked forward to improvement and enlargement without measure. How those dreams failed to come true is a matter of history. In the past five years the navy was the only branch of the Government which did not make marvelous progress. Managed by Long, the service has deteriorated through an infusion of the spirit of favoritism. Merit counted for nothing. Farvities were recognized in assignments, promoted out of turn, faskely rewarded, and good men and true were trampied under the Department maliciously presented a breaching some whole the department maliciously presented as the solid services when the Department maliciously presented as the solid services when the Department maliciously presented as the solid services when the Department's favorities was absent."

On the other side the New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) declares that "no better Secretary of the Navy than Mr. Long has been has ever held the office," and it believes that "in dignity, ability, and high character his service marks an ideal level." "It has never been my good fortune," says the Presi-



THE GREAT VANISHING CABINET ACT: -The Brooklyn Earle

dent, in his letter accepting the Secretary's resignation, "to be associated with any public man more single-minded in his devotion to the public interest." Says the Philadelphia Press (Ren.):

"Secretary Long came to a navy which had suffered from many causes. Appropriations had been cut down, the new ressels had not been sufficiently used in cruise or maneuer-, supplies were low, smokless powder had to be introduced, an antiquated system of assigning men to duty revised, and the increase of the navy, with the consequent necessity for training in squadron or fleet-work, recognized.

"For this work Secretary Long had a year before war came. was wisely and energetically used. When the stress of conflict came the right man was in the right command, the ships were ready, the rapid preparation of fifteen mouths had put the entire navy in a condition where two great naval battles were fought, a blockade carried on for months, fleets supplied 12,000 miles apart, and no want appeared at any moment for which the civil head of the navy could be chargeable, and none, it may be added, for which its officers were responsible.

"From the receipt of the despatches at Key West and Hongkong which slipped the cables and sent two fleets to new glories to the day which saw the Spauish fleet destroyed in the East and West, the American neary worked like a perfect unachine pertectly directed. In a twelvemonth the navy hald to be expanded. Vessels were bought the world over. Yards were ransacked, yachts were converted, an auxiliary fleet of repair, hospital, and supply steamers were for the first time in war called into existence, and over \$1.00,000,000 spent in thirty months on new and unexpected expenditures. Nowhere was there a stain. Not a charge leaped to light. Not a contract was questioned. Not even an investigation was asked. Integrity and efficiency, honesty and administrative experience, carried on all this wide work and met all these responsibilities, as admouss as they were unanticipated, without failing in a single practical detail or rousing anywhere the vaguest cloud of suspeption.

"History will deal with this record as no contemporary can. It will recognize all that this faultful, nunscuning, hard-vorking lawyer did in a difficult post, whose difficulties no man could foresee when he was selected. Personal sorrow, crashing loss, and overtaxed health were none of them permitted to interfere with the discharge of public duty, but they add weight to the public gratitude with which flohn D. Long returns to his home."

#### PHILIPPINE VIEWS OF ARMY REDUCTION.

SOME of the Manila papers disagree radically with the opinion expressed by Governor Taft and supported by General Funsion, that an army of 15,000 men will be sufficient, a year from now, to keep peace in the Philippines. The Manila Freedom declares that "there is as much insurrection fomenting here as there was three years ago, and there will be as much three years from now." It believes that, instead of reducing the present force of about 20,000 "there must be an army of at least 55,000 men here, and the desired end will be accomplished somer with 100,000." The Manila Amerikan, altho it feels "disgraced to be compelled to say 60," admits that our present army can not keep order in the islands; and it says that it can not question the truthfulness of the comment made by the pro-Spanish El Neitherson de Manila, which, speaking of Governor Taft's proposed reduction of the army to 15,000 men, remarks:

"We sincerely believe that Mr. Taft is laboring under illusions. If, in place of living at his Malacahang palace tranquilly, he had to pass nights on the plantations of the island of Negros, fleeing from the incirsions of Papa Isio, as our countrymen on the Alicante estate, perhaps he would not be so optimise.

"The United States, if they would pass for a sincere nation, have the sacred obligation to effectually protect in these islands the life and property of foreigners, as they were protected under the domination of moribund and decadent Spain. By the treaty of Paris they have wrested from us the sovereignty, and their flag should guarantee the interests of neutral and pacific become.

as did the Spanish flag which they pulled down from Fort San-

"This is more necessary and more urgent than to talk of the reduction of the army, when good order is at a minimum. Per constitutes only a hope, and personal security outside of Manila is at the mercy of intiinane, guardia de home, "Putaham," Putaham, other disgnsting elements, to say naught of the revolutionists of Battangas, Samar, Lavuna, Mindroo, and other provinces,"

#### The Boston Advertiser (Rep.) says:

"We are now on our fourth year in the Philippines, and we know that the Filipinos are hostile to us, through every grade of society not absolutely bound to us by salaries and position. The



UNCLE SAM: "The critter banks and wags at the same time. Which end of him is lyin'?" - The Minneapolis Times.

whole thing is a source of keen disappointment. The Philippiness are worth little to us, commercially. They are not the 'gateric to the 'gateric are content's are not the 'gateric to the Chan.' They never will be, and the opening of the Nicararguan canal will put them still farther away from the path of commerce to China and to Japan. They are, and will continue to be, a tremedious burden to us financially, to say nothing of the host of disagreeable constitutional and economic issues which they arouse.

"But we are there. We are not going to get out, if ever, until we are completely satisfied that under no circumstances can the Philippines be made commercially profitable. That demonstration will not be accepted until the Filipinos are thoroughly subducd, and the last movement for independence choked off. No matter what facts are developed, this country is going to rub out Filipino resistance. It may be wrong, it may be in violation of the ethics of the Declaration of Independence, it may be terribly expensive, but we are going to do it. President Roosevelt is committed to it, and he has three years in which to act. By that time the Filipinos will be thoroughly subdued. As to details our people will continue to hear contradictory stories from the islands, just as the British press and people do from South Africa, but we shall go on with the same persistence that the English do. We shall be even more persistent, for the Philippine expense, the large, is not so dismal a load on us as our British friends are staggering under. We have more bitterness and contempt for the dark races than has any people, save the Australians, and we are going to stamp out the Filipino opposition, regardless of academic considerations or any talk about the inherent rights of self-government, just because we have started out to, and have, as the countryman used to say, got our national 'dander' up.

"Threes are the facts in the case, and no senatorial debates or inquiries can alter the fact. Some time history may discover that we are wrong now and that the Pilipinos are right in their ungrateful opposition to us. Some time our own people may feel that, morally, we made a mistake in our conquest of the Philipines. But sow our people, so far as they find expression are determined to carry the Philippine business through, even tho they may wish it had never been begun."

# ILL FORTUNE FOR THIRTEEN ANTI-TRUST LAWS.

COME of the papers are wondering what the legislatures of the Western and Southern States will do now, since the Supreme Court has made waste paper of their radical anti-trust legislation. It was only the Illinois trust law that was declared unconstitutional by the court, but twelve other States, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin, have trust laws built on the same plan, and it is the general opinion of the press that they, too, receive their quietus in the Illinois decision. The fatal defect in the Illinois law (and in the other twelve) was the provision that the penalties against consolidation should "not be held to apply to live-stock and agriculthral products in the hands of the producer or raiser." The Supreme Court decides that the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal Constitution absolutely forbids such an exemption. No legislature, says the court, can "divide those in trade into two classes and make criminals of those in one class , , , while allowing another and favored class engaged in trade to do the same thing with impunity." The laws in all the States mentioned above have provisions excepting one or more favored classes from the penalties against consolidation.

Labor organizations have a special interest in this decision, thinks the Pittsburg Dispatch, for it may mean "that an antitrust law to be constitutional must bear as heavily upon labor-unions as upon organizations of capital." "Imagine the effect of the news in Texas," says the Providence Journal, where "the people have the most stringent anti-trust law known in this country," and where the fines paid into the state treasury by the trusts have been "almost as profitable as the trust charters have been to New Jersey." The Chicago Éreznig, Petst asys:

"It is not unlikely that the next general assembly of Illinois will try to enact an anti-trust law which will make no exemptions from its provisions. There will be no harm in doing so, but it is open to question if such enactment will do any particular good. The State is not the place from which trusts should be controlled. In the majority of cases these industrial combinations are far more than State-wide in their purpose

and operations. They are largely national in scope and they should be subject to national legislation."

Says the Chicago Tribune:

"That law has not been so useful that its demise will be regretted. Most if not all of the anti-trust opinions rendered by the Illinois supreme court could have been made under the common law. There was no need of an anti-trust enactment to give the court authority to telerate monopolies unlawful. That hav may come the court of the court of

"The general assembly, which is to meet next year, will have the power and may have the inclination to frame a new anti-trust law. But that law, to be vainly, will have to be without exemptions or exceptions. It must apply to farmers as well as all other men. So it should, If it is wrong for packers to combine to raise prices it is equally wrong for raisers of live-stock do so. The representatives of the agricultural interests in the legislature may still be unwilling that the anti-trust banket shall be stretched out to cover their constituents. Then there will be no anti-trust law."

It is interesting, in this connection, to note the leading features of the Attorney-General's petition, which was filed last week, formally opening the case of the Government against the Northern Securities Company. Says the New York Evening Past:

"The two main points on which Mr. Knox elects to present his case are these: First, that the Northern

Securities Company, by its absorption of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways, has effected a combination in restraint of trade: second, that the Securities Company, having been organized solely as the machinery of a merger, and have ing given no consideration for the stocks acquired, beyond its own certificates, 'was not organized in good faith to purchase Whatever may be the judgment of the and pay for the stocks." courts on the second of these contentions, its admitness must be manifest. Resting on it, the Government's lawyers may at least evade the strong contention of the defendants, that to forhid purchases for bona-fide investment by a stockholding corporation must logically be followed by forbidding, under similar circumstances, such purchases by private individuals. If the Attorney-General's second point were to be sustained, he would probably answer that the Securities Company's acquisitions could not be compared with purchases by an individual who draws bank checks for what he buys; that, in fact, the acquisitions were not purchases at all, but merely a voluntary merger. We do not, of course, profess to foreshadow the decision of the court on this highly interesting point. We shall await with great interest, however, the rejoinder of the defense. For it is clear to every one familiar with recent moves in high finance that the whole theory of corporate combinations. as at present practised or designed, is now in question."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

That predicted victory for augar can't be beet,—The Detroit Journal.

Eighty men were killed in an engagement in Colombia the other day.
This is not revolution. It is war !- The Chicago New!.

"How can the Democratic party win?" asks Adlai Stevenson. Well, it might bel on the Republican ticket. The Kuntat City Journal.

GENERAL PUNSTON says that Filipinos are not to be trusted. And some Filipinos say the same of General Funston.—The Washington Star.

A STREET railroad in New York is going to pension its employees. It is not stated what recompense it intends to offer its passengers, -The Hailimore American.

SOUTH CAROLINA might dispose of that Jenkins sword by offering it as prize to the winner of a finish fight between her Senators.—The Kansus City Journal.

A CARFFUL reading of Governor Taft's testimony convinces one that everything would be lovely in the islands were it not for the Filiptnos.—
The Patterner (Netwarks) Chief.



SUGGESTION FOR THE CORONATION PROCESSION.

— The New York fournal.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### THE AMERICAN AUTHOR ABROAD.

THE questions, how far have European influences left their impress upon American literature, and to what extent has the reputation of our American authors been affected by residence abroad, afford an interesting subject for speculation. Mr. George W. Smalley, who, by virtue of his long residence in London as a newspaper correspondent and his wide acquaintance with men of letters, is well qualified to speak on this subject, calls attention (in Munsey's Magazine, March) to the number of famous American authors who have chosen to make their homes in Europe for varying periods of time. The list includes James Russell Lowell, William Dean Howells, Bret Harte, "Mark Twain," and Houry James. Of these, Bret Harte seems to have been affected least by the environment in which he lives. He has been in England some thirty years, yet he continues to turn out stories of early California life very much as if he still dwelt on the Pacific coast, and as if the California of today were identical with the California he knew in 1860. "Mark Twain," too, has lost none of his Americanism in his wanderings. He has rather returned to America more primitively American than when he left his native shores. On the other hand, Henry James seems to have severed all connection with this country. Contrasting Howells and James, Mr. Smalley says:

"Mr. Howells, who has continued to live in America and to write for an Anglo-American audience, retains nearly all the prestige which he won thirty years ago. He is in contact all the time with the Americanism he describes. He has not closed is eyes to what is about him, nor lived in a remote past. He continues to ofter to the English public, as well as the American, studies of actual American life. It might be difficult to trace his influence on current English fiction, just as it would be difficult to trace with the continued of the continued

"Meanwhile Mr. Heury James as a writer has become, in so far as it is possible for an American to become, throughly her perapited. I don't think he has set foot on his native soil these twenty years past. There are Americans who will think the reproach. It is not necessarily so, and it is very far from being so meant. Mr. James luss his own conception of his work and of the means by which he can best do what he thinks best worth doing.

"In thinking of him as a representative American abroad, and

of his contributions to American reputation abroad, I had rather omit these few later years during which he has been experimenting with subjects which might well enough be left to the Psychical Society. The period which ended with 'The Awkward Age' is the period in which Mr. James, as an American writer, made his most brilliant additions to American riterature and most enlarged its fame in Europe,"

Noue has done more to awaken European interest in American literature and respect for it than the authors who were also ministers from the United States to the court of St. James. Mr. Lowell and Mr. Hay are especially mentioned in this connection. Mr. Smaller says:

"Can any one compute the personal influence of two such authors as Motley and Lovell, when to the brilliancy of their fame as writers was added the authority of a great diplomatic position? The author helped the diplomatist, and the diplomatis helped the author. Both together gave a bent to English opinion in favor of America and things American which would have been long delayed but for their cooperation. Much the same thing may be said of Mr. John Bigelow and Mr. Whitelaw Red in Paris; of Mr. Bayard Taylor and Mr. Andrew D. White in Berlin. The full measure of our debt to these minister authors can only be inferred, unless one happen to have some knowledge of it at first had.

"With regard to all these writers," concludes Mr. Smalley, "European culture, European leisure, European refinement, have worked together for good. To all of them their country has reason to be grateful, nor is any one of them less an American because he has borrowed from the stores of European knowledge and experience. Whatever has been borrowed has been repaid a hundrefelfold.

#### IS POETRY LOSING ITS POPULARITY?

"W IIAT has become of poetry?" asks a publishers' paper, in its annual summary of "the richest and most active period of the publishing business ever known in the annals of this country." The Springfield Republican, which takes up the inquiry and admits that "publishers almost universally have for many years rejected any proposal to issue a volume of poens, suless the virter will bear the expense of publication," thinks that this state of affairs reveals a curious condition of the public mind. "It is, the testimony of the ages," it declares, "that



BORERT CND RWOOD JOHNSON,

RICHARD WATSON GREDER.

CLARENCE CLOUGH BUEL

poetry is the one product of the soul of man that lives to characterize and distinguish its advance, under whatever degree of civilization." It continues:

"Forty and sixty and seventy-five years ago, the poems of our American singers were sure of their audience. Longfellow's little volumes commanded their remunerative public. of the Night ' wen a success which could not be had to-day. His translations, gleanings from the then unknown field of European minor poetry, beautifully done, coming out in dainty thin voltray, etc .- paid the publisher and the poet. But there were few then writing good verse in America; now there are many. It is true, of course, that the verse of to-day is largely motiveless and technical. But it is rather the abundance and the familiarity of such writing that dulls its welcome. A great singer like Burns would have no such power over the British public as he had in his day, coming after the artificial period of the eighteenth century, when Cowper was the nearest to nature, and Wordsworth had not yet begun his new departure. Even great poets owe something to their opportune appearance.

"The field of the twentieth century is open before the poet, so far as his expression is concerned. That no great poet has arrived as yet is of small moment. The fact remains that there is just as good poetry now appearing in the press, both in newspapers and books, as at any time in the last century, and there is a great deal more of it. One recalls Tennyson's skit on his imitators and descripts:

All can raise the flower now, For all have got the seed; And once again the people Call it but a weed

It is not the poet that is wanting; it is his audience. The audience that pays for looks pays to be amused, and poetry does not amuse it, while the multitudinous fictions do. The publishers

are few who are willing, as Horace Niles once said, to do something once in a while for the honor of the house and the benefit of letters It is the dollar that governs to be forgotten that there is but one phase of the question for there are other manifestations of a widely different nature in the realms of history, science, religion, philosophy. These are not in the order of belleslettres, to which the fiction and the poetry more strictly belong.

The New York Mail
and Express thinks

that the reason for the lack of great poets lies in the fact that "the poets of our day are writing prose." It says:

"In every period of world-history genius has sought unconsciously the outlet for fullest self-expression, regardless of the mode. Men who would have been marshals had they lived in Mapoleon's day are now forming trusts, 'combines,' and similar industrial achievements. Men who might have kept the Stuarts on the throne of England and the Bourbons safe in France are running department-stores. Great orators are auctioners, because Mores' is tick killed oratory. Poetry is not dead and it will not die. But poets, like Maurice Hewlett, and Gilbert Parker, and James Lane Allen, are writing their poems in prose And we can not quarrel with them. Because, after all, it is only the age and not the individual that nutters. There may sent a lack of poetry. But there are poets a-plenty. And the medium of expression is unimportant.

Mr. R. Warwick Bond, taking up the discussion on the other side of the Atlantic, writes to the London Academy;

"As a nation we are, I believe, gradually losing, in the prevs of other claims and interests, the taste for poetry her c. We study Shakespeare and Dante and many another, it is true, with a zeal never shown before; but we study tham, so to speak, for examination purposes, for their ethics, enaracterization, and so forth, and not for pure love of the wedding of beautiful thought to beautiful words, which Longinus called 'the very light of thought,' The special taste for this art must be inspired young. In proportion to the pleasure it is capable of giving is the effort needed to acquire it. That effort has now been largely abandoned; it is hardly ever born, as is that for drawing or music, spontaneously, and so is seldom acquired at all. A national system of education which neglects the training of ear and taste by fine verse, finely repeated to, quite as much by, children, may make us better soldiers and traders, but will fail in imparting or educing, and perhaps, nationally, in preserving, one of the highest human faculties in its gift."

#### THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

SOON after the death of Queen Victoria a committee was papointed, consisting of well-known British artists and practical administrators, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial of the late Queen. "Wisely planned and solidly wrought—wast and noble if that might be, but at all events dignified—a scheme of harmony, and not an assemblage of componises, a chance muddle—a monument that would remind the folk of other lands and of late epochs of one whom her country gave itself the sad relief, allowed itself, even in its sorrow, the proud pleasure, of honoring, "such, in the words of Mr. Fred-

erick Wedmore, the art critic of the London Standard, was the ideal that the committee sct before itself. It determined that the memorial should be raised in front of Buckingham Palace, in the neighborbood most of all associated with the sovereign's presence and with functions of exceptional state, and invited five of the leading architects of Great Britain to contribute suitable designs. The design tinally selected (and



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PROPOSED STATES AND MEMORIAL.

reproduced herewith is by Mr. Aston Webb, who has done much important architectural work in London; and the central monument, with the statue of the Queen for its principal feature, has been entrusted to the prominent English sculptor, Mr. Thomas Brock. Recent despatches from London amounce that the plans are well under way, and work will be begun on the site immediately after the compation.

Mr. Wedmore, who writes in The Patl Matl Magazine (Febuary), declares that the terrace and monument planned "seem happily satisfactory, and promise to endow us with a noble, mentorable addition to the architectural glories of our London Town." He continues:

"In the first plan for that part of Mr. Aston Webb's scheme which provides for the ornamental barrier against the front of Buckingham Palace, there was, as I understand it, a greater use of grille work than in the revised version. . . . The change itself is a good one. The greater appearance of solidity and volume which is obtained by the increased employment of stone has somehow been obtained without sacrifice of elegauce, without a suggestion of undue heaviness. I do not know . . . whether this particular change was suggested in any way by the thought of due provision for Mr. Brock's part of the undertaking; but, at least, another change was, and I am now referring to the admurable bend, the studied curve, just at the central point of the long line of arcade-shall one say?-that stretches, or is to stretch, in front of the Palace, near to where the railings now are; but of course much farther to the north, and farther to the south too, than they stretch. It is a welcome relief, completing that beauty of proportion which is-as, I think, has been implied already-one of the charms of the design selected. Proportion, breadth, unity; these are high virtues in any work of art; rare always, and rare especially where the work is, of necessity, complicated and intricate as this is.

"The great point now is that the scheme be carried out in its entirety—that not to-day indeed, nor to-morrow, but in some future not very remote, there shall stretch a great and stately aveaue from Buckingham Palace to Trafalgar Square itself—at statues and supporting arches down the long Processional Rod; the greater arch at the far end; and all in recognition, and in reverent memory, of the sovereign benefactress England knew."

#### THE POWER OF THE PERIODICAL.

I T is often assumed that fiction is the most popular form of reading. The idea is common that "all the world" reads the popular novel. Yet as John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library, foreibly shows in a statistical article in The World's Work March, fiction makes a very insignificant showing in America when compared with the newspaper and the periodical. Mr. Dana writes:

"About 4,500 new books are published in the United States every year, and the total number of copies issued and sold is perhapa 10,00,00,000; but the intellectual food of the mass of the people is, after all, not books so much as newspapers and periodical. I have made a computation of the number of people who do any preading at all and of the number of newspapers read in the United States every year, together with a classification of the subjects treated—with somewhat startling results. In considering the gross amount of newspaper reading, I estimate one and a half readers to every copy of a periodical. Were computing thus the number of journal readers among our seventy-five million people is smaller than is usually supposed.

"From the total population deduct children under fourteen, illiterates, and a few other small un reading classes, and there remain about 40,000,000 adults who could read periodicals if they would. About four billion separate copies of periodicals of all kinds are printed in this country every year, one hundred to each possible reader. But many, probably a large majority of the people who work in mills, mines, factories, and on farms read very little, tho a goodly proportion read something. On the other hand, the professional and managing classes read many more than a hundred a year. Any reader of this article who runs over a brief list of his more intimate freeds will find each runs over a brief list of his more intimate. Freeds will find each runse over a brief list of having forty million people reading one hundred priodicals in a year, we have probably not more than half that number reading on an average twice as many."

Mr. Dana calculates that the number of daily, weekly, and monthly copies of periodicals published in the United States is: Dailies, 2,865,466,000; weeklies, 1,208,149,000; monthlies, 265,452,00; total, 4,337,108,000. Selecting a few typical issues of newspapers and periodicals, he analyzes and tabulates their contents, making due allowance for space taken by illustrations, display advertisements, and display beadings. In the following table he gives some conception of the amount of space, in terms of a hook the size of "David Ilarum," devoded by these periodicals to the various kinds of material. "The analysis is only tentative of course," he remarks; "an analysis of another group

of papers published on different dates would show different results. But the difference would appear, I believe, rather in minor details thau in the general outlines."

SPACE DEVOTED TO VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

	Per cent of space (Approx.),	Space in terms of a book the size of "David Harum," copies
1. Commercial and financial: including mar-		
ket and manufacturing reports, real		
estate, etc	14	270,600,000
s. Health and pleasure resorts; general gos-		.,
sip, trivial town news	8	160,200,000
Advertisements; drs-goods, clothing, de- partment stores, etc.		
Political: domestic, army and pavy, Con-		159,200,000
gress, Philippine War, etc		
Sports; athletics, etc	7	156,600,000
Legal: trials, colonial questions, notices, etc.	6	119,000,000
Criminal		86,200,000
Personal: not trivial	356	71,400,000
Advertisements: personal, marriages.	3/4	71,400,000
deaths, employment wanted		69,600,000
a. Advertisements: medical	3	61,700,000
. Advertisements: railroads, shipping, tele-		
phone, telegraph, hotels, etc	3	60,000,000
z. Advertisements: wants	3	58,000,000
Advertisements: real estate, lodgings,		
resorts	3	55,400,000
Literature essays, stories, poetry, book		
reviews, drawing, minute and art,	21/6	\$1,000,000
	-14	
work, etc		49,400,008
Religion; churches and church work		49,400,000
Political: foreign, including wars.	273	47,600,000
Railroads; shipping news; tridley lines.	956	46,400,000
etc		
o. Disasters	774	45,000,000
t. " Society "		41,000,000
2. Science		49,000,000
2. Political: International, Chinese crisis,		40,000,000
Nuaragua Canal, etc	136	10,700,000
4 Advertisements theater, opera and other	*/*	Johnson
entertainments		F1,900,000
s. Educational: schools, colleges		18,800,000
6 Advertisements: food and mineral waters	*	15,000,000
7 Theatrical: actual stage news	32	13,400,000
8. Musteal	12	13,602,000
g. Advertisements books	34	6,000,000
o. Advertisements: fine arts, schools, etc	1 12	1,900,000
s. Historical	1-5	1,600,000
2. Advertisements: liquors	1-6	1.r00.000

NOTE .- Twenty-eight per cent., or 366,000,000 volumes, in advertising

Mr. Dana still further summarizes his statistics of the proportionate subject-matter of the periodicals as follows:

, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Coning of
** 7	Copies of
r. Political and governmental matters	352,900,000
s. Criminal, sensational, and trivial	387,4110,000
3. Intellectual, scientific, and religious	248,200,000
5. Business	572, 800, 0 xo 539,400,000
	33940000
Total	

The scope of the influence of various kinds of periodical publications is indicated in the following table, which shows the extent to which the various kinds of journals are read. The papers are classified according to circulation:

Daily circulation.	Dailies.	Weeklies.	Monthlies
Over 75,000.  41,000.  70,000.  17,300.  17,300.  7,300.  4,000.  All under 9,000 fated at 6a.	1,635,425,000 350,563,000 350,563,000 100,550,000 156,400,000 14,065,000 173,036,000 29,100,000	85,800,000 70,720,000 111,280,000 38,220,000 68,250,000 76,900,000 318,600,000 391,120,000	179,800,000 99,080,000 99,080,000 8,220,000 10,500,000 10,800,000 4,800,000 99,000
	2,865,466,000	1,206,190,000	261,452,000

The obvious lesson to be learned from Mr. Cotton's figures, observes the New York Times Saturday Review, is that periodical publications exert a "tremendous influence" not only on the life and activities, but on the intellectual culture, of all persons in this country who read. It continues:

"What is important to remember is that the number of these publications within the lifetime of thousands of persons now living has increased many-fold. In the early part of the last century few periodicals, outside of the daily and weekly class, seristed at all in this country. Those which, in any sense, could be called successful might perhaps have been counted on the fingers of one's two hands. Even the weekly and daily papers were few in number and their circulations were very small. If the wg to back to the beginning of that entury we find that the daily newspaper was just beginning to make its start, while the weekly was in no sense a distinct and pervasive power in the life of the people. Probably the last twenty-five years mark the precioid in which have sprung up quite two-thirds of the periodicals now extant in this country. In that period also has occurred a source we have the probability of the periodical source statut in this country.

"In all this striking movement we see, as in most other phases of our civilization, a constant rise to better things. May we not anticipate further and constant advances? From popular and ephemeral fiction readers are certain to turn, in time, to looks having the more lasting and vital qualities. Already there are signs of wider interest in biography and history, for which istorical fiction obviously prepared the way. Here exists a wand, to the majority of readers, probably an unexplored domain, rich quite beyond any dreams of literary avarice. No man will be accused of undue optimism who preclicts that the next ten years will find for books in these two classes a larger demand than ever before was known.

#### SOLITUDE AND GENIUS.

GENIUS, says a recent writer, is by its very nature solitary. Every original mind comes into the world antagonistic, by the law of its creation, to regulations which others accept because they find them in existence. Schopenhauer draws attention to this fact when he describes a genlus as one whose center of gravity lies in himself. Ruskin declares: "An artist should be fit for the best society, and should keep out of it." If Cowper could say:

O Solitude, where are the charms
That saves have seen in thy face?

Wordsworth's habitual mood was rather voiced in the words

#### Now thanks to Heaven! that of its grace Hath led me to this fonely place.

In the current issue of *The Quarterly Review* (London) these reflections and quotations are put forward, and the writer, moralizing further on the genius of solitude and its literary and artistic exponents, observes that while the human heart ever yearns for society, not solitude, yet "there are souls born as surely for solitude as they are for death." He continues:

"After all, who can altogether escape solitude? 'There is often apparent rather than there is communion.' Association is often apparent rather than real. As Emerson remarks: 'The remoter stars seem a nebula of united light; yet there is no group which a telescope will not resolve.' ...

Weber gave way to a fit of contemptuous despair when Beethoven's 'Fidelio' was received with indifference. He complained that the audience could not understand the greatest music, and that the music-hall would suit them better. He should have known this. Genius has ever been at its best when it has been deaf to contemporary applause. When a friend of Turner's remarked of one of his pictures, 'I never saw the Thames look like that,' the painter doubted his friend's insight, not his own, and replied, 'I do not suppose you ever did.' To be fair to oneself as well as the world is the best escape from affectation. 'Man is what God made him, ' says Cervantes; and those have carried on their work with most serenity who have acquiesced, regretfully it may be, in the limitations of their birth. It is the quality, not the quantity, of approval which must sustain them. Some, indeed, have lacked even this support. There is a touch of comedy in poor Hegel's complaint, that there was only one man who understood him, and he misunderstood him. So, too, Browning, when questioned as to the meaning of something he had written, replied that the Almighty and he knew what he meant when he wrote it, but now only the Almighty knew. But while intelligible, at any rate, to himself, many a bold spirit in all times has soared into an atmosphere where he found himself alone

In every generous heart, adds the writer in *The Quarterly*, there is a feeling of resentment, as well as of sorrow, in the con-

templation of unrewarded and unappreciated genius. The solitude of too many of the world's greatest personalities has been one "not of choice, but of compulsion":

"Poets and musicians, with their high strung organization, have contributed a melancholy list. Beethoven and Chomin felt that their music ought to entrance the world, as it did themselves; but the world had not, like them, been caught my into the heavens, and could not understand it. As we enter the realm of poetry the regal form of Dante meets us-true type of lonely sadness. The more purely imaginative the work, and the further removed from the commonplace level, the greater will be the yearning for peace. How much solitude went to the creations of Dante's brain? How often did Milton long to retreat within himself from the busy cares which beset him? The philosophic mind of Wordsworth found ample sustenance in nature : but many and sometimes conflicting influences led such poets as Petrarch, Cowper, Byron, and Shelley to their seclusion. It never found a more ardeut advocate than Leopardi. Lovers of this gifted poet will recall his odes to 'Love and Death,' with their sad burden:

Al gener nostro il fato Non donò che il merire

"How many have turned away basfled by the riddle of such lives as those of Beethoven and Chopiu—pride compacted with humility, gentleness with ferocity, the tenderest love toward mankind with the bitterest scorn. Ideals of humanity, dreams of moral and intellectual greates for a world incapable of its attainment, domest them to an bourtly distillusionment. Both attainment, domest them to an bourtly distillusionment. Both into, itso their aspiration was for the lancel of insurantlyggind too, to the bouquet of the opera. Why do we acclaim what their contemporaries only dimly recognised? We shall see with visit become of this dreamer. The world has seen many times; one great dreamer revolutionized the world. Yet the cry is still the same. Must we always permit posterity to reverse our judg-ments?"

America has produced at least two great expouents of the genius of solitude. One of these is William Penn, whose "Enchiridion" has lately been reprinted in London, with an Introduction by Edmund Gosse, under the title "Some Fruits of Solitude." The renaissance of this book was due to its casual discovery ou a bookstall in San Francisco by Robert Louis Stevenson, who later presented a copy to a friend with the words: "If ever in all my human conduct I have done a better thing to any fellow creature than handing to you this sweet, dignified, and wholesome book, I know I shall hear of it on the last day." The second great American exponent of solitude, and perhaps the most consistent of her votaries, is Henry D. Thoreau, who insisted that he "never found the companion who was so companionable as solitude," and who proved his faith by living for many years in a simple wooden shanty in the seclusion of the pine-woods near Concord Mass

Nathaniel Hawthorne, too, was a "lonely man." In an article on "The Solitude of Nathaniel Hawthorne" in The Atlantic Monthly (November), Mr. Paul Elmer More reminds us of Hawthorne's "habit, during his early Salem years, of choosing to walk abroad at night, when no one could observe him, and of his trick, in later years, of hiding in the Concord woods rather than face a passer-by on a road"; and goes on to say that "not in the trageclies of Greece, or the epics of Italy, or the drama of Shakespeare will you find any presentation of this one truth of the penalty of solitude laid upon the human soul so fully and profoundly worked out as in the romaness of Hawthorne." "The Scarlet Letter" was a noteworthy Illustration of this. "The whole plot of the romanes," declares Mr. More, "moves about this one conception of our human isolation as the penalty of transgression."

It is well to remember that men of genius, tho isolated from their contemporaries, do not sever the link that binds them to humanity. To quote again from the writer in The Quarterly Review, "they find their sympathy in the unseen contradeship which is denied to them on earth. It is 'the mystical brotherhood,' of which Heiue speaks, who 'bow to each other' across the centuries."

#### SUDERMANN'S LATEST PLAY.

HEMANN SUDERMANN'S new play, "Es Lebe das Leben" ("Long Life to Life"), which has recently been produced in Berlin and Vienna, seems to have proved a disputed success in the German capital, while in Vienna it is accepted as a very lossitive tri-



has not in either city been blind to the shortcomings of the play, the chief of which is a certain theatrical nonenity." remarks W. von Sachs, the Vienna correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser: "but its merits, that it is well written, excellently constructed, and, above all, that it is eminently grateful from the historian's point of view, have

umph. "Criticism

been evidently more speedily detected here." Charles Harris, a Berlin correspondent of the New York Evening Post, describes the play as "a tissue of improbabilities, which the skill of poet and actor makes for a brief season most real"; but he concedes that it has living

interest and great dramatic power. We summarize his account of the plot of "Es Lebe das Leben" as follows:

Sudermann is dealing here with a gruesome theme. The presupposition of the whole is a case of martial infidelity in the higher circles of Berlin. It is hardly fair to call it a drama of adultery, for the degree of grossness of the infidelity is veiled in the discretest silence. In any event, fifteen years of correct living have passed since then, and the secret seems foreversafe, when the action of the play begins. The persons are, with few exceptions, Berlin aristocrates of to-day. The time is the end of the nineties, when the new civil code was taking shape in the Reichstag. The title (whatever else it may also mean) points to a passage toward the close of the fifth act, where the guilty wife proposes it can be a supposed to the content when the rown self-indicted

The scene of the first act is in the house of Count Kellinghausen. It is a man of infinite good-nature and kindiness, but otherwise quite medbace, whereas his wife Beate is the dominating figure of the drama. She it is who has transgressed the marriage law and has found the object of her unwavering affections in a Bisron Vädkerlingk. Herchief aim in file is to be his counselor and stay, to further his political carrier, and to awaken in him the ambition for that great future for which she thinks him fitted. The Baron has meanwhile become, through force of circumstances, the warm fixed of Kellinghausen, and sees in the painful restraint of the resulting platonic relationship with Beate something of penance for his wrong.

In the heat of a political campaign, Vilkerlingk's former secretary, who has goue over to his opponents, the Socialists, publicly alludes to the whole scandal, and in the hour of the Baron's triumph the news reaches Kellinghamsen's sens. He asks his friend and his wife, as a matter of form, to give their word of honor that the charges are fable. The main ready, but the woman comes out with the truth, for she is convinced that V8kerlingls's lie would necessarily be followed by his death at his own hands. From that moment her course is clear to her; she must call be filled that he may be used tofff his high desting. To save appearances, for the time being at least, Count Kellinghausen plans a public breakfast, at which all the political leaders are to be present, Völkerlingk among them. The guess to come, the quondum friends drink to each other's health. But also has her toast to offer. She reminds them how she has struggick with death for many years, and has yet found existence to leautiful and desirable that she can fully propose to-day a toast to life. As the glasses clink in response to her little speech is is seized by a spasm of pain and weakness and totters out of the room to die.

Kuno Francke, who writes to *The Evening Post* from Berlin under date February 9, is very severe in his criticism of the new play, which he treats us a striking illustration of the degenerate tendencies in the modern German drama. He says:

"When will the German drama fulfi the prophetic message of fifteen years ago, free itself from the shackles of sentimentality and convemional formality, and rise to a really human representation of the great conflicts of modern life? Björnsen's Beyond Our Strength, 'which is being performed with such masterly skill in all the great German theaters, should point the way toward this goal.

#### THE BOOK BAROMETER.

FROM the booksellers' and librarians' reports for the month ending Pebruary 1, it appears that "The Right of Way" still maintains its supremacy. Among the other recently published novels, "The Man from Glengarry" and "Sir Richard Calimady" occupy the most prominent places. The appended lists are taken from The Word's Work March):

#### HOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

- 1. The Right of Way-Parker.
  2. The Man from Glengarry-Con10. The Eternal City-Caine.
  10. The Benefactress Anon.
  10. It I Was Ying, Weightly
- 3. Lararre—Catherwood. 19. If 1 Were King—McCarthy, 4. The Cavalier—Cable, 20. Cardigan Chambers, 5. Marletta—Urawford, 21. Cfreumstance—Mitchell.
- 7 Kim-Kipling.
  8 The History of Sir Richard Cals.
  1 The History of Sir Richard Cals.
  1 The History of Sir Richard Cals.
  1 The History of Sir Richard Cals.
  2 The Velvet Glove Merriman.
  2 The Velvet Glove Merriman.
- 9. Count Hanoibal Weyman.
  10. D'ri and l-Backeller,
  10. D'ri and l-Backeller,
  10. The Piece of Lory-Mitchell.
- 12. In the Fog-Davis.

  13. Lives of the Hunsed-Neton.
  13. Blennerhasset-Fidgin.

  48. Stratagems and Spoila-White,
- 13. Brennernauset: Frigin.

  14. The Ruling Passion Van Dyke.

  14. Graustark—McCutcheon.

  15. Graustark—McCutcheon.

  16. God Wills It—Davis.

#### LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

- 1 The Right of Way Parker.
  2. The Crisis-Churchill.
  17. The Benefactress-Anon.
  18. The Knling Passion-Van Dyke
- 2. The Urisis Laureniii. 18. The Kning Passion Van Dyke.
  4. Dri and 1 Bacheller. 19. The Life of R. L. Stevenson Bal-
- 4. D'ri and I Bacheller. four. 5. The Eternal City - Caine. co. Grausiark - McCutcheon. 6. The Man from Glengarry - Con 21. Alice of Old Vincennes - Thomp-
- nor.
  7. Blennerhassel-Pidgin
  7. Life Everlasting-Fiske
- 8. Up from Slavery Washington.
  9. Cardigan Chambers.
  10. The Cavalier Cable.
  12. My Lay Peggy Goes to Towo-
- 11. Kim—Kipling.
  12. The Making of an American—Rits.
  13. Lives of the Hunted-Seton, 14. Martetta—Crawford.
  15. When Knighthood was in Plower
- rs. The History of Sir Richard Calmady. Malet.
  rd. The Helmet of Navarre-Runkle.
  ps. Tarry Thou till I Come-Croly.
- The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by The Bookman (March), are as follows:
  - compiled by The Bookman (March), are as follows:

    1 The Right of Way-Parker.

    4. Lazarre-Catherwood.
  - 2. The Cavalier-Cable. 5. SFR Richard Calmady-Malet.
    3. The Man from Glengarry-Connor. 6. The Crisis-Churchill.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# SOME EARLY PREDICTIONS REGARDING PHOTOGRAPHY.

In N the year 1839 a proposition was before the French parliament to vote a sum of money to Daguerre, the inventor of the daguerreotype process, as a national testimonial to his contribution to science. The matter was referred to the eminent scientist Araggo for his report. This roport is unearthed from the records by M. L. de Launay, who writes of it in La Nature (February 18). It is particularly interesting for its statement of the exact status of photography in its early infancy and for its somewhat annising forecasts. In the light of what we know today, the great Arago's copionos that photography would never become common, and that it could not be utilized to take portraits, have a curious interest. How many of our solver scientific predictions of to-day—about wireless telegraphy, for instance—will read just as foolishly in 1925? Says M. de Lounay:

"In the first place, A rago recalls the invention of the camera obscuraby the Neapolitan lean Baptiste Porta, and the wish expressed by all who had observed the reproduction of objects by its means that some means might be discovered for rendering them permanent. "This," he adds, 'seemed to be a dream ... but it has nevertheless been realised. If the then nurrates the first results obtained by Niepee in 1827, which seemed limited to "the photographic reproduction of engravings." Niepee, which will be remembered, caused light to act on bitumen, was obliged omake exposures of to 10 2 hours in bright smillight, which made even the reproduction of inanimate objects impossible, owing to the movement of their shadows."

The method of Daguerre was a great improvement over this, and Arago states that its rapidity was the feature that had most amazed the public. He says:

"In fact, ten to twelve minutes are all that are necessary, in dark winter days, to take a view of a monument or a part of a city. In summer, under bright sunlight, this may be reduced one half." What would he have said to our exposures of one-hundredth of a second or less? . . . The following remarks shows remarkable sentific foresight: Perhaps thousands of fine pictures will be made by means of the dagmerrectype before its mode of action has been completely analyzed. Not thousands, but millions of photographs have been taken, and we are not yet certain about the sesential have been taken, and we are not yet the control of the developer.

"Arago looks forward to the reproduction of the buildings of foreign lands;... be points out with Paul Delaroche the advantage that painters may derive from photography (perhaps the point where early hopes have been loast realized, since it has given us only photographic facsimiles, against which real artists have reacted toward impressionism). Finally, he asks these two important questions which may make us smile; namely, whether photographic methods will ever become common and whether they may be applied to portratiure.

M. de Lainay paraphrases Arago's answers to these questions. The Prench savant, linking, of course, of the cumbrous and expensive daguerreotype, concludes that photography will never be commonly used, and that those who hope to preserve sourceins of travel by its means are simply deceiving themselves. What would Arago have thought, exclaims M. de Launay, if be could have been in Switzerfand in 1911. There he would have seen armies of cameras, snapping on all sides, even from trains in motion. As to portraiture, which later became the most successful field of daguerreotypy, Arago is also doubtful. He says in his report:

"The solution of the problem involves two apparently irreconcilable conditions. That the image may be formed rapidly, that is to say, during the four or five minutes of immobility that we may expect from the hving subject, the face must be in full sunlight; but in full sunlight the most impassible countenance will be distorted into a grimace."

He notes, however, that Dagnerre himself has endeavored to solve the difficulty by the interposition of a blue veil. In conclusion Arago clearly states the problem of color photography very much as it exists to-day, and M. de Lannay remarks that, in the solution of this, we are in much the same position as Dagnerre was in \$59 with relation to that of the ordinary photograph, "Perhaps," he says, "the next half-century will give us real photography in colors, that is to say, the direct and complete fixation of the colored image us we see it in the camera or in a lookingglass,"—Prontation made for Tue Littraky Diasts.

### ELECTRIC COTTON-MILLS.

THE accompanying picture is not upside down, as it would appear to be on a casual glance. It is a view in one of the new Southern cotton-mills where the machinery is operated by electricity and where the motors are attached to the ceiling to avoid taking up floor-space. Says W. B. Smith Whaley, who writes of them in Cariter's Magazine (March):

"The motors, which are placed overhead, as shown above, do not occupy any floor space, are absolutely out of reach, afford no danger to human life, and are so proportioned as to give, accord-



ELECTRIC COTTON-MILL, SHOWING MOTORS ON CEILING

ing to the number installed, the greatest flexibility to the plant as a whole. No special machinery is installed for lighting the plant, as the current is taken from the generator producing the power. Temporary power for any purpose, in any portion of the plant, is easily supplied by a portable motor, which is readily tapped on any power circuit in convenient reach. These and many other advantages, from a mechanical standpoint, have been demonstrated by actual experience.

"There is a saving in the friction alone of 20 per cent. The producing capacity of the machinery operated is, in actual practice, increased about 4 per cent, duo to the steadiness of this method of diving over tho usual method to press and beth, sind the more uniform speed obtained throughout the plant. The commons flexibility and economic problems solved by the installation of these electric-driven cottom-milks are felt even outside of the mill itself. The plants are readily available for furnishing power to others within trach to the extent of its surplus, and may produce a consolerable revenue from this source; and they and supply power at a lower figure than that at which isolated plants could generate their own power.

"In the city of Columbia, S. C., the Olympia power plant not only drives the Olympia Cotton-Mills, the Gramby Cotton-Mills, and the Capital City Mills, but also the street-railway, and furnishes the light and power company current for cms, are lights, and incandescent lights from the same source, and more economically than the individual companies could maintain separate power plants, while the Olympia Mills sell the current at a substantial profit.

"South Carolina will shortly have operating no less than fifteen of these electrically driven cotton-mills, which will gradually affect the economic conditions in the section surrounding each of them, by offering conveniences more cheaply than these communities could possibly hope to get them by independent plants.

"It appears possible thus in the near future to operate a line of electric railroad, with mills and intermediate power-stations, from the mountains to the sea, and at less cost thau by the establishment of plants for the purposes of the roads alone,"

# POISONOUS EFFECTS OF WOOD ALCOHOL.

W E recently quoted an article in which it was pointed out that ordinary wood alcohol is a poison. Altho this is the case, it is stated by Dr. H. T. Guss, of Washington, in The Medical World (March) that only one State—Ohlo—restricts its sale on this account. Dr. Guss notes that many people do not understand that wood alcohol is chemically distinct from ordinary alcohol, and suppose it to be merely alcohol made from wood. He says:

"It was formerly quite a point in favor of the introduction and use of wood alcohol that it could not be taken as a drink, for it was (and is) not uncommon for workmen to drink ordinary alcohol diluted with water—especially when oblamed without cost. Indeed, some physicaus prefer to prescribe common alcohol in this way rather than to direct its use in the form of brandy or whisky. Some refiners of wood alcohol now assert that the placing on the market an article which "will perform all the domestic functions of grain alcohol," having the caution on every reducing the danger of the missue of alcohol intend of interacting it. It does not appear that this effect is being realized, however.

"Wood alcohol has been used to a considerable extent in the preparation of extract of witch-hazel, hay run, Florida water, and other toilet articles, and in limments; also in extracts and essences put up for internal use. It has even been substituted for the official alcohol in the preparation of medicinal inclures and other remedies. It is represented as a 'refreshing linary for attended with danger, as shown by the numerous accidents and fatalities that have been reported.

"It occurred to me, as doubtless it has occurred to many, whether or not wood alcohol is used to ndulterate or imitate the common alcoholic beverages? Inquiries made at the Bureau of Internal Revenue and at the Department of Agriculture web been answered in the negative; that is, there is no official information that wood alcohol is used to any extent to adulterate beverages in this country. However, the suggestion was made by different persons before the congressional committee that might be used in this way, and a man from North Carolina said the understood if was so used. From a statement in "Allbuit's System of Medicine" it appears that whisky is known to be adulterated with wood alcohol in Great Britain.

"There is a large consumption of extracts—principally ginger—in some districts where such use is practically the same as a beverage. Only one manufacturer udmitted, before the congressional committee, that he used wood alcohol in making extract of ginger, and he seemed to think it perfectly legitimate. Other productions of the production of the production. In Georgia, 'Jamaica ginger' is selectualled as an intoxicant.

"The physiological effects and the therapeutical properties of wood alcohol have not been fully investigated. In general it is stated that the actions of wood alcohol resemble those of grain alcohol; that the stage of excitement is more marked in the case of wood alcohol; that the subsequent stages succeed one another more quickly; that the effects do not pass off as readily. Much remans to be accurately determined, however. The mean toxic dose of wood alcohol is considerably less than that of grain alcohol—it is stated at about three-fourths or probably less; the effects of its continued use seem to be much more disastrous. The effects, post mortem, resemble those produced by acute poition of the property of the pro

### SANITARY MONEY.

THE substitution of aluminum tablets for paper bank bills or government notes is advocated on sanitary grounds by A. L. Benedict in The Medical Times, March. Says this writer:

"Probably every one with a modicum of esthetic taste, not to mention sanitary information, has been disgusted with the filthy condition of our paper currency. It is impossible to say just how much disease is transmitted by this medium, but the impossibility of quarantining against currency, the failure of the Government to establish accessible offices for the redemption of infected or obviously dirty bills, the many hands through which they pass, and the common custom of moistening the fingers with the lips and tongue, in counting rolls of bills, leave no reasonable doubt that diphtberia, the exanthemata, tuberculosis, and other diseases are frequently communicated in this manner. Some physicians are said to wash or actually to disinfect paper currency, but they certainly can not refuse to accept dirty money nor can they disintect their pocketbooks satisfactorily, and most of us realize the utter impracticability of precautions against this mode of transmitting disease.

"Coins are less readily infected, and most metals—notably shiver—are actually attisptic even in the elemental state; yet coins are too little portable and too liable to accidental loss to answer the prime requisites of a medium of exchange, except for small amounts, a fact revegnized by the limitation of the amount for which they are legal tender. A newspaper critic has called attention to the fact that 'ersp' bills are mainly affected by rictitions personages in movels who give them to newsbuys, deservuniversally regarded as a nuisance by persons in real life, their sole mitigating quality being their cleanness.

The recent introduction of aluminum as a substitute for cardboard, and its adaptability for receiving almost any kind of marking known to the graphic arts, as well as to the art of engraving or stamping metal surfaces, suggests that this metal might well supplant our familiar paper currency. The present bills are almost universally folded into fours. Aluminum sheets of a corresponding size would be neither bulkier nor heavler than our present bills, and the practicability of using sheets of this reduced size is established by the precedent of the fractional currency used during the Civil War and until the resumption of specie payments by the United States. An immense amount of time and of losses by miscounting would be saved by the use of sheets not requiring folding and unfolding and not especially liable to stick together. Aluminum sheets could also readily be perforated for ready determination of value and the prevention of fraudulent alteration of denomination, as is the custom in regard to checks; they could not be cut and pasted so as to make seveneighths of a bill pass for an entire bill, and they would be redeemable after exposure to water and a degree of heat which would destroy paper money. Unlike paper, aluminum not only presents a surface for impressions by the engraver, but it may actually be stamped or cut, like a coin. Aluminum is itself quite resistant to attrition, and by suitable alloy it may be rendered almost absolutely proof against ordinary wear,"

Antidotes to the Poisons of Disease,—Interesting experiments on the neutralization of disease toxins, made by Mme. Sieber, professor at St. Petersbarg University, are described in the Revue Cidebale des Niemes. "The author has been applied to the Neutralization of Neutralization Neutralization of Neutralization Neutralization of Neutralization Neutralizati

tetanic toxins is not less energetic; thus the same does of calcium binoxid will neutralize nearly 1,000 fatal doess of either toxin. As regards oxygenated water it can not be used in large doess, as it is poisoaous; but in very small doess it neutralizes 600 mortal doess of diphtheritic toxin. The same is practically true of the oxydases, except that they have no action on abrin. It is an interesting fact that the pare to action on abrin. It is an interesting fact that the neutralizing action of the oxydases on toxins shows itself not only in the laboratory test-tube, but also in the living animal when the mixture of oxydase and toxin is injected as soon as prepared, and even in cases where the two substances are injected in different parts of the body."— Transitation made for Tile Latranary Discase.

# AN ICE-BOAT FLYING-MACHINE.

A RECENT attempt to solve the problem of artificial flight made by W. Kress, a German engineer, is described in The Scientific American Supplement (March 1). Kress has labored for twenty years on an aeroplane which consists of an iec-boat having two koels and a long stem. It is described as follows:

"The keels served as ranaers when the machine is travoling over ice or snow. Two resilient sail-propellers, rotated by a



KRESS' AEROPLANE, STARTING. Couriesy of The Scientific American.

benzin motor in opposite directions, drive the apparatus. Above the boat, arched sails, coastituting resistant kite surfaces, are carried, one sail being mounted somewhat above the other, so that it will receive an impiaging body of air without interference from the other sails. The aeroplane thus constituted is guided by a horizontal and a vertical rudder, both of which, however, are used only in flying. Owing to lack of funds, the inventor could not equip his air-ship with a benzia-motor of the special construction and power desired, and was therefore compelled to use an ordinary automobile motor. Thus fitted out the aeroplane was first tried on water. For it is Mr. Kress's opinion that watertrials should first be made in order to ascertain whether the motor, propellers, rudders, and other parts have been properly arranged and are trustworthy and perfectly efficient in operation. Only when the safety of the machino has thus been proven should aerial flights be taken. The sense of security obtained by aumerous water-trials and the increased speed attained with each trial will finally give to the aeronaut that confidence which will enable him to soar aloft. That moment, according to Mr. Kress, may come unawares; the ship may of its own accord loave the surface of the water. So far as the preliminary watertrials are concerned, the Kress aeroplane scoms to have met its inventor's expectations. In the presence of an officer of the aeronautical division of the German army the flying-machine was taken from its housing and carted to a nearby lake. Kress seated himself in the boat and pulled the starting-lever. The propellers drove the machine along at a uniform speed, according to the accounts which have been received. In order to test the maneuvering power of the contrivance Kress is said to have performed various evolutions and to have succeeded oven making headway against the wind. The steering apparatus seems to have acted efficiently. The motor, however, proved inadequate. With a motor of less weight and greater horse-power the inventor believes that his flying-machine would be an assured success.

### ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

In a recent work entitled "Ethnic Psychology" (Paris, 1901), M. Charles Letourneau presents some interesting ideas regarding the first appearance of scientific thought and investigation in the human race and regarding its present status and future prospects. We quote the following from a review of M. Letourneau's book published in the Revine Stantifique (February 1):

"It was in the primitive clan, at once school and workshop, that nam begas to acquire all that distinguishes him from the lower animals. During the long sociologic stage of elan life, our ancestors became the possessors, in particular, of morality—that is to say, of the mental impressions, teaacious and hereditary, on which still are based the clearest of our attriusic feeling—the noble tendencies that lead the most generous of us in many cases to subordinate our personal interests to the general good, and that inspire us with instinctive repulsion for certain acts that are harmful to society. The narrow solidarity of elan life that are harmful to society. The narrow solidarity of elan life licens. Then the human mind began its characteristic evolution, besing through the mythical place."

This initiated what the author calls the "duel between faith and reason," a condition "eminently unfavorable," he thinks. to the development and extension of science. How, then, are we to account for its advances? M. Letourneau remarks, says his reviewer, "that we can not invoke the aid of progressive selection in the Darwiniaa sense, since, on the contrary, all moral and social forces have been arrayed against truth. In the great Eastern countries, similar the less rigorous conditions have paralyzed all boldness of thought and all scientific investigation. We must therefore conclude that the peoples of Europe are eadowed with more hardy minds than those of other races." M. Letouraeau believes that the verities that science has established so firmly as to defy all criticism are as follows: "The indestructibility-that is, the eternity-of matter; the demonstration that light and heat and all forces are but simple modes of motion; that the essential phenomenon of life reduces to a double exchange of matter within the organized substance: that without the necessity of invoking instantaneous geologic revolutions and magical creations, the living species of animals and plants have been produced slowly and successively throughout the ages; that conscions life is a function of the nerve-centers." The evolution theory is the crown of the work. Still, the author reminds us, the great mass of mankind is still "below the scientific horizon." There may be backward movement, therefore, and such retrogression has even been predicted by the English authropologist Tylor. Too much light, however, has been shed on the world to admit of "its extinguishment everywhere and forever."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Value of Rest.—That brief periods of work at the highest possible tension alternating with longer periods of rest or changed activity represent the best working conditions is asserted by Dr. Alexander F. Chamberlann, in The Popular Science, Monthly (March). He finds evideace to support it in studying separately the life of the animal, the child, the genius, the criminal, the savage, and the race, and he believes that the experience of other than unere professional athletes, the methods of animal trainers, the results of half-time schools, the progressive reduction of the hours of labo for workingmen and supe-employees.

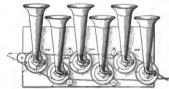
will furnish many more data of the same kind. Says Dr. Chamberlain:

"It has been argued that two hours physical labor for diew would suffice, were the product economically distributed, to keep the whole world well supplied, so great has been the advance in labor-saving machinery, methods of transportation, etc. Is it altogether unreasonable to suppose that two hours intellectual work, under right conditions and with economic distribution of the product, would suffice to keep the whole world supplied here also? Two hours of every one's best would be something worth this is the ideal to which things are bound to tend. Some poet of the future may be able to sing: Better the New World hour than the long European day. The racial nervousness of the American people, non-pathological in reality, is perhaps the groundwork for this achievement."

### A MULTIPLE GRAMOPHONE.

M. UCH of the strained and unnatural quality of sounds reproduced by the ordinary gramophone, especially in the case of the human voice, is due to the fact that in order to make the reproduction as loud as possible the original must be the result of abnormal effort. This has been remedied by a device described in *The Electrical Review* (March 8), due to Emile Berliner, of Washington, the well-known inventor. Says the author of the description above mentioned:

"He provides a machine made up of a number of separate gramophones, all of which may be operated simultaneously. As is well known, gramophone records are exact duplicates of each



IMPROVED GRAMOPHONE.

Courtesy of The Electrical Estricty (New York).

other even to the minutest detail, and as such are made in large numbers. The only difficulty to be overcome in operating several is to have them exactly register with each other and be operated simultaneously. He provides a table or support upon which are mounted a number of rotary tables of the usual gramophone type and adapted to receive the well-known record tablets of commerce. These tablets are generally arranged in a staggered row, each being supported on an upright spindle or shaft journaled in a standard fastened to the table. Upon each shaft just below the table is secured a disk having equally spaced radially projecting pins on its periphery. The disks are all of the same size, with the same number of pins, and they are driven together with the tables at the same speed by means of a belt, having perforations spaced to fit the pins and operated by a motor of any desirable construction. . . . The registering devices make it possible to insure the contact of each stylus with a corresponding point of each record by the mere act of placing the stylus on the proper line. Power being applied to rotate the records, identical sounds issue from each of the horns, and the combined body of sound may be made as great as desired by using an appropriate number of records. Therefore, it is possible to provide an exact reproduction of the human voice or to make it louder or softer."

Hibernation among Russian Peasants,—To accustom themselves to hunger and to the absence of food, the Russian peasant practises a sort of hibernation, says a curious note in L'Anthropologie. "As soon as the head of the house discovers that the quantity of rye on hand is not sufficient to last out the winter, he arranges to limit its consumption. . . The where he had sleeps for the greater part of the next four of five months. In order to economise the animal heat not lo limit as much as possible the necessity for food, all movement is restricted to what is absolutely necessary. The enstoned is restricted to what is absolutely necessary. The control most imperative want is permitted to disturb the slumber, and immediately all is silent again."—Translation made for The LITERANY DIOSEST.

# A NEW ALLOY FOR METALLIC MIRRORS.

A NEW alloy of aluminum is announced that is especially anited to use for mirrors, owing to its ability to take a very high polish. Metal mirrors are still used in the arts, especially in the construction of fine scientific apparatus, and it is probable that the new substance will find an extended use. In Science (Hastrice (Kovember 9) M. M. Molinie writes of it as follows:

"Besides their use in the toilet, polished metal mirrors are incontestably superior, for use in optical apparatus, to those of silvered glass or glass covered with tin amalgam.

"The surfaces of these last are open to the objection that they have two reflecting surfaces, one due to the netal, the other to the glass, and that the reflected rays are optically altered and colored, preventing proper observation in many cases. These instruments of precision give to metallic mirrors their einterest, since the glass industry is now able to furnish ordinary mirrors at a very low price.

"An alloy or metal to be used for mirrors must be susceptible to perfect polish, must be light, hard, and not acted on by the air so that it may preserve its brilliancy. It must be with: so that the images will not be colored, and it must be easily worked in all forms, concave or convex, required by the theory of the instruments. Up to the present time, the metals most used for this purpose have been from, gold, and silver."

The new alloy spoken of is magnalium, a combination of magnesium and aluminum. The two constituents are used separately, and the liquid aluminum is poured into the magnesium, heated to 650°. This alloy has the lightness of aluminum, the quality of metring at about 650° to 750°, and that of casting casily, besides having a very great resistance to reagents.— Translation made for Tu Eurapax Diotsy.

### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"This on account of the physical conformation of her shoulder that a quit one ever hope to throw like a boy," asay Relath (Gooden). "This is with one of the physicians of a girls' college gives as the result of his deep and prolinged everaging on the 100 plott. "It is a physical impossibility for prolinged everaging on the 100 plott. "It is a physical impossibility for a prolinged everaging on the 100 plott. "It is a physical impossibility for a prolinged everaging of the 100 plott. "It is a physical impossibility for the 100 plott." It is a possible with a hop, because her collinous is larger and sets lower than a boy's. In other sports where this colling is a prolinged everaging the province, and the may a well give on all hope of ever learning to throw."" excell, but the may as well give on

"PRINCE HINRY of Germany has completed his rapid and extensive toor without the least failure on the part of the raifroad companies," says The Raifmay and Engineering Review. "He can hardly fail to have been impressed with the perfection of the railway service; and it is understood that his comments have been of a most favorable nature. There has been tree and extent have precalled, to the great interruption of railway traffic. He missed it all, however, and met with no annoying delay anywhere have been an extended to the companies of the precausal of the bounder that program of collast no inclosed among twery when he had not been carried out no exactly is a little remarkable, even under the great cate given by railway manages throughout the entite

It is noted by The Elicitrical Review that electricity made as usuanility good abound as the "captains of industry "Insubence to Prince Heart. It was: "Among the electrical men present were founders of the industries properties of the properties

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# IS SELF-SACRIFICE OR SELF-DEVELOPMENT THE IDEAL OF RELIGION?

THE problem suggested by the opposing ideals of culture and restraint is the subject of a book (reviewed in our columns last week) by the Rev. Hingh Black, an Edinbargh Presbyterian clergyman. According to The Brittis Week'y (London), "no religious book of late years has been so much noticed and commended alike by literary critics and Christian critics of all churches" as this. Mr. Black states the problem, which he declares to be "the problem of nll religion," in the following words:

"Should a man obey his nature or thwart it, seek self-limitation or self-expansion? In some moods it appears to us as if the best attitude, as it is certainly the easiest way to peace, is to accept simply what seem the surface facts of our nature, and give up the long passion of the saints after the unattainable. Yet in other moods we recognize that life gains in dignity and solemn grandeur when a man realizes even once that for him in the ultimate issue there are in all the world only God and his own soul. We no sooner take up one of the positions than doubts pervade the mind as to its sufficiency. If we say that the secret of life is just to accept our nature and seek its harmonieus unfoiding. immediately the question arises whether self-culture is not only a subtle form of self-indulgence. If again we make renunciation the infallible method, we can not keep out the question, whether it is not moral cowardice that we refuse to live the larger life and to wield the wider power which culture seems to offer.

Matthew Arnold defined culture as "pursuit of our total perfection by means of getting to know, on all matters which most concern us, the best that has been thought and said in the world." He assumed that we might reach perfection if we only were able to know. But, according to Mr. Black, "life is bigger and more complex thau that would make out." He continued.

"Mere cultivated intelligence is no safe guide, as could be illustrated from the biographies of the most eminent apostles and the most diligent disciples of culture. In finding our way about amid the mysteries of the world and the practical problems of life, merely through getting to know what others have thought and said, the it be the choicest thought and the pobjest speech. there is no guaranty that our acquired information will avail much for our particular difficulties. And even the light that is in us may be darkness. . . . While self-culture is a legitimate and necessary aim, it is not a complete end for human life. It is only one side, tho a very important one, and needs to be supplemented and raised to a higher point and used as a means for a larger end than itself. Only this can save it from the inevitable degradation that must befall it, if it remain on the lower level as an ideal for self. Not even its achievements and conquests, not even creative genius in art and brilliant discoveries in science, can suffice for life, if there be not an inspiring force grander than the desire to reach self-development."

If culture as an ideal is a failure, so also, contends Mr. Black, is asceticism, for asceticism, by using methods only of repression and restraint, "withdraws attention from the true seat of sin, which is the human heart, and transfers it to what is really external to the life." The author eves on to say:

"To have as weapons only negative prohibitions is to fight a loging battle. The assetic method is but another form of externalism, which is the curse of religion. Tho it seems to begin in contempt for the external side of life, as a matter of fact its fundamental mistake is that it exaggerates the external. It sets too much stress on mere surroundings; for true life is possible anywhere, and evil is not confined to particular spots. Temptations, threefore, are not killed by creating a desert and calling it peace. Humility may be found on the steps of n throne, and spiritual proted can kill the soul of a soltary desert sain or the application of the step of the strength of the s

gratifications which our nature craves; and it is, to say the feast, a calamity to look upon religion as a sort of moral police, saying, "You must not do this." Virtue, it is true, will always have a negative side; religion will nlways seem self-denial; but that is not the essence either of wittee or religion.

Mr. Black believes that the Christian solution of the problem presented lies in accepting neither culture nor asceticism as ends in themselves, but rather in grasping what ench asserts, while rejecting what each denies. He concludes:

"Culture for its own sake, and sacrifice for its own sake, are neither a sufficient end, but they each find scope and are made reasonable by the great Christian thought of service, which reconciles so many difficulties which meet us in this whole region. With such a dominating motive as service there will be room for all types of personality, and for all individual enpacities, however divergent. We will see the need of self-restraint, discipline, and the sterner qualities, supposed to be associated only with Puritanism; and, on the other hand, if we recognize that the end of all our training of our powers is for service, we will not limit the thought of service, as narrow Puritanism so often did. We will know that it takes all sorts of men to make a world; and if they be true men serving the common weal according to capacity, it does not matter much where and how they serve, or in what department of work. There are many and various kinds of service; and their rank is settled, not according to the type of work, but according to the spirit in which it is done. It is not dull uniformity in what is called charitable work that is needed, but spiritual consecration that will make all work sacred because inspired with a noble motive. .

"It is religion man needs, not culture in iself. So the birthplace of modern civilization is not Athens, but Calvary. The 'pale Galilean' has conquered against all the full-blooded gopels of the natural joyof life, but conquered in the grandest way of conquest, not by the extermination of the epponent, but by changing the enemy into a friend. When the sons of Greece are not against but for the sons of Zion; when all ideals of culture find their inspiration and nourishment in the divine ideals of Jesus, and take their place in the great, loving world-purpose of the world's Savior; when thought, and art, and literature, and knowledge, and life are brought into subjection to the obedience of Christ, that is the true victory."

# A ROMAN CATHOLIC PLAN TO ACHIEVE ANGLO-SAXON UNITY.

M.R. ROBERT STEIN, of the United States Geological Survey, a well-known arctic explorer as well as a student of social and religious questions, makes a suggestion on behalf of Anglo-Saxon unity which he believes, if carried into effect, would "achieve in a moment what parliaments have labored in vain for a century to achieve." His proposal is simply that the heir-apparent to the British throne should renounce the anti-Cathoin declaration which every English moracch is at present compelled to make upon his accession. Writing in The Anglo-American Margazine (New York and London, March), Mr. Stein says:

"Whoever believes that the best good of humnnity is bound unwith the union of ail English-speaking nations, and looks upon this as the supreme interest of the day, must feel alarmed at anything tending to estrange a section of the English-speaking world. The forces that tend toward union are none too strong at hest. The transition from 'indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to definite coherent heterogeneity' seems much slower than is compatible with the safety of the organism in view of the hostile elements around. One can not but grow indignant, then, at the perversity which deliberately insists on the retention of sq dangerous a source of discord as this anti-Catholic declaration. We have heard it repeated till we know the phrase by heart, that religious feeling is one of the most potent causes of animosity among men, and thus it seems incomprehensible how those who profess to aim at union can continue to demand that the sovereign at his accession shall pronounce words which brutally wound the religlous feelings of twelve millions of his subjects. . . . Everybody knows that the hostility of the Irish-Americans is one of the main obstacles to closer Anglo-American union, and thus, when some people on the other side of the water are seen trying not to placate this hostility but to feed it with the most inflammable of fuels, it seems no exaggeration to say that they are worse enemies to Anglo-Saxondom than Pathan or Boer."

From all parts of the world, declares Mr. Stein, have come the strongly worlded protests of Roman Catholics against the "heinous blasphemy" of the English coronation outh—an oath which "gibbets the very two beliefs on which Catholics are most trembingly sensitive: the sacrament of the Eucharist and the veneration of the Mother of God." Nothing would propitiate the Roman Catholics of the British empire and, indeed, of the whole world, observes the writer, nothing would tend to draw the Anglo-Saxon nations together in bonds of comity, more thoroughly than would a renunciation of the anti-Catholic cath. He concludes:

"There is said to exist in England a feeling that the crown has not enough power. The scatch African Magazine (Catholic) says: 'The crown can not move in the matter.' This, to a foreigner, seems surprising, since it is the king whose conscience and self-respect are vitally interested in the matter. 'King insect to mean 'leader': has it come to pass that the king must always be led? Here is an opportunity to restore to the word its ancient meaning. The heir-apparent, sharing his father's rejugnance to anything ungentlemanty, is said to have referred, with generous midseration,' to 'that horid onth.' If he were to the word to the word of the word o

It is pleasant, even in anticipation, to unagine the joy which the news would bring to the Catholics of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. The fervor of loyalty thus kindled may be a factor of no little importance when the practical solution of the problem of imperial federation is taken in hand. The good-will of the eighteen million Catholics in the United States may be of decisive influence in any endeavor to promote the cause of the Anglo-American alliance. Then there is the alliance with Germany-the Older England, as Green affectionately calls it-an alliance so earnestly advocated by Sir Henry M. Stanley, and so natural that in point of fact there is not a single instance in history where Englishmen and Germans faced each other on the battlefield, while in most of their battles the two peoples fought side by side. If it be desired to render this natural alliance formal and perpetual, the good-will of the powerful Center party in the Reichstag will be of essential moment. All these happy results, however, will be small compared to the conciliation of Ireland. . . . If the heir-apparent, as above suggested, were to announce before an assembly of Irishmen his determination not to submit to the foolish statute that would force him to insult their religion, it would startle the Irish nation as the 'sweet bell' which, according to the legend, is to proclaim to their isle a reign of 'peace and love.'

A Chalienge to the Higher Critics.—The Rev. T. T. Eaton, LL.D., editor of The Western Kenoder (LouisvIlle, Bapt.), is a theologian of the "old school," and he never lets pass an opportunity to refute the arguments of the higher critics. He has lately issued to them a challenge to give to the world an "up-to-date Bible" which shall bear comparison with the original Scriptures, and be deems this a not unreasonable request, if it be true that "God has by no means confined His inspiration to those who wrote the Bible" and that He has "inspired men in all ages as truly as He inspired the prophets and apostles." His arguments are elaborated as follows in The Watchmun (Boston, Bapt.):

"The modern school of theologians hold that the Bible was written between 80 n.C. and 100 or 150 a.D. So that in the Bible we have the words of great leaders on the problems of religion for 900 years. This school regard the Bible as of great spiritual value, but as having the defects of the thinking and the beliefs of the men of the tumes in which it was produced.

"If these things be true, it necessarily follows that we ought not to be dependent for our Bible on men that lived between 80 s.c. and 100 A.D. Surely in all these 1.800 years, with the wonderful progress man has made along all lines, with the correction of so many crude and erroneous teless held in the long ago, surely a better Bible can be gathered from the words of great leaders about the problems of religion, during the past 1800years, than was gathered for the 900 years previous. To admit that the thoughts of the leaders in regard to religion between RC. 800 and A.h. 100 are superior to the thoughts of the leaders in these last days is to surrender the whole case of this modern school of theologians. And just as editors and redactors gathered (according to this modern theory) the good to give the world our Bible, so let this modern school furnish some editors and redactors who will gather the good things about religion in modern literature, and give us a Bible that shall be up to date. This new Bible ought to be as much better than the one we now use, as our times are more enlightened than the times of the prophets and apostles.

"While myself holding to the old view of the exclusive inspiration and the authority of the Bible. I yet would be very glad to see the up-to-date Bible, and I believe it is incumbent on the theologians of this new school to furnish such a Bible to the world, so that it may be compared with the Bible of our fathers, and that the theory of modern inspiration may be put to a scientific test. . . . And can any one imagine a good reason why it should not be furnished? Ought not the world to have the best Bible possible? May we not hope that this new school of theologians will give us an up-to-date Bible?

# THE STUDENT VOLUNTEER CONVENTION IN

THE Fourth International Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which was held in Toronto on February 26 and four succeeding days, is described by the Boston Congregationalist and Christian World as "the greatest student convention in history." In even more enthusiastic words a correspondent of the Chicago Interior (Presb.) declares it to have been a meeting which "compassed greater Christian potentiality than any other assemblage ever convened on this continent." The convention represented twenty-two countries and four hundred and sixty-five colleges, and was attended by nearly three thousand delegates. Of these, 2,206 were students in universities, colleges, medical schools, and theological seminaries; 217 were professors; 82 represented mission boards; 107 were veteran missionaries; 70 were secretaries of Young Men's Christian Associations: 28 were secretaries of Young Women's Christian Associations; 28 were editors of religious papers; 15 represented young people's societies; and 42 were graduate volunteers. The following account of the convention is condeused from The Congregationalist and Christian World:

The world has never seen an assembly of Christian students comparable to this in size, intelligence, breadth of denominational relationships, and definiteness of missionary purpose. It requires four years to pave the way for such an epoch-marking gathering, and it will be ten times four years before the enthusiasm crystallized and generated at Toronto will spend itself. Many a college student from Maine to California is resuming his wonted tasks with the touch of a deep spiritual experience upon him; and while the managers of the convention steadily refrained from undertaking to hasten life decisions at this meeting, preferring not to count on the excitement of the hour, five, ten, or fifteen years bence scores of the careless, happy students who went up to Toronto hardly grasping the significance of the gathering will be found as its outcome in the heart of Africa, in the ancient cities of the East and in far-off islands, preaching teaching, and living Christ's Gospel.

The only convention comparable to this was the Ecumenical Conference in New York in 1900; yet, as the Rev, John Potts, D.D., said, the Ecumenical was largely historical; this convention is prophetic, not alone of the forward march of Christianity among the nations, but of a virile and aggressive Christianity here at bome in college and in church. John R. Mott, fresh from his missionary trija around the world, was the central figure of the convention and acted as its chairman. Other prominent figures on the platform were Vice-Chairman J. Ross Stevenson, recently

called to the Fifth Avenue Church in New York, and Robert E. Speer, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Above their heads stretched in big letters the moto of the movement, "The Evangelization of the World in this Generation."

The heroes of the guthering were the missionaries. Bishop Thoburn, of India, spoke several times, Dr. W. S. Ament, Prof. F. D. Gamewell, and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, ail of China, were warmly weckomed, as were Janvier of India, Underwood of Korea, and Hotchkiss of Africa. The Rev. George Scholl, D.D., of the Lutheran Church, offered counsel regarding the physical and mental equipment of the nissionary; and John W. Wood, of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, spoke cocentiv on the nower of the printed nace.

Mr. Mott's appeal for funds for the next four years was rewarded by pledges of over \$15,000, and at the close of the convention 100 young men and women stood to declare their purpose to go out us missionaries during the course of the present year.

The convention, remarks The Independent (New York), "sounded the strongest call yet uttered for volunteers and recruits for the foreign field, and gave evidence of such a response to that call as the world has not yet known." The Christian Guardian (Toronto) comments:

"The time was with some of us, and, no doubt, still is will some, when the movement was looked upon as an aggregation of youthful enthusiasts and irresponsibles, whose ardor times would cool, whose aims were largely in the air, and whose edits we would be, in the main, abortive. Last week taught us, if we had not learned before, that the Student Volunteer Movemet had not learned before, that the Student Volunteer Movemet as a federation of thousands of the brainiest and best educated of the young men and women of every Christian land, under and and sober yet consecrated leadership, who have begun to realize the what the Master's great command really means, and, in the face of the world's great need, have set themselves for its fulfiment."

The Boston Transcript expresses the belief that such gatherings can not fail to make strongly for Christian unity, It continues:

"Men and women who, while students come up from all sections of the country; all the sects, all the colleges, all the various denominational training-schools, and sit together and discuss the broader and deeper problems of Christian propaganda, can not return home as sectarian or provincial as they came. With diminished sectarian spirit they later leave for the mission-fields one by one, as their education is completed, and as they receive their appointments from the various missionary boards; and once on the field and at work they carry into the work in foreign lands the same spirit of toleration and unity of action. This explains in part why it is that during the past decade there have been so many forward steps on mission-fields for unification of Protestant mission work, and why it is that at the present time essential Christian unity is farther advanced in Japan, India, China, and Africa than it is in the United States or Great Britain.

A Protest Against the "Christening" of Yachts.—Apropos of the launching of the German Emperor's yacht Meteor, a Brooklya pastor, the Rev. Dr. Arnold W. Fismer, writes to the New York Times to protest against what he terms "the obvious inappropriateness in the use of the term 'christening' as designating the initiation ceremony associated with the naming of a yacht preliminary to her virgin plunge into the water." He says:

"The term itself is as pure and harmless as the ceremony is in itself simple and harmless, but to 'christen' a yacht is, if not sacrilege, at least genuine nonsense. There certainly can be no greater misuner than to call the naming of a ship a christening. In its etymological and historical signification, 'christen' simply means to Christians' or to make a Christian.

"When Miss Alice Roosevelt solemnly and reverently said,
'In the name of the German Emperor I christen this yacht Me-

Icor, 'did she really mean to say what she actually did say? Did she make a Christian of the Meteor?

"Some day, when exact thinking demands exact expression, the higher critics may yet eliminate from the annals of our history the inspired account of this picturesque incident on the ground that the miraculous, instantaneous evolution of an imperial yeach into a Christian is absurd and incredible.

"Wity, then, use a sucred name for a wholly secular performance? Our awage forefathers poured innocent human blood over tite stern of the boat, believing as they did that the good spirit of tite innocent sacrifice would enter the craft and propritate the evil spirits of the waters. This barbarous supersition is now of course no longer induged in—a find less objectionable, but not quite so innocent, is now used; nothing remains but the sentimental form deprived of its content and its purpose. To save its reputation it is given a Christian name, which it does not deserve."

### IS IT SENSIBLE TO FAST?

TillE customary observance of Lent in religious circles during this season of the year has brought up for discussion the old subject of fasting and of how far such self-denial has a place in the Christian life. There is no doubt that during receut years the practise of fasting has declined in the Protestant churches, and the following letter, signed by "A Liberal Catholic" and addressed to the editor of The Irith World (New York), would seem to indicate that even among Roman Catholics the church rules regarding fasting are not very strictly observed. The writers says:

"I am a Catholic, but there are some things the Catholic Check that I can not understand. Such, for instance, as the obligation of fasting on certain days. Frankly, I do not see the sense of this thing. How can punishing the body and injuring the health benefit the soul or please God? And how can fleah meat be good on Monday and bad on Friday? These monkish practiess, coming down from medieval times, ought not to apply to the enlightened twentieth century. I am a Catholic, but I hold myself free to eat meat any day the dog eats it."

To which The Irish World replies that "the man who says he is a Catholic and who contemus Catholic doctrine does not know himself. . . To accept some of the church's teachings and to reject others is to cease to be a Catholic." It continues:

"1. Fasting did not originate in the Middle Ages, nor is it an invention of the monks. It was ordained by God thousands of years before the Middle Ages. It was not abrogated on the introduction of the new dispensation. Christ himself fasted, his disciples fasted.

"2. The Catholie Church does not say that flesh meat is bad on Friday or on any other day. The precept which relates to abstinence looks speciality to the subduing of our carnal desires, particularly in penitential seasons. On a joyous holy-day, as, for instance, Christmas, to partake of flesh meat is quite permissible even if the day falls on Friday.

"3. In ordering fasts the object of the church is not to debilitate the body, but to give health to the soul.

"4. If, however, a man's physical condition is such that, in his opinion, he can not fast without detriment to his bodily health, he will, as a sensible person, consult his physician, and if the physician indorses his opinion, that man, on submitting the state to his confessor, will have no difficulty in getting a dispensation. But for a man to act solely on his own whim or taste in an affair of this kind is to show contempt for the church, and contempt for the church is ever a prelude to apostasy."

Putting religion and heaven out of consideration, says the same paper, much can be said in favor of fasting on purely hygienic grounds. We quote again:

"That abstemiousness conduces to health of body and fasting to clearness of mind are facts well attested. The consessus of reputable physicians is to this effect. Rich foods breed diseases and glottony clogs the mental faculties. Who ever heard of a gourmand that distinguished himself in science, art, or literature? All the really great men in history were abstemious men. The best books hav'been written on empty stomachs. The pro-

foundest depths in philosophy, the highest flights in poetry, have been reached, not at the table but in the fasting state. Homer, sightless and foodless, is an instance. Had he fared sumptuously every day we should never have had the Ilind. Edgar Allan Poe, Burns, and Mangan are in a like emegory. Imagine Shakespeare in the midst of his immortal soliloguy, 'To be or not to be," interrupted by his wife with: 'What will you have for dinner to-day, William? Wouldn't it jar him? No. men of mind don't make bread-baskets of themselves. Benjamin Franklin, the embodiment of common sense, was abstemious, and Thomas Jefferson has told us that 'no man ever regretted eating whereas many have killed themselves cating too much. We are personally acquainted with men who for years have partaken of but one meal a day. They are hale and strong and cheery, and they have no thought of giving up the practise. Some of these men are Protestants, and some don't profess any religion; they fast solely for their bodily health, and they have their reward. Leo XIII, is a notable instance of what a life of fasting and prnyer, with lots of work, will do for a man. He enjoys good health, his eyes blaze with intelligence, and his face beams with a radiant benevolence which bespeaks interior happiness and good-will for all. And now, in the ninety-third year of his age, he is more active and younger in spirit than many a man of fifty. Such a life is a satisfactory answer to the catechism question. Why did God put us here?

What is a man

If his chief good and market of his line

Be but to sleep and feed? A beast, no more.

Sure He that made us with such large discourse,

Looking before and after, gave us not

That capability and godlike reason

To rate in us presede

Man's life on earth is a warfare, continues The Irish World—
"a mutiny of the passions against the reason, the flesh battling
against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh," and no man
is exempt. It concludes:

"Our trials may be great, but certainly they are not greater than were those of the saints. And how did they conquer? St. Paul answers for them all and for all time-'1 clustise my body and bring it under subjection.' And in the close of the war what does he say? Then come the great calm and the spiritual peace and the blessed assurance. '1 have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

# A GERMAN VIEW OF AMERICAN CHURCH

CRITICISM and praise, wise and otherwise, of German religlous and theological thought and life, by American tourists in Europe, are frequent; but it is not often that we hear a critique of American church matters from an educated German, This, however, we have in n "Letter from One who has Returned" (Zurückgekehrten), which recently appeared in the Grensboten (Leipsic). From it we reproduce the following onlinions:

I would not like to repeat what Is hastily claimed by many, namely, that the German is naturally less religious than the Anglo-American. As a rule, this opinion means that the latter is more closely attached to the church organization than is the German. And in this sense the view is certainly correct. All Anglo-Americans and Anglo-Celts surpass the Germans in their subordination to recognized authorities, whether these be persons or societies or unwritten laws and customs, which In turn secure a stronger cooperation of the individual in general tendencies and projects. And in this very thing lies the great strength and the dangerous power of Anglo-Americanism, as all the tendencies that come into the forefront of life are apt to become antional and general. It is not the diversity or the depth of the religious life that impresses the student of American thought and action, but rather its universality and expansivepess. The church associations and denominations are better organized than are even the political parties. In outspoken contrast to this, stand the Germans who are sepurated and divided into infinitesimal sections, not by the power of individuality, but, as we must honestly confess, largely by petty jealousy and spite. There is no doubt whatever that the American and English churchman exhibits a remarkable tendency to practical activity in his religious life. In contrast to the Teutonic tender 'y to penetration and thought in religious matters, the Anglo-American organizes mission societies, engages in proselytism and practical exhibitions of faint. The mission activity of the Irish and the Anglo-Sinson monks through Central, a vribern, and Western Europe in the Middle Ages is as much a pert of nistory as the mission nctivity of the English and the American churches in the eighteenth and the nierceenth centrales, which were in this it are result of the peculiar gift which nuturally all Anglolation of the property of the Control of the Control of the This is the result of the peculiar gift which nuturally all Anglointo action at once. These national characteristics are reflected in their clumb (if and work.)

But to this must be added that religious consclousness has deteriorated in America in recent years even more than in Europe. The break with orthodoxy through more enlightened views of critical and scientific thought has set in later in America than in the Old World, but it has set in all the more powerfully and threntens to tear down all opposition. Rather remarkably, those that have suffered most by this disintegration have not been the larger denominations but the smaller. The rich old aristocratic Episcopal Church has been receiving a large number of recruits from circles where formerly the Methodists and the Baptists reigned supreme. The census report for 1900 shows a remarkable growth of the High Church and the Roman Catholics. But this is no evidence against the general retrogression in depth and expansion of the church life in America. The big cathedrals of these two communions, notwithstanding these accessions, are not frequented any more than were the small chapels of the smaller denominations. Again, the fact that the radical denominations have shown a decrense in strength in late years does not signify an increased depth of religious thought or of positive Christianity in America. It may sound paradoxical, but it is nevertheless a truth, that this fact points to loss of the influence of the churches in America, as it does in Germany, althoin the former country an external connection with the church is maintnined, which is not the case in the Fatberland. But true religious feeling has in both cases gone backward. Altho the symptoms in both cases are different, the trouble is the same, and the form these symptoms assume in America is largely to be ascribed to the influence which the woman exercises in family and public life. She is apt to keep the husband in external church relations long after he has internally broken away from the creed. And another thing must not be forgotten, namely, the external attraction of the American churches, the comfortable seats, the music and the singing, the oratorical skill of the preachers, etc., which as a rule are not equaled elsewhere, Only in church probitecture are the Americans inferior to the Germans,-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Lyman Beecher lecturer at the Yala Divinity School this year was the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladdan, of Chimmans, O. The general subject of his six addresses was, "The Pulpit in its Relations to Present Social Conditions."

A BECKET verdict in the Louisville courts, sentencing an accused marker to eightien ware large from each growth of the large factor to eightien ware large from the foreman said: "Gentlemen, this is a seriour sac whave to decide. A main's life may be forfeited by our decision. How many Christians are among us?" Nine men raised their hands. 'Will one may Christians are among us?" Nine men raised their hands. 'Will one may Christians are among us?" Nine men raised their hands. 'Will one may Christians are among us?" Nine men raised their hands. 'Will one for the large factor of the

Mrs of many of the older forms of faith participated in the spokes well-come to Prince Henry of Pressus, remains to New Port. Med and Express.

December 1997 and the Prince Prin

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

# ENGLAND AND GERMANY ON PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

ORGANS of English opinion insist that Great Britain views
Prince Henry's visit to the United States with equanimity.
Thus The St. James's Gazette (London):

"People who think there is the smallest jealousy in England of the friendship between the United States and Germany which the visit of the Prussian Prince is designed to promote are vastly mistaken. No friendliness between nation and nation can ever be distasted it to England when, as in this case, we are well assured that it can have no hostile intention toward ourselves, at any rate on the part of one of the friends."

Prince Henry "accepts the conditions of popularity in a democratic country with frank good-fellowship," according to *The* Standard (London), which adds:

The real significance of royal visits may be exaggerated or under-rated with equal ease. No sober observer, and certainly not Prince Henry himself, is likely to make the mistake of supposing that his stay in the States, however pleasaut it may be to himself and his hosts, can avert the results of any real divergence in the interests of his Fatherland and the republic. The presence of his grandfather at the Exhibition in Paris did not prevent, perhaps it did not even delay, the inevitable collision between France and Germany. There is, however, no such rivalry between his native country and the American republic as divided the two European states. Whatever differences may arise will probably be commercial, and tho they will not be removed by imperial or Presidential courtesies in social life, they are not likely to lead to hostile relations between the governments. Germany has discovered, if she has not always believed, that it is to her advantage to be on good terms with America; while the United States have no wish to be on an unfriendly footing with any other Power.

"The German Emperor is a fountain of striking ideas," says
The Daily News (London), "but he never had a better notion
than that of ordering his new yacht from American builders":

"The Kaiser's yacht is christued. That was the ostensible purpose of Prince Henry's visit. The occasion has been seined to bring about an immense national demonstration of friendliness to Germany. . . The spectacle of international anily is always pleasant, and we forget, white watching Germany and the United States in one another's arms, that they are the most dreaded of our commercial rivals."

The element of carping criticism is contributed by The Saturday Review (London) in these words:

"The success of Prince Henry's visit to America might have been assured without the silly attempt on the part of some Germans to predate their expression of friendliness to a point before the Spanish-American war."

This line is followed by The Spectator thus:

"Why is it that the German press has suddenly gone back to questions of four years ago? There is only one answer. It is because Germany is to-day in communication of a particular kind with the United States. Prince Heinrich has started on a visit to President Roosevelt. There are certain difficulties between Germany and the United States which in the interests of Germany is world-policy have to be smoothed out, and one of those difficulties is Mauila Bay."

The German press is practically a unit in making friendly comments,—friendly, that is to say, to the United States. Even the agrarian, anti-American Kreuz-Leitung observes:

"Germans played a conspicuous part in the American war of iudependence. Among all bodies of the troops Germans were to be met with, while many regiments were composed exclusively of Germans. Washington surrounded himself with a bodyguard made up wholly of German warriors."

The same paper then dwells upon England's "decided attitude against the North" during our Civil War. "On the part of Ger-

many there was great care to refrain from approving England's anti-Union policy." Finally:

"As is well known, there is a conflict of interests between Germany and North America, but the interests are not of a political nature. They are confined to the economic sphere. Moreover, they are not so much between North America and Germany as between North America and Europe. Perhaps a way will yet be found of avoiding this conflict. Perhaps Prince Henry's trip to America may afford the opportunity for this.

The scale on which Prince Henry was greeted was worthy of our country, according to the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin):

"Never before, in greeting and felicitating exaited or eminent personages, has America surpassed the enthusiasms he now displays for Germany. Even the temporary frowning of the elements was powerless to affect this geniality. Indeed, the expression 'Holenoullern weather' has quickly become proverbial. Even the unfortunate fire catastrophe was forgotten in the whirst of festivities, or at any rate was powerless to influence them... An officer of the Prince's suite told the American press that the visit was calculated to promote friendship, based upon mutual exteen, between Germany and the United States. We are certain this end will be attained.

The Hamburger Nachrichten expresses both surprise and amusement at the insinuations in papers like the London Spectator, and the Nation (Berlin) observes:

"This trip [of Prince Henry's] will contribute to the friendliness of the relations between Germany and the United States. Those relations, excepting a few misunderstandings, have been of the friendliest character since the establishment of American independence."

The Social-Democratic press of Germany dissents from the general view, deeming the American demonstrations over Prince Henry unbecoming. Varwārts (Berlin) says:

"The whole business is typical of Germany's political doings. In one form or another such goings-on are constantly repeated, In such a fashion is the destiny of the German people wisely and worthily watched over."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# THE RELEASE OF MISS STONE.

THE case of the captive American missionary has attracted wide editorial notice abroad. The Daily News (London) says

"And so there is honor among brigands after all, and Miss Stone has been sent into Turkish territory in return for the ransom money. There was some fear lest the brigands might keep both the money and the lady, but they have observed the laws of honor and restored the lady in exchange for the money. The relief which all humane people will feel at this happy termination to Miss Stone's misfortunes will not, we think, diminish the disapproval with which they will regard this extraordinary trausaction. These brigands have now made a tremendous profit out of this affair, and they will not be discouraged from taking other travelers into their fastnesses. In fact, a traveler in Turkey may now take it that he is a highly marketable commodity for any brigand who cares to pick him up. Perhaps the best way out of this economic deadlock will be for the Turkish and Bulgarian governments to show some energy in hunting down these excellent financiers, and perhaps, if they are fortunate, in seizing the spoil which they have obtained.

Some comments, however, are not at all sympathetic, partaking of the nature of the following from *The Straits Times* (Singapore):

"It will be the duty of the United States Government to exact from Bulgaria an equivalent amount, first a substantial sum in compensation for the dastardly outrage upon the lady. From evil, sometimes, cometh good, and one beneficent result of Miss Stone's abduction may be to induce ladies with similar vocations to look about for a field for their endeavors in some vicinity

pearer home than Bulgaria. The United States teems with such fields, and they can be reached by street-ear at a 5-cent fare from almost every hotel and boarding-house in every great city of the Union."

Certain Austrian and Hungarian papers have hinted at bad faith in connection with the uffair. Thus the Pester-Lloyd (Budapest):

"It is noted as a significant circumstance that the Russian diplomatic agent in Sofia, upon offering a liberal reward to a certain individual belonging to the Macedonian secret committee, was put into communication with the brigands and in three days received a letter from Miss Stone herself. Furthermore, not many days ago the present president of the Macedonian committee, Michaelowsky, in a public address at Varna, not only called the members of the secret committee, including their leader, Boris Sarafow, frauds and adventurers, but directly charged them with the abduction of Miss Stone. Michaelowsky clumsily connected the name of Prince Ferdinand, the 'foreigner,' as he called him, with the doings of the secret committee, thereby making a painful impression throughout the whole land. If the secret committee was allowed too much latitude and consideration, the fault is not with the Prince but with the weak minister in whose hands lay the executive authority,"-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### THE LATEST SPANISH UPROAR.

THE general strike that brought everything to a complete standstill in Barcelona recently, spreading to the other cities and culminating in the Spanish ministerial resignations, forms a debated topic in the European press. In Spain the newspapers are discreet, notably the Epoca (Madrid) .

"It is noteworthy that there have been renewed rumors of a Weyler ministry. They have not been received with much favor, since a dictator is



GENERAL WEYLER.

cies. It must be remembered that government by the sword can not be a panacea in Spain, except to those interested inestablishing it. We have had so much experience with dictatorships! For half of the preceding century we have lived beneath military dictatorships, more or less disguised. The proclamation of a state of siege is so frequent that to create an exceptional thing out of it is in conflict with reality. In

Barcelona themilitary power has assumed command and the captain-general rules there. To call for a general government of the sword seems to us sheer excess and over-officiousness on the part of General Weyler's friends."

Instead of rushing implements of war to Barcelona, the Government should have had recourse to peaceful measures, according to the Liberal (Barcelona) :

"There seems to be no possibility of agreement between wageearners and employers. The disorderly, bloody struggle of three days in the streets will be without result because there were nei-ther conquerors nor conquered. The revolt will be put down by force. But there will remain fierce hatreds that must render ordinary life in Barcelona impossible. If the Government can not solve this problem let it get out."

This paper publishes an interview with the captain-general of Barcelona in which threats of severe treatment are made against all newspapers which print false news. Outside Spain there is more freedom of comment. Thus the Pester-Lloyd (Budapest) :

Two special features strikingly differentiate this latest event in Barcelona from its six hundred forerunners in Spain. The first peculiarity is that a genuine general strike, in the fullest sense of the term, was actually brought about. There was not merely a general strike within one trade or industry, but a conplete, united, simultaneous standstill, a cessation of all labor and activity in every sphere of production, manufacture, trade, and industry. Everything ceased at the same moment. Machines stopped; newspapers suspended. . . . The second peculiarity is that the cause of this general strike can not be found in the proceedings of any one class of workers or employees, who wanted better wages or shorter hours and engaged other bodies in a sympathetic solidarity. It grew rather from the universal longing of the cutire populace to better their wretched condition,

These disturbances are gloonly portents in view of the pending majority of the young King of Spain, in the opinion of the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna) :

'It can not be wondered at if princely visits in honor of the King's coming of age are pronounced problematical in Madrid. the assigned reason being want of room in which to entertain the foreign princes with their suites. There must be want of other things than room. There are anxieties in Spain that leave little room or inclination for the preparation of national festivals."-Translations made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

### VICTOR HUGO AND FRANCE.

"11E attention of all France is now fixed upon Victor Hugo, remarks the Independance Belge (Brussels), and opposing parties seem to forget their differences in "worthily honoring the centenary of him who is justly esteemed the greatest lyric poet of the ninetcenth century ":

"The universal homage to the poet is also a homage to France, to the great Latin nation which has played a most conspicuous part in the world, and which, notwithstanding the reverse of 1870, remains a vital factor in world-policy. For some time, especially since the Dreyfus affair, it has been asserted in certain quarters that France may be regarded as a nation in decadence, and that she will not be long in following her Latin sisters, Spain and Italy, into the abyss wherein are engulfed great peoples worn out by the continued effort of centuries. It is alleged that the slight increase in her population, the evident diminution of her wealth, the mediocre results of her industrial action, condemn France to certain decline within no long time. Her early departure from the concert of great European Powers is boldly uredicted. Those who thus estimate things are on the wrong track. They do not consider the remarkable national energy of this French people, which in arts, letters, and science has produced men whose genius is beyond question and who may be accepted as torch-bearers marching in front of humanity. A people which has been the educator of all other, peoples and which is conscious of the strength within it, does not succumb to the stress of young nations whose somewhat feverish activity is so vigorously manifested to-day, , . . At a time when the glory of the greatest Frenchman of modern times is being celebrated, it seems appropriate to turn a little of the admiration due to Hugo upon France herself."

Some of the political groups are trying to use the Hugo demonstrations to further their own campaign for the coming election. According to the violently Radical Intransigeant (Paris) :

"He [Victor Hugo] had an instinctive horror of the Jew, and every time he introduced one into a stage scene it was for the purpose of making him antipathetic. The friends of the traitor of Devil's Island were, therefore, most clumsy in trying to make Victor Hugo out as one of themselves.

Nor is praise of the great writer unanimous in France. The

voice of detraction is heard in the Clerical Correspondant (Paris):

"The chamber, to whom money costs nothing, voted 80,000 francs and the city of Paris 200,000 francs for this colossal apotheosis of a man who was successively Legitimist, Orleanist, Bonapartist, plous, a free-thinker, pensioner of Charles N., per of France under Louis Philippe, courrier of Napoleon III., finally Republican and Socialist, no little conscientious in one party as in another, seeing on all sides only his own infatuated personality, heeding only his immense pride, pursuing only his boundless

Nor does this authority approve of the monument newly erected to the memory of the great Frenchman:

to the memory of the great Frenchian:
"Imagine an enormous and dreamy Hugo, sitting on top of a
granite mass, while four naked women, who represent 'the four

Victor Hugo became the apostle of Social-Democracy, according to a disparaging article in the Journal des Débats (Paris):

winds of the spirit, ' hold palms of glory out to him.'

"All men are practically equal. The differences between them are due to inequality of condition, the source of all evil in societiety. The champion of the insignificant and humble seems not ot suspect that nature is an aristocrat who establishes between men distances greater than have ever been made by laws and manners."—Translations made for TRE LITERARY DIEST.

# THE FEUD IN THE ENGLISH LIBERAL PARTY.

THE divided Liberal party has been plunged into new dissension throughout England by the recent utterance of Lord Rosebery, in which he "finally breaks with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman." We quote from The Spectator (London):

"Sir Henry had asked whether he (Lord Rosebery) spoke from the interior of his (Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's) political tab-



THE WHOLE IS BETLER THAN A PART.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN: "Well, this isn't much use without the other." LOND ROSEBERY: "Nor this."

- Westminster Gazette (London),

ernacle or from some vantage-ground outside. He has a right to a reply, and shall have it without a moment's delay. 'Speaking pontifically within his "tabernacle" last night, he anathematized my declarations on the "clean slate" and home rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude. Let me add one word more at this moment of definite separation. No one appreciates more heartily than I do the honest and well-intentioned devotion of Sir Henry to the Liberal party, and what he conceives to be its interest. I only wish that I could have shared his labors and supported his policy.' No one can complain that this is not a plain and straightforward way of meeting the issue, and we congratulate Lord Rosebery on having spoken out at last. But he must not rest on bis oars-or rather on his spade. He must follow up his separation from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman by boldly demanding the leadership of the party. Of course he may fail to obtain it,

but even if he does he will be no worse off than he is now. He is too big a man to remain an outside critic. As he will not become a Liberal Unionist, he must either lead the Liberal party or a party of his own,—or else retire from public life."

The organ of that branch of the Liberal party which supports Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, *The Daily News* (London),

"Six weeks ago, after the Clesterfield speech, Sir Henry Campbeil-Bannerman approached Lord Rosebery and asked him to cooperate with the acting leaders of the Liberal party. Lord Rosebery relused. Six weeks have passed, and now Lord Rosebery has made that refusal public. There is nothing new in it, except the publicity."

The Conservative London Times is rather pleased at the situation. It notes:

"Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his friends, our parisimentary correspondent tells us, do not manifest any 'spatial anxiety' to precipitate a trial of strength between themselves and the Liberal imperialists in the House of Commons. They are willing, it seems, to allow weeks to drag on before they are willing, it seems, to allow weeks to drag on before they are cept the defiance that has been fung down to them and bring the controversy to a decisive issue. . . The Liberal imperialists, it is believed, will have agreed upon their plan of operations before many days are over; and, when they have settled it, the sooner they take action and try to frore Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's hand, as it is moderstood they intend to do, the better for the canse they have at heart.

The St. James's Gazette (London) thinks it easy to overestimate the importance of the episode:

"What new impulse Lord Rosebery will bring into politics now that he has left his lonely furrow for a place—not in solitude ontside the tabermacle, only the coming year can tell. Perhaps, after all, as the world went round after Chesterfield, the world will go round still after Berkeley Square, and the definite separation which startled politicians last week may be as harmless as that which came about when Lord Rosebery was in pinafores learning to clean his slate."

# THE CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

THE excitement in Italian political circles over the resignation of the Zanardelli cablinet and its retention of office at the King's request causes unlimited press comment. The immediate cause of the crisis was the defeat of Signor Villa, the Government's candidate for the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. Says the Tribuna (Rome):

"The ministry had to resign because its program was repudiated and the majority abandoned it. But no sign, no hint, was given the crown to turn to any one else who could or would form a ministry to succeed the defeated one."

The circumstances leading to the crisis were trivial, in the opinion of this authority:

"The Zanardelli ministry was hailed in December with votes on of secret funds and demonstrations that were, if not an ovarion, at least a favorable omen. Little or nothing has changed since December. Certainly nothing has changed in the policy or program of the ministry. It carried out the experiment of real liberty in internal srfairs. While allowing liberty to all classes bourgeois and proletarian, order was maintained, and the cabinet increased its seal in avoiding conflicts, in restraining with the limits of the law the free demonstrations of all classes of citizens."

But the divorce question was present and had its share in bringing about the present state of things:

"A question that concerns the regulation of the family and of civil society has been agitated throughout the country for the past six months. The masses of the people were stirred up about it, while the Clerical party, enemy of all national civil authority, made the issue a weapon of controversy. The Government deemed it is duty to intervene and make the question its own in order to affirm the authority of the state against the Clericals who attacked it."

The ministry should never have committed the tactical blunder of involving itself with the divorce question according to the Messaggero:

"And what could have induced the ministry to impart a definitely political aspect to the election of a president of the cham-



SIGNOR TAXABLETTI

ber? For some time past the tendency has been to introduce the good custom of government neutrality in presidential elections. . . Last December, after two votes on its internal and external policy, the

. . Last December, after two votes on its internal and external policy, the ministry was stronger than most ministries have been heretofore. Not satisfied with its own situation-oh, endless human insatiability !- it wished to allow itself the luxury of a speech from the throne, vindicating the little that has been accomplished in its first

session and outlining a new program that nobody isked for. In its leap from one session to another, it did not accurately estimate its own strength. It expected to land in a green and flowery meadow and it fell, instead, into a precipice."

The Clerical papers insist that the real troubles of the ministry are the outcome of the divorce bill, altho the alliance with the Socialistic element has something to do with the situation. Says the Vatican organ, the Osservators Romano:

"The real cause of the defeat . . . may be traced to two leading errors in the Zanardelli program. One is the trend of its domestic policy, and the other is its culpable obstinacy in the divorce matter. As regards the first, the ministry thought it had secured the unconditional adhesion and the permanent good will of the most subversive elements, to whom it had sacrificed everything, not only every consideration of good government, but the country's most elementary and most sacred rights of conscience, which revolted against certain baleful reforms. How erroneously the ministry calculated it must have understood when the Socialists in the chamber, assembled to deliberate respecting their own policy, plainly told it that the favorable votes they had given it last June were inspired by the necessity and duty of defending the proletarian organizations and the right to strike.' . . . To prevent the defection of the Socialists, Zanardelli offered them as a pledge the promise of renewed offenses against the church and against the divine law; but the very thing which, according to his own wretched calculations, should have been his anchor of safety has been, instead, the mite that overweighted the ballast,"-Translations made for THE LITER-ARY DIGEST.

### VENEZUELA AND THE FRENCH.

THE announcement that Germany is to withdraw from Venezuelan waters, if well founded, may be preliminary to a French appearance there. Figare (Paris) says:

"The Colombia-Venezuelan struggle that we have been watching for so many months now concerns us more nearly. We are regretfully compelled to say to the belligerents that if we can not prevent them from exhausting their energies in mad disputes, we shall at any rate never allow those disputes to injure our interests. This is a fact which the Venezuelan Government has too often overhooked. Its recent trubbles with Germany will

be remembered. Nor are the grievances which we ourselves bave often called to its attention to be overlooked."

The present French grievance grows out of a loan on mortgage from a citizen of Bordcaux, M. Secrestat, to General Matos, an insurrection leader in Venezuela. President Castro seized the mortgaged properly and interfered with the Frenchman's efforts to protect his interests, according to Figure, which proceeds:

"Castro forgets one thing. The French Government, as he has lately seen, will not tolerate such denials of justice to is civtizens. He relies perhaps upon the Monroe Doctrine and American protection. Vet he is not ignorant of the fact that President Roosevelt said in his latest message that this doctrine in no way menaced European Powers. He is not ignorant of the fact that of all the Powers, France is the one whose relations with the Union are most corolait, that our good faith is not doubted, and that no one in Washington dreams of hindering us from maintaining our rights even in Caracas."

The situation in Venezuela is scarcely of a nature to prevent President Castro from attending to this matter, according to the Venezuelan Herald (Caracas):

"The revolutionary movement has come to a standstill, and in spite of despatches sent from Port of Spain by correspondents who have probably the gift of predicting the future, and who amonuce hattles of which we know nothing, and risings in Guiana which never existed, we can affirm that the country is not yet in the situation which they represent it to be. We do venezuels and that business is flouristing, we do not wish to diagnize the truth. But the fact remains that jealousies have arben among the revolutionary leaders, and that the most comarben among the revolutionary leaders, and that the most comduced is the natural result. Thus far for the liberal revolution. As to the Modulist movement, which took place lately at Maracaibo, it was suppressed within a few bours and its leader, 1pr -1ploc, captured on a house-top. Such is the actual state of

The leading factors in the revolutionary movement were "money, corruption, and bad faith "according to the Republic (Caraca), a government organ. It says that the delay in meeting foreign elamins is unavoidable, but assures all parties that just demands will be met "in proportion to national resources." That the topic is n live one seems clear from this editorial reacure in The South American Journal (London), an investors' organ:

"What Europeans interested in Venezuela desire most to see is that one of the parties should get decidelly the upper hand; if does not greatly matter to us which, so long as it has power to preserve order. So long as the present uncertainty prevails nothing can be done to develop the resources of the country. This is very deplorable, as there is scarcely a richer territory in the world in unurul resources,"—Translation made for Tux LITERARY DIDUST.

### POINTS OF VIEW.

AGRAINA STRUKEN IN GEMANY.—The results of the recent special sections for members of the Reichatag must have taught the Agrainan that they are losing their influence, declares the Frankfurter Zeitang. The Social-Democratic party, meantine, gains. The late victory it won in the accessories of the Computer of the Computer of the Social language of the Computer of the Social Social Social Social language of the Social Social Social Social Social Social Social Higgs will not be less on the Agrainan.

HOLLAND'S INFRIALISM.—The attempt of the Dutch Government to do something for the fours imported the democratic PMA, a prominent publication in the Neiherlands, to say that it it character it being induced in Achieu in revoll for years. The Fell publicase some horrible densits of the treatment of the satisface by Datts Proop, with the intination that while Hollands and the publication of the satisface of the treatment of the satisface by Datts Proop, with the intination that while Hollands and the satisface of the satisface of the behavior of the behavior of the finest to the subappy Aripes But extend the humanity has wants for the fines to the subappy Aripes But extend the humanity has wants for the fines to

Classification As THE NEET ESGESS PRESENT—The erriter in Te-Fringiph's Review (London), signing timest? Cyclebas. "gree Joseph Chamberlain as England's counsig Frime Minister, saying; "The working apacity of Mr. (Chamberlain was larendy know. The majority adequate to the business of empire exists, and the man exists. What is needed, and it is the one thing needed, is to bring the man and the majority into the proper relation with each other. For the discontent of the country with the Government he obviously direct, certain, and proper remedy is not that the country should think of waiting apan Providence mit in Rocebers walter and the country of the cou

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

### ROUGH TALES OF THE ROUGH WEST.

WOLFVILLE DAYS. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Cloth, 5 x 21/2 inches, 311 pp. Price, \$1.50. Fred. A. Stokes & Co., New York.

T was perhaps a mistake of Mr. Lewis to add to a book of short stories so conspicuous a thing as a preface, especially when it shows that his literary self is a little raw where critics have rasped It is to be hoped that he is not going to sequestrate himself in the same class with Miss Marie Corelli, the critic hater. There is no seed of that; his stories are far better.



ALFRED B. LEWIS.

who have lived in Western towns, pretty faithful representatives of life in the unpolished regions of America. It is true they have not that orris flavor which perfumes the style of such tales as, for instance, "Aucassin and Nicolette"; but then the general reader does not care for "Aucassin and Nicolette." and indeed may cast it aside as namby-pamby, whereas he does like a good straightforward story of real life that gives him an insight into the thoughts of any considerable class of persons. "Wolfville Days" may well in-

terest, not merely the young lady out of boarding-school who is enthusiastic over silly historical novels, but also one of Mr. Lewis's despised critics who have read unworthy books until they are jaded. "Wolfville Days" is, in its general spirit, not unlike Wolfville itself. Gentlemen imperturbably kill and are killed. The brains of the foolish bespatter the pages of the book. Throughout

these disconnected stories several characters appear and reappear. The old cattleman tells the yarns, and his stories sound as if they really happened; his characters are lifelike, and his phrases are the most picturesque that have enlivened the pages of a book for many a day. Some of the stories in themselves are tame and backneyed, but even to these Mr. Lewis's flood of metaphor is an elixir of life.

# A LIGHT DRAFT OF STOCKTON.

KATE BONNET. By Frank R. Stockton. Cloth, 71, x 5% inches, 420 pp. Price, \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

'HE appearance of a new book by Frank Stockton stirs one to an agreeable flicker of anticipation. But "Kate Bonnet" is not very fruity, and is regrettably thin in the very thing one most desires

and rightly expects from Mr. Stockton. The sub-title is suggestively Stocktonian : "The Romance of a Pirate's Daughter." The story is all that, but it is ton seriously so. Oddly

enough, the broad burlesque of a worthy Barbadoes farmer huying a ship, and embarking on a career of marine criminality, through sheer romantic craving for the whole gamut of iniquity due to the skull and crossbones of the Jolly Roger fluttering at its peak, is not the delicious fantasticality of Mr. Stockton's humorous invention. It is a bald fact. There was actually such a pirate, who, not knowing a topsail from a marlinespike, became "a terror of the seas," a fearfully respected buccaneer, and whose finish was most seemly, since be departed from this life at the end of a rope made fast to a gallows-tree. There is a strong love interest in

this history of Captain Stede Bon-



FRANK R. STOCKTON

net. His sweet daughter Kate has three lovers, one of whom is loved by another girl, who in her turn is adored by a repentant pirate. But Kate's filial devotion surpasses any other love in her heart. She does her best to reclaim her naughty papa, but in vain. He is too fatuously addicted to making people walk the plank, to scuttling ships, and mafooning their hapless crews,

One very amusing episode is where Captain Bonnet, through esprit de corps, visits the redoubtable "Blackbeard," the boss prate of the Caribbean. After he pays him a eall, this "dean of the piratical faculty," who is as thoroughly a professional as Bonnet is an amateur, and who has a vein of odd humor, returns it, and makes Bonnet a captive on his own craft. The odious brute adds to this ignominy by making the humiliated Bonnet "do accounts" on shore | This is really a more affecting passage in his career than his hanging.

Mr. Stockton has an amiable passion for pirates, and has shown what lore he acquired in regard to these erratic mariners by a volume entitled "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast." He doubtless inserted the "Our" into the title with a mild glow of pride, because the American output of this gentry is really a very pretty showing.

# THE OLD AND THE NEW IN WOMAN.

UNDER MY OWN ROOF. By Adeiaide L. Rouse Cloth. 7% x 5% inches, 294 pp. Price, \$120 net. Funk & Wagnalla Company, New York.

"HE person who can read this book and not feel grateful to the author is a proper object for sympathy. It is written in the first person throughout, and if Adelaide L. Rouse is not a woman after a man's own heart, then is her power of projecting herself into the ideal a very remarkable gift.

The story is of a well-balanced woman of to-day, who frankly confesses to forty years and one hundred and fifty pounds of flesh. But she may well do that, with her fresh,

wholesome balance and one hundred and fifty tons of spirit to offset the carnal avoirdupois.

This bachelor woman Honor Sharpe, yearns for her own roof-tree, after "twenty years of boarding, light housekeeping, furnished rooms, flats, and all other imaginable modes of existence in other people's houses." One day when she suffered an unusually acute attack of boarding-

house nausca, she suddenly exclaimed: "I will build a house, if it isn't any bigger than a packing-box. I will have a garden, too. I want ground to dig in, I want closets to rummage, I

want to count my tea-spoons." All this is deliciously feminine. That is the pleasing note of the whole



ADELAIDE L. MOUSE

book : a thoroughly seasoned femininity. Through the gift of a building-lot from an opulent patent-medicine uncle, Miss Sharpe's roof-tree is located in New Jersey, back of the Palisades. She plans it, builds it, and is so successful-mirabile dictu !- that she exclaims : "My

house suits me as a shell does its snail." She is a newspaper woman, then a literary worker. Everything nice eventually incorporates itself into her small castle. A charming bachelor, two years older than herself, lives on an adjoining lot, and she and "Cincinnatus" become as chummy as possible. The atmosphere and the style of the book are those of Cranford. But au up-todate Cranford

The author's humor is of the Stockton brand. Her very phrasing of a thing is aromatic with humor. As the briskly gentle tale purls along, it takes on with artistic harmony a more important trend, and a cheering love interest invests the level-headed Honor with a new charm. Twenty years before she had loved a young man named Paul. Her officious aunt acquaints her with the fact that his maternal forebears have developed insanity, and the lovers part. It is the romance of her life. Then Paul comes back from Russia. They both find out that, in love at twenty, they are decidedly out of it at forty, and Paul with bungling diffidence enables her to tell him this fact.

Then you know it is "up to" Cincinnatus, and you are very glad of it. He is literary, too, and soon after this presents his latest book to Honor with two lines written on a sheet of note-paper in it;

"Take them, love, the book and me together; Where the heart lies, let the brain lie also."

Cincinnatus used to rail against Browning, whom Honor admired extremely, so it was a delicate compliment to propose to her in Browningese. "Who was I to have the writer send me these two lines from the most perfect love-poem ever written by a man?" Read "Under My Own Roof" and you will see what answer the lady gives.

# THE LIFE OF AN EMPIRE-BUILDER.

CECH, RHODES. A Study of a Career. By Howard Hensman. Leather, 3% x 8% inches, 382 pp. Price, \$5.00. Harper & Bros., New York. "HIS book might better have been called "Cecil Rhodes: a Vindi-

cation," since it is the work of a professed admirer who writes with a purpose. Mr. Hensman is an Englishman, and is known as the author of a "History of Rhodesia." It is too early now for an adequate biography of Cecil Rhodes to be written. An author is necessarily led to assume a different tone in writing of a man who is still living, and one feels this in the present volume. This does not detract from its interest, however; the author is solicitous to tell the truth. and to deal fairly with the other side. As a general thing, he writes acceptably also, barring an occasional journalistic touch and a few

na:vely matter-of-fact comments upon the incidents of his story. The book is a noteworthy one, and on the whole exceedingly readable.

It is, of course, a very timely volume at the present moment. It can be recommended to any one who cares to see the whole situation that ied up to the present Boer war. Cecil Rhodes has been, for better or for worse, the force that brought that war about, and the history of his life is that of its preparation. Whatever one may think of him, he will surely be known as one of the world's great forces. He is the personification of the colonizing genius of the English people, and he is just as certainly one of the builders of the British empire as Clive. The work that such men have to do is the rough work of nature, of the struggle of the races for existence, and it is work that can not be relished in a sensitive age. That is, no doubt, the reason why Cecil Rhodes is a man disliked by many of the best people; for he is far less unscrupulous and more merciful than the average of the empire-building, savage-conquering type.

It is a dramatic story which Mr. Hensman tells, especially in its earlier stages, when we see a young man, unknown, poor, and weak in health, cherishing in his secret heart a dream of his country's growth and of the African empire that he is to found. We see him step by step forcing his way to power, making himself the leader of the colony and making his ambition theirs. We see him conquering savages, and governing them, founding colonies, building railroads, operating minesand all the time, with every move, fighting Kruger. For these two men represent the two warring races, and the history of South Africa for two decades has been the history of their struggle.

Externally this book is a very beautiful one, and a joy to read; but it does not represent great research, and there is no reason why it should not be made accessible to the public in a less expensive edition.

### AN EXAMINATION OF THE FOUNDATION OF ETHICS

Philosophy of Coxider. A Treatise of the Facts, Principles, and Ideals of Ethics. By George Trumbull Ladd, Professor of Philosophy in Vale University. Cloth, 6 x 9 inches, 663 pp. Price, \$1.00. Charles Scitioner's Sons, New York

NE to some degree acquainted with the essays and assays in the field of ethics during the past decade would confidently believe that a constituency for this latest work exists, of many searchers after truth, who will say when they find this book, "It is for this we have been waiting." The advocates of the "cerebrai" psychology have had the field, and have exploited



GLORGE T. LARDS

it for some years. It was inevitable that the healthy realism of a sane metaphysics should furnish, sooner or later, the needed antidote. If we are not in error in our estimate, the antidote has been found. This is not to say that Professor Ladd has made a very distinctly controversial work. On the contrary, the critical element is surprisingly small, considering the number and dignity of the heads in sight to be hit, and the formidable shoulders that bear the chips of challenge. There is here, throughout, a conservative and tolerant recognition of the contribution made to our ethical material by the evolutionary and materialistic philosophers, and the

viewpoint is completely modern. Nevertheless, for the most part, the naturalistic determinism of the recent school of moralists is rejected. This work is a reassertion, in the light of all the modern research, and over against many of the modern theories, of the regnancy of the free Self, and of man's final reference of his freedom to the freedom of the Personal God.

No review within our limits could suffice to excuse any one from a careful reading of this book, nor scarcely become an adequate ineitement to such a task. But if the reader will plunge into it with the chapter on " Moral Freedom" the entire clue to the method and attitude of the author will be in his hands. He will presently be challenged to take his position on the one crucial question of human freedom, by such a sentence as this: "There is absolutely nothing in the most recent discoveries, either of psychological or of physical science, which compels one to regard the deterministic solution [of the free-will problem) as the only valid and scientific answer to the problem."

his special treatment of the old problem of freedom is greatly illuminated in some of the later chapters of the book, especially in the author's philosophy of Personality and of Causation. He lifts us out of the region of uniliuminated abstractions entirely, and points out how absolutely ethics must rest in a consideration of personal life. There is a thorough sifting of the assumption that "the law of Causation for bids" the conception of an actual freedom of the human Self, and that human self-determination would destroy the integrity of the physical universe." As a finality, the author locates the ethical sense, the consciousness of freedom, the sense of moral obligation, in two facts, both of which are insoluble mysteries from some points of view. The first fact is an original, unique, and individual nature in man himself : and the second is the clearly apprehended, but largely uncomprehended personality and purpose of God.

Perhaps a more concise reference to this book should point out that it is built in three parts, that discuss in turn (1) The Nature of the Moral Self, with an analysis of the ethical consciousness; (2) The Virtuous Life and the characteristics of the Good Man, and (3) The Nature of Right, with a metaphysical theory in explanation of ethical

# A NEW BOOK BY BENJAMIN KIDD.

PRINCIPLES OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION. Being the First Volume of a Evolutionary Philosophy, By Benjamin Kidd. Cloth, With Appendix, Price, \$2.00, The Macmillan Company, System of Evolutionary Philosophy. 12mo, 538 pp. New York and London

"HIS new work, the first of a projected series, by the author of "Social Evolution," is in some sense supplementary to and reinforces the philosophy of his earlier work, and is marked by the same characteristics that gave his

comprehensive grasp of general principles, here and there a searchlight quality of insight, and, for the most part, clear and vigorous English. natural selection where Darwin left it, giving it an enlarged significance





BENIAMIN KIND

of " Projected Efficiency "-that these social forms transcend the limits of political consciousiess, the class interests of the time, and even the sense of moral responsibility. The end served by this process is immeasurably remote in the future. The evolutionary process, instead of being subordinated to the present, is working to some definite end throughout vast periods of time. Mr. Kidd insists that even to Darwin the meaning of progress and development had reference solely to the interests of the individuals who are engaged in maintaining a place in the rivalry of the present. In Mr. Spencer's philosophy this conflict is between the past and the present; in that of Mr. Kidd it is between the present and the future, the past epoch of social evolution having passed away with ail that distinguished it. We have here a view of human progress that is inspiring and full of valuable concepts. It is an immense gain over that idea of finality with which the self-satisfied observer is accustomed to regard the social and industrial institutions of his time.

There was much in Mr. Kidd's former work acceptable to the socialist propagandists. The same predilection is exhibited in the present work in passages uphoiding the idea of the subordination of the individual to society, and in the statement that the winning types of society are those in which the subordination of the individual to the social system is most complete.

Many readers will find it difficult to accept the author's conclusion that there is scarcely anything in the English character in sympathy with the spirit of modern liberaiism, and that the widespread transforming spirit of this liberalism among people of English speech transcends the limit of political consciousness. But, even if we accept the significant principle which it has been the author's purpose to enforce, we need not ignore the intellectual assent which the Englishspeaking races have given to the principles of modern liberalism, and the failure of such principles to find the same hospitable reception among the institutions of other branches of the human family. book itself, Mr. Kidd traces, with much lucidity, the origin of Western Liberalism, not from the France of the eighteenth century, but from the England of the seventeenth. In chapter x, the author seems unconsciously to expand his view of modern liberalism, and for the first time to appraise it at something near its true value.

Whether or not we accept Mr. Kidd's conclusions, and however we may differ as to the value of his main thesis, it is beyond dispute that he has given us a singularly suggestive book. It will not be as popular he has given us a singuinty suggestive bode. It will not be as popular as his "Social Evolution," practice because it deals with deeper phenomena, and because mit every reader will be able to follow the speculations of the author in his present volume. Vet it is a work which is destined, tho securing a much smaller cited of readers, to exert in the end a profounder influence upon a far greater number of persons.

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# BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the fol-

"The Sectional Struggle,"-Cicero W. Harria (J. B. Lippincott & Co., \$2.50.)

"The Moral Law." -Edward J. Hamilton. (Funk & Wagnalis Company, \$1.60)

"The Gospel of the Kingdom."-William B Brown, (Thomas Whittaker, \$1.00)

"Exiled by the World."—Elizabeth Vigoureux Imhaos. (Mutual Publishing Company.) "Ass Trintex."—Robert L. Stevenson. (Thomas

B. Mosher, \$0.25.)
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George Matheson. (Thomas Whittaker, \$0 80.)

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"Windows for Sermons"-Louis Albert Bunks.

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"Ocean to Ocean." - J. W. G. Walker. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

# CURRENT POETRY.

# The Eldest-Born.

By FLORENCE WILKINSON.

I was a little baby, dead That earthly morn:

They gave me a white rose to keep; They sang, "It is not death, but sleep." She cried, "My eldest-born!"

I was a little spirit then, Reaching to God :

An eager, ignorant, upward flame, Cleaving the darkness whence I came, Tintos above the clod.

She cried, "The feet that I have kissed, Cold in the grave:

The shut month, and the cyclids dim— O God, the marble look of him!" L at heaven's architrave.

Trembled, but shrifted aloud, "I come, O Christ, my brother,"

The Beantiful leaned down and smiled:
"Go back to earth, thins little child,
And confort thy said mother,

"For when in dreams thou hoverest near, Gladdening her eyes, A glimpse of heaven she shall obtain, And, drinking of her cup of pain. Thyself shalt be made wise."

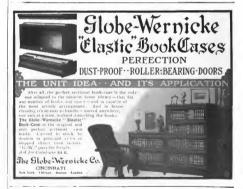
Time washes up along our shore,
A vast calm sea;
And I have learned the weight of teats.
Sin's color and the length of years.
The stir of things to be.

My brothers win the eartify goal With toil and stress; Gone is their infancy divine, And on their brows is writ the sign Of earth's forgetfulness.

# EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

A prominent bussness man of Boston will be very glid to be after from any ambitious reader of Title LETERARY DIGEST who desires to study Mechanical, Nietlerfical, Steam of Textlile Engineering and have not be opportunitly to a retail to Engineering and the study of the Company of the Compan







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Even for this, That, all unguessed of them, unseen, Like a slim flower I wave het ween And meet my mother's kiss.

She folds me to her lonely heart At gray of mora A little child I am to her, As in those wondrous days that were,

A babe, her eldest-born. -In February Harper's Magazine.

# The Crypt.

By MARTHA GILBERT DICKINGS

Beneath the edifice that men call Me, Whose minarets attract the setting sun. Whose portals to the passer-by are free, Abides another one

The heartbeat of the organ throbs not there, To jar the heavy silence of the soul; Nor low amen of acolytes at prayer,

Nor bells that ring or toll. Unsought, undreamed, save by the solemn few, Who with a lantern lit of love descend,

To find the buried arches grim and true, we which the walls depend ! -In Pebruary Atlantic Monthly,

# "Way in De Woods, An' Nobody Dah."

By JAMES D. CORROTHERS.

De ole owt libs in a lonely place-'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah' Eves lak sunflowers in his face Way in de woods, an' nobody dab. Sets an' broods sinne sinne -Set an' sigh an' moan an' moan. When de ailvah moon goes down 'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah,

O heah de lonely whip-po's will !-'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah-Complaintn' when de night am still-'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah! Dah de wand'rin' night winds stray, Dah de groanin' branches away. Ghosts an' witches lose dey way 'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah.

111

'Way down in ma Southern house 'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah Dah's de place I longs to roam 'Way in de woods, an' nobody dah. O ma lub wid eves ob coal. Listen 'tel ma story's tole : Owl's a-hootin' in ma soul-

'Way in de woods, an nobody dah ! · From The Black Cat Club.

### PERSONALS.

What a "Yankae" did for Germany.-While we are recounting our obligations to Germany, says the New York Timer, "we are not likely to overlook the fact that Germany's obligation to one who may be almost entitled to rank as the eleverest of Americans is greater than that which this country owes to any individual German or citizen of German parentage." This man was Benjamin Thompson (afterward Count Rumford), a native of Woburn, Mass; a "Yankee of Yaokees," who, having made a record in England and retired from active military life as a half-pay colonel, went to Strassburg in 1871 where he at-

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effort is just as essential to success in life as intelligent mental effort. No pupil of mine will need to digest his food with pepsin nor assist nature with a cose of physic. I will give you an appetite and a strong stomach to take care of it; a digestive system that will fill your veins with rich blood; a strong heart that will regulate circulation and improve assimilation; a pair of lungs that will purify your blood; a liver that will work as nature designed it should; a set of nerves that will keep you up to the standard of physical and mental energy. I will increase your nervous force and capacity for mental labor, making your daily work a pleasure. You will sleep as a man ought to sleep. You will start the day as a mental

> able. I can the intellect.

worker must who would get the best of which his brain is canFrom a Prominent Judge.

WRLLSVILLE, Onto, Oct. to, 1991. ALOIS P. SWORDDA, Chicago.

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processor and an advantage of the processor and the placent in the processor and the processor and the placent in the processor and the processor and the processor and the placent in the processor and the processor and

Yours truly.
A. G. MACKENZIS
Justice of the Peace. (Signed)

promise you all of this because it is common sense, rational and just as logical as that study improves

I have devoted years to the study of anatomy, physiology, pathology, histology and hygiene; also to the effect and influence of physiological exercise upon the nervous system and the process of digestion and assimilation. This scientific and thorough study which I have made of the physiological effect of exercise, such as the physical and chemical changes which take place in the blood and every cell and tissue of the body, has never been undertaken hy any other instructor or scientist. This knowledge combined with vast experience enables me to adapt my instructions successfully to all conditions of health, and to all

MEMBER OF ONE OF MY PUPILS' FAMILY

ages of either sex. I have no book, no chart, no apparatus whatever, My system is for each Individual: minuter. Any system is for each individual my instructions for you would be just as personal as if you were my only pupil. It is taught by mail only and with perfect success, requires but a few minutes' time in your own room just before retiring. and it is the only one which does not overtax the heart. I shall be pleased to send you free valuable information and detailed outline of my system, its principles and effects, together with testimonial letters from pupils.

tracted the attention of the Elector of Hanover, who invited him to enter the civil and military ALOIS P. SWOBODA

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service of that state. The Times recalls the rest of his story as fullows:

"During the eleven years he served Bayaria a-Minister of War, Minister of Police, and triand Chamberlain his work was probably the most remarkable ever accomplished by any state-man in his "class" of whom history makes mention. He found a petty principality, with scanty and overtaxed resources, Iving between stronger Powers which coveted her territory and only waited a pretext to absorb it; a people so pool and lacking in self-respect that mendicancy was the principal occupation of all classes; a bardensome army which impoverished the state for its maintenance; a weak but well-menning sovereign who was practically helpless in the hands of the nobility and clergy; and with difficulties and discouragements so great that almost any one else would have declined with thanks the offer of official employment and pursued his journey in quest of a more congenial military command."

He reorganized the arms, suppressed mendicance, made the poor confortable, and enabled them to provide for themselves in profitable occupations without expense to the state.

"The love with which he was regarded by the poor of Munich was so great that when he fell sick from overwork and worry they organized a monster procession to march to the cathedral and offer public prayers for his recovery-a tribute pever efore or since paid to an outlander and a heretic by the peasantry of a Catholic country. He drained the marshes which menaced the public health, stimulated and diversified the agriculture of the country, taught the people how to live economically when their resources were scanty, made the soldiers farmers and mechanics, and made the people of Bavaria the happiest and most constortable in Europe. Incidentally, be induced the nobility to surrender voluntarily many of their ancient and oppressive privileges, and discreetly extinguished the rights claimed by the Church through its many orders of mendicant friars and nuns, which were suppressed without opposition from the prelates.

Thompson resigned his offices in Baratia in 1794 and west to England to pursue scentific researches, from which he was recalled by urgent needs of Baratia during the Freech and Austrian war, when Munich was threatened be both armies. The Elector had field, leaving Taompson, then Connt Kumferd, with a general power to govern the state:

"He managed its affairs so wisely and discreetly that, while both the boatile armies wanted Munich, neither dared take it, and the tide of was swept around it, leaving it intact and coimpoverished

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vestigation."

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Fupneed.—COMMUTEN: "You Lonesomecroft people didn't eatch the 7:or train this morning?" OTHER COMMUTER—"No; our mounted policeman, who is supposed to pace us. broke his bicycle just as we were starting." "Prock.

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Loof Stallsbury, in his recent great speech on the decise of British trade, advised all Englishment to study the live lorings Inaquage instead of Greek and Laine. It, at the learning French, Spanish, and German pleasantly and with almost incredible quelcheme, he would have certainly advised his heaven to acquire the important insovineige by actived his nearest to acquire the important insovineige has started to the contract of the languagephone on another page of this losse.



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are trying to kill it."- Harlew Late

Appropriate - Shorp a: "But aren't these ose rather fond?"

CLERK: "Yes, sir. They are intended only for persons whose feet are in the habit of going to deep."-Chicago Daily News.

A Case of Propunciation An impudent fellow named Hawarden Inquired, without asking his pawarden,

the learned Colquboun if the man in the mqnhoun Always lodged in some nobleman's gawarden

Whereupon the fite-enting Lord Cholmoodeley, Overhearing the words, remarked glolmondelev, To an awe-stricken neighbor, oosheathing his seighbor

That the question was very uncolmondeley.

One on Rohson,-The Chicago Journal tells this story: "Robson, do you know why you are iike a donkey?" "Like a donkey?" echoed Rob-son, opening his eves wide. "I don't." "Because your better half is stubbornness itself." The jest pleased Robson funnensely, for he at once saw the opportunity of a glorious dig at his wife. So when he got home he said : "Mrs. Robson, do you know why I am like a donkey?" He waited a moment expecting his wife to give it up. But she didn't. She looked at him somewhat pitriogly, as she answered, "I soppose it's because you were born so." - New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Washington and Roosevelt, - Ex-Congressman John S. Wise of Virginia, oow of this city, is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt. Being in Washington a few days ago he visited the White House, and was promptly accorded an interview. In the course of the conversation the President is said to have suddenly remarked : "Now, John, you are a very observing man, and

know pretty near what is going on. Tell me what the people seem to think of my Administration?" "Oh, Mr. President," Mr. Wise replied, "the opinion seems to be that you will go down to posterity with Washington."

"I am delighted to hear that," the President is said to have answered interruptingly as he grasped Mr. Wise's hand and shook it heartily. But as he released his hold Mr. Wise continued : "Bot whether it will be with George or Booker T., I am not prepared to say,"-New York Times.

# Coming Events.

April 1-3.—Lotheran General Cooference at Philadelphia.

April 1-5.—Conventions of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Societies, National Association, at New

April 9. Convention of the Nutional Associa-tion of Life Underwriters in Washington.

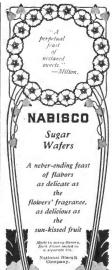
April og.-The Independent Order of Foresters will hold a convention at Los Angeles, Cal. April 30 .- Convention of the Sons of the Ameri-

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April 15-17.—Convention of the National Manu-facturers' Association of the United States at Indianapolis.

# Current Events.

# Foreign,

SOUTH ALVICA

March 10.—Reports from London state that on March 7 a force of 1,200 under General Meth-uen was defrated by the Boera under General De la Rey (Getteral Methuen was cantured

March 12.- Two Boer officers are killed in a fight in Cape Colony.

March 11.-The Boers release General Methuen.

March 14.—A Boer commando, which had been pursued for several days, breaks through the British blockhouse line near Heilbron with small ions.

March 19. - The Liberal forces on the Isthmus of Panama capture the district of Chriqui.

OTHER PORFIGN NEWS.

March 10 -The Pirst Coloulal Exposition is opened in London. The Italian Chamber of Deputies elects Signor Bianchieri president.

March is.-The Danish lower house ratifies the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

The Chinese Government sends a memorial to Mr. Conger, protesting against the exclusion of Chinese from the United States.

March 12. - King Edward abandons his proposed trip to Ireland.

March 13 .- The entire Spanish cabinet resigns. March 14.-Cecil Rhodee is reported to be very low.

The Danish Pelkething approves the sale of the Danish West Indies by a vote of 58 tn z.

March 15.-Field Marshal Lord Woiseley leaves England for Cape Town. The Queen Regent of Spain calls upon Señor Sagasta to form a new cabinet.

March 16.—Miss Stone writes a letter thanking nil those who contributed to her rescue from the brigands.

# Domestic.

CONDRESS

Morch to. Senate: Senators Vest and Tillman apeak against the Ship Subsidy bill, House: The bill to classify the rural free de-livery service is passed after having some of its provisions changed.

March 11.—Senale: The consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill in continued; Senator Hoar speaks against the popular election of Sena-tors.

House: A resolution for an investigation of the alleged connection of the Sugar Trust with Cuban reciprocity is delested; Congressman Hiti defends Secretary Hay's course in a de-bate on the war in South Africa.

March 12.-Senate: Senators Depew and Ma-comber advocate the passage of the Ship Subsidy bilf.

House: The Post-office Appropriation bill is considered.

March 13.-Senate: The debate on the Ship Sub-sidy bill is continued,

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House. The general detate on the Post-office | Appropriation bill is closed.

March 14 - Scuare Senator Foraker speaks in emport of the Ship Subsidy bill, and is opposed by Senators Welaurin, of Misobsoppi, and Harrise, I Kansas. The Hagne Treaty, relating to the conduct of wat, is passed. Howe. The Post-office Appropriation bill is

March to Senate The consideration of the Ship Subsidy bill a continued House The time is devoted to private pension bills; say bills are passed at one sitting

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

March : The I'm red S ares Sopreme Court decides (nar the anti-treatlaw of Dimois is unconstitutional

March is President Romecest sends his first veto message is Congress, disapproving a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of an action.

Prince Henry sails for Korope on the steam ship Deutschioud

March is John P Aligebl, ex-governor of Elinois, dissentidency at Judet, Ill.

March 13. - Mrs. U. P. Huntington gives \$250,000 to Harvard Medical School.

March (a.—Secretary Shaw announces that the purchases of government bonds by the Treasury Department would be discontinued for the present. Andrew Carnegie gives \$100.00 for a library to Albany, N. Y.

W. A. Rodenberg, of Dinnes, resigns from the United States C. vib-Service Commission.

March is. The resignation of William M. John-son, Pirst Assistant Postmaster-General, is accepted by President Rosseyelt.

# CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed . "Chess Editor, LITERARY

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Very many solvers failed to get 646 on account of the "try" Q-Kt, believing that Q-Kt 4 would mate. Kt x P stops this. It is necessary to place the Q on R 2, so that, after Kt x P, mate is given by Q-Q B.

In addition to those reported, Prof. A. M. H. gut 642; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., C. R. Schneider, Magley, Ind., and C. N. Festherstone, Rome, 6m, Dr. J. H. B., 643; W. W. K. 63; 64; 66; 645, and 645; the Misses S. H. S., and L. V. S., B. C., 644.

# The Monte Carlo Tourney.

MAROCZY WAYS PIRST PRIZE.

The Hungarian champion finished just ¼ point ahead of Pilisbury, and takes the first prize, 5,000 francs. The American Champion was 1/2 point better than Janowski and gets second prize, 3,000 francs. The Frenchman beat Teichmann 1/2 point, and wins third prise, 2,000 francs; while Teichman pockets 1,500 francs, the fourth prize. Fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes, worth 2,250 francs, are divided equally between Schlechter, Tarrasch, and Wolf. The non-prize winners get 3,000 francs. It is a great disappointment to American Chessplayers that our champion did not reach first place. While Maroczy is a great player, distinguished for exact, careful play, yet we believe that Pillsbury is a greater player, and that in a

matca ne would beat the	mangarian.
Won.Lost.	Wen,Lest
Marocry 14% 4%	Napier
Pillsbury 452 456	Mieses,
Janowski 5	Mason 9 80
Teichmann 13% 5%	Alben
Tarrasch	Popiel 7 1 11 14
Wolf 7	Scheve 14
	Eisenberg
Marabali	Reggio 16 164
Gunsberg	Mortimer 18

### The International Cable Match

The seventh cable match between America and Great Britain was played on March 14 and 15, and America won, by one point,

The Score :	
America.	Great Britain.
z. Pillsbury 36	Lawrence
2. Harry 1/2	Mason
2. Marshall	Atkins
4. Hodges	Lee
s. Hymes 5	Mills &
6. Voigt %	Bellingham t
2 Delmar	Trenchard
8. Newman 16	Blake 5
9. Howell	Mitchell
10. Helms1	Girdlestoneo
	O. Carcarona
Total55	Totals45
SCORE OF ALL	THE MATCHES.
	America. Great Britain

					Ame	rica.	Great	Britair	١.
ear.					Hon.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.	
1896.,				 	436	336	136	4%	
1897				 	436	536	536	456	
1898.						53%	536	416	
1899.				 	6	4	4	6	
1900.				 	6	4	4	6	
1901.,				 	5	5 .	5	5	
1900,		• • • •	••••	 ••••	5%	456	4%	346	
Т	ota	h.,		 	36	32	32	36	

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Its infinite variety." Yet in these United States, strange to say, "Yet in these United States, strange to say, which make the property of noise and matches between clubs and wonderfule shiftinions of blind to be the same than the same that the same that

These players may be divided into two classes. First, those who have an idea what the game means. Secondly, those who have no idea what the game means becomed, those who have no idea what it ining against this division as being rather arbitary. It may be and that players can be found of every shade of force from the Champion of the World legal the objection is right. But morally and educationally my division is right... "To player of the first class gives the feeling of

legally the objector is right. But morally and "The player of the first class gives the feeling of resistance to an advertary—to any advertary—you read into him and care have beginned to the player of the resistance to an advertary—to any advertary—you read into him and care have beginned to the player of the read into him and care have beginned to the ground with its different pifelis—quagments and fortrease. But compare the non-ternate they for the player of the player of

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# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE IN 1861-65.

T has been quite the fashion with those American newspapers that enjoy the exhilarating exercise known as "twisting the British lion's tail " to make frequent reference, during the recent controversy over Europe's attitude toward us in 1898, to Russia's alleged friendship and Eugland's coldness during our Civil War, The Pittsburg Disputch, for instance, remarked when the controversy was at its height: "Even if England has done what she claims, and which is very much to be doubted, in view of all the statements, Americans have surely been told of it often enough; Russia has not continually east up to us what she did for the Union during the war of the Rebellion, when England was so ready to assist in the destruction of the republic."

One of the few men in England to champion the cause of the North in those stormy days was Goldwin Smith, then professor of modern history in Oxford University. "Leaders of English literature having mostly gone with their class to the side of the South," he says, "my pen was in requisition on the other side." Having thus earned his right to a hearing nearly forty years ago, he now tells the American people, through The Atlantic Monthly, some of the reasons that would have made it natural for the British to favor the South. That the nation as a whole did favor the South, he denies, "There can be no doubt," he declares, that "the mass of the English people did recognize the good cause, and was on the side of the North." The aristocrat and the Tory, however, could hardly be expected "to love the great incarnation of democracy by which it was constantly hinted to him that he and his cause would some day be deyoured." The American attitude toward England, too, "had not been invariably meek or polite," and American diplomacy had been characterized by an overbearing spirit. Almost simultaneously with the first crash of war, also, Mr. Spence "came out with a very clever book, representing the issue as being, not between slavery and free labor, but between free trade and protection." This took The Times and its vast power over to the side of the South, where it remained to the end of the war.

Anti-slavery considerations were the strongest inducements to sympathy with the North, but sympathy of that sort met a rather chilling reception at Washington; while the grounds on which sympathy was asked were not considered in England to be tenable. Professor Smith says on these points:

"The sympathy of the people in general could be challenged by the North only on the moral ground that the North was fighting against slavery. But when we, friends of the North, urged this plea, we had the misfortune to be met by a direct disclaimer of our advocacy on the part of our chents. President Lincoln repudiated the intention of attacking slavery. Seward repudiated it in still more emphatic terms. Congress had tried to bring back the slave States to the fold by promises of increased securities for slav-

ery, including a sharpening of the Fugitive Slave Law. What had we to say? Was it not wonderful. and greatly to the credit of the English people, that through this thick veil of politic disclaimer the mass of them should have recognized the good cause? The merit of their loyalty to humanity was the greater since hundreds of thousands of them were for the time deprived of their means of subsistence by the cutting off of the sup-



PROF GOLDWIN SMITH

ply of cotton. The South, at all events, did them justice; for it had fully reckoned on the need of cotton as a force that would overbear all moral considerations and compel the English people to take its

"Had the issue been, as Lincoln, Seward, and Congress represented it as being, merely political and territorial, we might have had to decide against the North. Few who have looked into the history can doubt that the Union originally was, and was generally taken by the parties to it to be, a compact, dissoluble, perhaps most of them would have said, at pleasure, dissoluble certainly on breach of the articles of Union. Among these articles, unquestionably, were the recognition and protection of slavery, which the Constitution guaranteed by means of a fugitive slave law. It was not less certain that the existence of slavery was threatened by the abolition movement at the North, and practically attacked by the election of Lincoln, who had declared that the continent must be all slave or all free; meaning, of course, that it must be all free,

The fact was, declares Professor Smith, that the people of the North had always been in sympathy with just such revolutionary uprisings as the South was engaged in. He writes further:

"Apart, however, from the question of legal secession, revelutionary secession might have been said to have been very much in accordance with American ideas. Lincoln is quoted by Mr. Morse as saying in Congress, 'Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right,-a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit."

"A stronger ground for separation there could not possibly be than the radical antagonism between the social organizations of the two groups of States, which made it impossible that they should live in harmony under the same political roof, and had rendered their enforced union a source of ever-increasing bitterness and strife.

"I do not pretend, as an excuse for the attitude of the English people, that all this was distinctly before their minds. What was distinctly before their minds was that American sympathy had generally been on the side of revolution and rebellion .-Spanish-American, Polish, Hungarian, or Irish, American sympathy with Irish rebellion would of course make a particular impression on the people of the country whose unity was threatened not less than was the unity of the United States by the secession of the South.

"The division of parties in England was perfectly natural: aristocratic society could not help sympathizing with the planter oligarchy. If England was divided in opinion, so was the North itself. There was all the time in the North a strong Democratic party opposed to the war. The autumu elections of 1862 went greatly against the Government. It was in expectation of calling forth Northern support that Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and had he conquered at Gettysburg his expectation would probably have been fulfilled. It actually was fulfilled, after a fashion, by the draft riots in New York."

Even in the Alabama affair Professor Smith is far from thinking Great Britain in the wrong. He says of it:

"During the four years of the war Southern attempts to abuse British ports and shipyards for war purposes were a constant source of trouble to the British Government. Similar attempts by the Cuban insurgents to abuse the ports and shippards of the United States were a cause of the same trouble to the American Government, which deemed the annovance a sufficient justification for hostile action against Spanish dominion as the exciting cause. Did not the British Government do its duty as a neutral toward the North as well as did the American Government toward Spain? We need not go back to the time of Genêt and his privateers. When people quarrel, go to war, and cause trouble, disturbance, and loss to the neighborhood, they must be content if the neighborhood performs the duties of neutrality in good faith and reasonably well. This the British Government apparently did, tho in its case the trouble and annoyance were extreme, extending to the cutting off of the supply of raw material from a vast manufacturing population. The case of the Atabama, which was the worst, was a slip caused by the sudden illness of a law officer before whom the papers lay, the the Foreign Office ought, no doubt, to have looked him up. The vessel sailed without a clearance, and took on board her armament at the Azores. American pursuit, moreover, was slack. That the government or the nation at large had anything to do, actively or constructively, with the fitting out of the vessel was a preposterous fiction, whatever might be the feelings and conduct of violent sympathizers with the South on this or other occasions, I was glad that the indemnity was paid, because it closed a dangerous dispute; but, looking back, I can hardly think that it was due '

Russia's friendship for us at that time is dismissed with the following paragraph:

"If Russia seemed to play a more friendly part than England. she did it without any of the risk which England would have incurred. It can scarcely be imagined that one of the Powers of the Holy Alliance was actuated by a sincere love of the American republic, or that the dark conclave which rules her was doing anything but playing its diplomatic game."

### OUTLOOK FOR THE SUBSIDY BILL.

"HERE is rather poor prospect, according to most of the Washington correspondents, that the Shipping Subsidy bill will pass the House at this session. There is said to be strong feeling against it west of the Alleghanies, and the western Representatives, it is reported, prefer to wait till after the fall elections before voting for it. The six Republican Senators from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Vermont voted against it when it passed the Senate, and the Western Representatives are said to claim that this break in the party ranks kills the claim that it is



-The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

a party measure, and leaves them free to oppose it also if they want to. If the Representatives from these three States vote with the Democrats against the bill, it can not pass.

"There is a widespread impression among the Republican members of the House," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, which favors the measure, "that no serious attempt will be made to pes the bill at this session," and the correspondent of The Times (New York) regards it as "evident that it will have a rocky road to travel," and confirms the view expressed by The Sun's representative. In fact, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, "the disposition to postpone action until next session is general," and so say the Congressional reporters of the Washington Post, the Chicago Chronicle and Tribune, and many other papers. Says the correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce:

"It is certain that the antagonism to the measure is growing stronger in the House and opponents claim that it is already as good as dead. A Senator who has made a very careful canvass of the prospects of the bill stated to-day that at least forty Republican votes could safely be counted against the ship subsidy. lows and Wisconsin, he said, would be nearly solid against it. and there would be a number of Illinois and Minnesota votes that could be counted on by the opposition. Senator Hanna himself is very far from being pleased with his favorite measure in its present form. The amendment which limited the subsidy to American-built ships thoroughly disgusted him, and he now concedes that the prospects of the bill are far from bright

"Should it contrive to get through the House it will be only in a seriously amended form and will not be likely to gain the assent of the Senate under those circumstances. Should it go over to the short session it will be easy to kill it by debate, and several Senators have already hinted a determination to adopt this course with it if the bill goes far enough to make such action necessary,"

The correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, a paper

ADVANIAGE OF RAVING a KING. King Edward has set the custom of snuff-taking, which, as a result, promises to be generally revived. Mariborough House dinners a Georgian silver snuff-box, once used by the Mariborough House dinners a Georgian silver shull-look, once used by the Prince Regent, is handed to his Majesty at the Weginning of dessert, while the ladies are still at the table. The King helps himself liberally, sharing his pinches with favored guests .- Press despatch from London.

that favors the bill, thinks its prospects are far from rosy. He says:

"The bill will go to the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries. There are four Republican members of this committee who have already gone on record in opposition to a ship subsidy measure. They are Minor of Wicconsia, Stevend Minuseota, Jones of Washington, and Fordney of Michigan. These members opposed ship-subsidy legislation in the last Congress and amended the Frye bill out of all semblance to its original form. They are still far from being ready to support any measure of the kind, and decline to commit themselves in support of the measure which has just passed the Senate.

"The committee on merchant marine and fisheries is composed of eleven Republicans and six Democrats. The defection of four Republicans will prevent a favorable report upon the measure."

On the other hand, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

"General Grosvenor, the chairman of the House committee on the merchant marine, said to The Press correspondent before he left the city for his home in Ohio, that his committee would take up the bill at an early date for consideration, and that he sepected to see it passed at this session of Congress. He declared that all talk about any agreement or understanding that this bill was to go over in the House until the next session is without any foundation whatever, and is simply the usual kind of 'argment' brought against the measure. Moreover, General Grosvenor, who is throughly conversant with the prevailing opinion in the House in regard to this measure, said that there was no doubt in his mind of its passage by a good majority."

# A TWENTY-PER-CENT. CONCESSION TO CUBA.

A FIRE of criticism from both the friends and foes of Cuban reciprocity greets the attempt to placate both with a so-per-cent, concession. General Wood declares that a reduction so small will "do no good to Cuba," and President-cleet Palma says it will be "very disappointing to the Cuban people." The New York Herald calls it "a miserable compromise," and the New York Tribune thinks the caucus "might have done better." The New York Journal of Commerce calls the concession "small," "gridging," and "very inadequate," and the New York Eventing Post says that "it is a pittiful affair, more like giving Cuba a stone than the bread which she asks," Says the New York Herald.

"At present a sack of sugar weighing 300 pounds costs the Cuban planter \$6 to produce. He sells it in Havana for \$4.50 and tims loses \$1.20 on every sack of sigar he sells. These are the figures given by Governor-tieueral Wood, than whom there can be no better authority.

"The reduction of 20 per cent, in the duty, agreed to by the Republican majority in the House, will amount to \$1 and a fraction of a cent over on every sack of 200 pounds. If that entire reduction reaches the pocket of the planter he will then get \$6. for his sack of sugar—20 cents less than it costs him to produce it.

"Governor-General Wood says a 33 per cent, reduction of duty would only leave the planter a profit of 35 cents per sact if the whole reduction went to him, President Palma has declared that a less than 50-per-cent, cut in the duty will not give the Cuban sugar-growers "a living chance." And Oxnard, the bestsugar-champion, declared in 1859 that if the world's sugarent in duty free American beet-sugar growers could successfully compete with 50.

"The 20-per-cent reduction is equivalent to none at all. The Cuban planters may well say to Congress: 'We asked for bread and you have given us a stone.'

"But when the measure reaches the Senate," says the Chicago Evening Post, "amendments will be in order," and many other papers express the opinion that when the bill finally becomes law, it will carry 33/f per cent or more of relief for the Cuban planter. The New York Commercial Adventiser says:

"The Senate will change it radically if the Republican leaders

are true to their published statements as to the vital importance of the situation. An increase from 20 to 25 or 30 per cent, and very draxite treatment of the Sibbey compromise feature may be depended upon if certain impressive declarations were made in good faith. The Senate Republicans have a clean slate and are test on supplement the defective remedy of the Ilonus. Some of them have, if report is true, held in reserve a far broader and more generous plan for Cuba than could have been mentioned in the Ilonus. They are better able to estimate the value of party harmony than those who have been susceptible to the pseculiar influence of the Oxnard contingent, and who were looking to meeting their constituents before next election. The Senate may be depended upon to improve the House measure into the right shape."

Just as much dissatisfaction is expressed by the other side. The New York Press, for example, declares:

"The flat truth about the reduction proposition of the Administration and its impressed supporters in Congress is that it is not a Republican measure. It is a free-trade Democratic measure, and tagging the name of the President or of anybody else to it can not make it anything but a free-trade measure, . . The place for the projection Republicans of Congress to stand, if they wish to hold with their party now and in the future, is where the opposition to the Administration tariff reduction mensure stands. That is protection and Republicanism. The other is Democratic free trade. So the people of the United States will affirm at the polls, And their affirmation and their reudering of accounts will not be against the Republicans who have stood by their party. They will be against those who have adopted the unprecedented public policy-in Republican annalsof national legislation against the national party's principles and pledges. What a policy it is! What a score to be settled!

Says the Jacksonville Times-Union;

"We would rejoice in Cuba's gain if it were not at the expense of the people of the United States. The dollars that go to increase the prosperity of Cuba must come from some source, that source is the United States Treasury. They go into the Treastury from the pockets of the people of the United States. If they

are paid out other dollars must come from the pockets of the people to replace them. Our people are to be taxed to enrich foreigners. . . . It is a strange statesmanship, a peculiar idea of justice, that would give money out of the Treasury to a foreign people while the just debts of the United States to its own people remain unpaid and while payment is refused on the score of economy. Little more than ten per cent, of the amount that the Republicans propose to give Cuba for nothing would pay



UNCLE SAM: "I'll give you one teaspoonful, Cuby. More of it might make you sick," -The Columbus Dispatch.

to Florida a debt which the uation has been owing nearly half a century."

The New Orleans Picarune says:

"The sugar people have no reason to be discouraged, as, even should they fail to kill the bill in the House, they can still hope to shelve it in the Senate, or, failing in that, talk it to death. Moreover, there will be an excellent chance of combining with the Democrats in the upper House, and as the rules of the Senate are more favorable to fillbastering tactics and obstruction, at determined minority could casily make it impossible for the Senate to act at the present session.

"The administration Republicans placed themselves on record as favoring the sugar trust by refusing to place refined sugar on the same footing with raw. As a matter of fact, everybody knows that it is not Cuba, but the trust, that is to be the beneficiary of the proposed legislation."

### GERMANY AND AMERICAN MEATS.

SOME satirical remarks have been called out by the news that three days after Prince Henry sailed for the United States. Emperor William signed a decree providing for the enforcement of a prohibitory measure against American canned beef, bacon, hams, and nork. In 1001 our exports of these products to Germany amounted to \$6,000,000. "It is a very interesting illustration of the light weight that is to be attached to international courtesies," observes the Brooklyn Times. Other European countries are also taking measures against the "American invasion," and it would not surprise the Philadelphia Ledger if "the whole of Europe, not excepting Great Britain, in time will so frame the tariff laws as to make it more difficult for the United States to market its surplus abroad." Russia's tariff on American machinery is still fresh in mind. Switzerland is considering a tariff bill that doubles the duties on some articles we send thither, and Hungary has just prohibited the importation of American plants and fresh fruit,

Germany does not bar out American meats in so many words, but bars out all meats kept by certain prescrutives, among which are borax and boric acid. American meats are preserved by borax and boric acid, and hence are shut out. A number of papers re-

call that German and British official experts have declared these preservatives harmless, and infer that it is a purely political move, made for the benefit of the German agrarians. The Baltimore Sun. however. sees reasonableness in the German measure and does not think that it is "the duty of the Germans to take boric acid on meat as an evidence of their appreciation of the hospitality which Uncle Sam lay ished upon Prince Henry."





BROTHER WILL: "Ach, du liebe zeit!
Ist das mein bruder Henrich?"

Fie Columbut Dishafeh.

est trade move Germany has ever made. It will destroy practically the American meat trade with Germany and place it in the hands of the agrarians. In a word, it says to the German people, 'Buy your meats of the agrarians or starve.'

"Germany has reason to discriminate in the matter of preservatives because many of the chemicals used for the purpose are harmful; but to decree that borax or boracic acid should not be used is-imply evidence of the insincenty of Germany's move, as her own commission and her own scientists have asceratined the harmlessness of borax. The only American meat which is not thus shut out is the thoroughly cured salt hum. It operates against pork, mild-cured ham, baceo, pickled pork, barreled beef, and sansage. In the matter of sunsage exports alone from 20, 200,200 to 20,200,000 pointed similarly are affected. "The amount of borack acid in the solution used on meats is hardly more than one-fourth of one per cent. and may be blown off and washed off before the meat is offered for sale. American exports of fresh beef to Germany have been cut off already by reason of the stipulation that the organs of the animals be exposed. When frozen beef with the organs exposed is defrosted decommostition sets in and the meat is spoiled.

"Last year there were 19,000,000 pounds of bacon, 7,500,000 of salled, pickled, and other cured beef, and 3,500,000 pounds of salled and pickled pork shipped to Germany. When this decree goes into effect, on October 1 next, preventing the import of meats preserved with boracie acid, it will thus mean the lost of millions of dollars annually to the meat and live-stock interests of this country.

"There would be as much sincerity in saying that anybody might go to the north pole who wanted to, but that those who went must not wear clothing.

"The truth is that Germany is mortally afraid of America's position in the field of world trade, and that therein is the reason why restriction after restriction has been placed upon American products. The cumination is reached in this decree. That it is a subterfage to avoid a tariff war is apparent in that American means are not mentioned specifically and the terms of the decree theoretically apply to the import of all foreign means into Germany. As a matter of fact to only his this country."

## MINING FIGURES OF THE WORLD.

S TATISTICS recently compiled by Clement Le Neve Foster, of England, show that England leads the world in the production of coal and gold, while the United States has the undesirable distinction of a high death-rate among its miners. Dr. Foster's estimate of the quantity of minerals raised throughout the world in 1000 is as follows:

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Petroleum																				
Salt					 				 									٠.		18.578,076 tons
Fine silver .																				
Lesd	 							٠,	 	٠.								٠.		, 757,841 tons
Copper	 			 					٠.			٠.						٠.		514-715 lons
Zinc			 ٠.															٠.		44%373 toms
Pine gold	 								 			٠.		٠.				٠.		. 303,106 kitos
Tin	 ٠.	٠.					 				٠.							٠.		. 80,643 10Bs

The British empire produced 218,000,000 tons of coal, while the United States mined some 243,000,000 tons. Altho the production of the United States was less than that of the entire British empire, it was more than the amount mined in the United Kingdom. Germany comes third with 150,000,000 tons, while Austria-Hungary, which ranks fourth, produced about 40,000,000. The output of gold for the entire British empire was the largest of any country, namely, 188,401 killos. Great Britain produced half as much tin as all the other nations combined, while the United States exceeded them all in the production of conner; iron, lead, and zinc.

According to Dr. Poster there were 4,475,000 persons employed in mines throughout the world in 1900. Of these, 1,500,000 belonged to the British empire, 733,000 to Germany, and about 500,000 to the United States, tho he points out that in this country machinery is used to a greater extent than in any other.

The Glasgow Herald, in commenting upon Dr. Poster's report, finds much satisfaction in the figures regarding the safety of coal-miners. The deaths from accidents lu coal-mines numbered 4.042. The death-rate per thousand for the world is given as 1.92, and 1.29 for the United Kingdom. Belgium shows the lowest rate of all, 1.05, while Bosnia and Herzegovina head the teath-rate list with 7.06. The death-rate of the United States is given as 3.20, and for Germany 2.19. The Boston Herald, commenting upon this, says:

"Altho the greater use of machinery in the American mines may make the work more bazardous, there would seem to be no good reason why our accident rate should be so much higher than that of Germany or Great Britain, particularly with

so many deep mines in the latter country. But when the enormous total of coal mined in 1900 is considered, the total number of deaths by accident is not large—in fact, rather surprisingly low."

# HARD TIMES FOR MILLIONAIRES AND

W HILE the country at large is rolling in prosperity, it appears that two classes, near each other in geographical location, are getting less of it than the rest of us. The rich man in the inside office and the weary eleck perched on the high stool



MR. HENRY CHAPMAN WATSON, Editor of Dan's Resume.

ontside are suffering from comparatively hard times. So we are told by Mr. Henry Chapman Watson, editor of Dun's Review, who writes an article in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post about it. He says:

"The wage-earner has been so well emhas been so well emhas been so well emhas swelled the deposits in savings-banks beyond all records, and is able to carry a larger life insurance, besides putting money in building and loan associations. These forms of investment

appeal to the man in moderate circumstances, and his success or failure is quickly reflected in the reports of these companies. On the other hand, the man of great wealth finds that properties on which he fortherly received from 7 to to per cent. interlest now yield only from 4 to 5 per cent. and that his bank stocks and government bonds return 2 per cent. or the stocks which articles of increased cost is lumber, which sells far above what was its price in earlier years when the aggregate cost of living was much higher than now. Yet the poor man does not feel this influence so much as does the wealthy landholder, who is compelled to rent his houses more cheaply altho he pays more for the materials used in their construction. It is a mistake to explain a way every record of expanding values by attributing the gain to the fortunate few."

These words may not deter people from trying to push into the ranks of the millionaires, but Mr. Watson's remarks on the conditiou of the office clerk as compared with his artisan father may have more effect;

"The artisans, skilled labor in every branch of manufacturing, and the agricultural communities have prospered remarkably in the past few years, the enhanced cost of living has been met with most difficulty by the office employees in the big cities. With them the supply is always greater than the demand, even when there is an urgent need for skilled labor in the trades. To some extent this is due to the national passion for excitement; the desire to be where there is the greatest activity and the most varied forms of amusement.

"But another and powerful influence is the ambition of parents to have their sons engaged in what they deem a 'gentleman's' occupation. The father is a skilled mechanic, earning \$4 or \$8 a day, and always able to find employment. The son has teadwantage of a good free-school editation, and when he graduates he is sent to the nearest city to work in an office. His partners want him to have social advantages which they fear can not be had if he follows his father's life of manual labor. The result is an army of clerks, who can never earn above \$15 or \$20 a week. and who are confined it more or less poorly ventilated offices.

instead of following the healthier and more productive lives led by their parents, whilel are descreted in the effort to gain social possibilities. It is no exaggeration to say that a capable carpenter, plumber, or skilled matchinis seldom seeks long for work, and earns \$24 a week readily, whereas office assistants are abundant at \$5.5. Industrial netrity stimulates the elemand for skilled labor and purts a premium on good mechanics, but a large merpense. Hence, the enhanced cost of living is felt by this one class more severely than by anyother because they seldom share proportionately in the benefits of greater general prosperity."

### A NEW REBELLION IN CHINA.

THE outbreak in the Southern provinces of China, which seems to be giving General Ma and the government forces all they can do, and perhaps more, is not regarded, thus far, as likely to call for outside interference. The newspaper comment is rather cautious on this point, however, for previous disturbances have shown that almost any kind of a ruction in that quarter of the globe may entail interesting possibilities. The Philadelphia Press gives its theory of the revol as follows:

"This Southern population is always turbulent. It has never fully accepted Manchin supremacy. Canton is never without its rioters. The interior of these provinces is perpetually breaking out in small village revolts. All three provinces have suffered. The tea trade has been ruined by Ceylon and Annam. The fall in copper has injured mines in Yunnan. The interior traffic down to Indo-China has been vexed by the French custom-houses in Tonking. The interruption of emigration to the Philippines by valve. The indemnity for foreign losses in North China has just added to imperial tuxation.

"These things working together are quite enough to account for the insurrection. With leaders equal to rule, it might begin the expulsion of the Manchu. But this will not come. Insteadthe revolt may smolder for months. Plundering bands will ravage the land. All manner of evil will be worked, and in the end the

imperial troops will force their way along, leaving death and desolated villages behind."

As to the military situation, the Buf-

falo Express says: "The report that General Ma has been defeated by the Kwang-Sirebels shows that the disturbance in Southern China is much more serious than was at first believed. The rebellion started in the province of Kwang-Si, but it is now spreading to Yunnan on the West and Kwangtung on the East, in which is located Canton, All are very populous provinces and contain thousands of people who would lend themselves willingly to the

schemes of the lead-



GENERAL MA-

ers. These provinces were kept quiet during the Boxer uprising. The statement that the imperial troops are flocking to the rebels may be believed, in view of the loot. General Ma has been driven out of Kwang-8i and is now at Kao-Chou in Kwangtung. Marshal Sn is also in the latter province, but is prevented by the rebels from joining General Ma.

"More troops will undoubtedly be sent to the relief of both officers, but this does not mean that the relealing will quiedly be put down. This is especially true if it is a revival of the Taping about the Taping and the Taping are the top to the the Taping the top the thing the those who were dispersed by Chinese Gordon, they can not easily be defeated."

# POSITION OF GENERAL MILES.

N OBODY seems to think much of General Miles's schemo for ending the Philippine war without more bloodshed, to judge from the aewspaper remarks about it; the incident has, in fact, attracted more attention to the hostility between the general and the Administra-



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GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

tilities beyond the sea. The expansionists object to the plan (which is outliaed at the end of this article), somo on the ground that the war is over already, others on the ground that only the most severe measures will bring the natives to terms. The "antis" smile at the general's idea that a delegation of Cubaas and Porto Ricans would persuade the Filipiaos to welcome ns. Says the Phila-

delphia Ledger, for

tion than to the hos-

example: "Well, no; it would hardly do to let Miles take a delegation from Cuba and Porto Rico at the present juncture to teach the Filipiaos the blessiags of American rule." Still further attention has been drawn to the strained relations between the War Department and the lientenant-general by his declaration before a Congressional committee, last week, that he will resign if Secretary Root's bill providing for a general staff is passed. His reason is that the creation of a general staff will divide among the officers composing it the responsibilities and duties which should properly rest upon the general in command,

The general feeling seems to be that Miles is a presson nongrate to the Administration, and that his best service to himself and to the army at this time would be to retire. The Providence fournat, for example, remarks "General Miles will not be allowed to go to the Philippines. General Miles is not allowed to do anything except wear his uniforms. It is a humiliating position for the ranking officer of the army, and a more sensitive man in his place would have asked for retirement long ago." The Philadelphia, Verth America mays similarly a

"The position occupied by General Miles as nominal commander of the army is made ridiculous and humiliating by studied slights put upon him by civilians exercising a little brief authority. He is not permitted to take active command of troops in the field, and every suggestion made by him is not only turned down, but treated with marked contempt and misrepresented by the anti-Miles hureau of publicity.

"It is a question whether the general's endurance of this treatment shows patient courage or lack of sensitiveness. That he is not wanted at the head of the army by the Secretary of War and the Corbin faction is obvious. They would be pleased if he should take advantage of his right to retain "General Miles may be disinclined to gratify his enemies, but if he chooses to remaia ia his present position be can expect further humiliations, nanoyances, and insults. The way of dignified retirement is open to him."

Says the New York Evening Post :

"The orderly conduct of military business and the discipliac of the service are suffering by the existing situation. The War Department could, of course, ead the trouble by forcibly resiring General Miles, as he is over sity-two years of age. It does not wish to do this, because it has no desire to seem to persecute him or to make a marry of him. Uader the circumstances, the worlder grows that the persistently smubbed and rebuked general does not have the good taste to rotice voluntarily, and leave the General Miles has attained the highest possible raak and the highest possible honors, and his voluntary retriement at this time would be a graceful act, which would win him back some of his lost popularity."

General Miles's plan is outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"It is understood that the proposed plan was to take six leading, well-educated Cubans and six representative Porto Ricans and go with them to the districts in the Philippines where the natives are still under arms. The Cubans and Porto Ricans were to go about among the natives and associato with them freely, with the purpose of getting acquainted with them and gaining their confidence, after which they would explain to them the beachicent consequences of American interference and control in Cuba and Porto Rico. It was expected that this would convince the Filipiaos that a peaceful submission to American sovereignty would bring them many advantages, not the least of which would be a safe, stable government, commercial opportunities, better schools, and the protection of life and property. At the same time, it was intended to bring a considerable number of prominent Filipinos to the United States and give them opportunity to gain a knowledge of the power and size of this country, its institutions, people, laws, and history. General Miles argued that in this way the Filipinos could be nacified without further loss of life and with great saving of expenditure. Secretary Root, disapproving of the plan, conferred with Governor



A PEFF INTO THE FUTURE J. H.: "We've just captured the last Boer gun." U. S.: "Only a few Filipino guerillas left."

-The Detroit News.

Taft, who is in Washington, and with General Chaffee by cable and found them opposed to tho idea. The President, accepting their view of the matter, also refused to entertain the suggestion, and it was agreed to adhere to the present policy."

Cost of the American Navy.—The bureau of supplies and accounts of the may recently prepared a report covering the expenditures unde ou results of the navy since the completion of the "White Squadrou," The Seattle Post-Intelligencer thinks this report worthy of some note, because "for the first time it is possible to learn exactly what each vessel of the navy has cost the Government, in original construction as well as in

repairs, since her acceptance from the contractors." It appears that, excluding the "White Squadron," the navy has cost \$90,-00,005,008.30, and about \$9,500,000 for repairs. The cost of ships under construction amounts to \$150,000,000, out hirty per cent. more than the entire cost of construction of all the vessels in the present navy, with the exception of the four vessels of the "White Squadron," the Chicago, Atlanta, Boston, and Dol-Shin.

The Chicago has cost the most in repairs. It cost \$1.357,353 to practically rebuild her. The Cincinnati has cost upward of \$358,000, while her sister ship, the Raleigh, built at a private yard, in a year's less time, and for less money, has cost but \$177,000 in repairs, altho the Raleigh has been one year longer in the service than the Cincinnati. The battle-ship Oregon has cost a little less than \$68,000 spent for repairs, excluding the cost of the accident that befell her on Inne 29, 1900, in Asiatic waters. Every other battle-ship, it appears, except those launched since the war with Spain, has cost in repairs npward of \$150,000. The repairs on the Indiana, built at the same yard as the Oregon, have cost upward of \$283,000. The torpedo-boats have cost heavily for repairs. The repairs on the Porter, since she was launched, have cost about \$28,000, and over \$18,000 has been expended on the Rodgers. The repairs on the Rowan have cost \$12,000, the Rowan costing \$10,000 more to build than the Parter.

### A COMPLAINT FROM PORTO RICO.

THE Cubans accuse the Porto Rieans of rank ingratitude in opposing the tariff concessions to Cuban sugar. When Senor Degetau, a Porto Rican delegate, recently urged the ways and means committee in Washington not to grant the proposed alto Cuba. Señor Mendoza, the Cuban delegate, at once turned upon him and expressed surprise that a Porto Rican should take such an attitude, in view of the fact that Porto Rico owes her present condition to Cuba. Señor Degetau did not reply, but the Porto Rico theraid (San Juan) does. The Hirraid says that Porto Rico would have been better off in she had been left alone, and Cuba, too, would have been better off under the proffered Spanish autonomy then under "the unlucky reality of an independence with naval stations and yearly threats of a foreign intervention." It goes on:

N "We did not follow Coba in her efforts to expel Spain, because we foresaw another Power which would take the place of the Iberic one. And therefore it was not worth while to sacrifice two generations to banishment or the grave to obtain a mere change of masters. Between the two flags we preferred the one which waved over the cradle of our ancestors, and of the two races, the one which gave ns life and put its soul into ours. Slaves with Spain, and slaves with America, the ancient servitude was preferable, as it left us two alternatives: the one, that of protest in a language spoken and understood by us, and the other, that of arms to obtain a final and solemn sevaration."

The freedom offered by Spain is contrasted with Porto Rico's present condition as follows:

"By the autonomy granted in 1807 the personality of Cuba and Puerto Rico was recognized, and more amply than England had granted autonomy to Canada and Australia, as we continued to send senators and deputies to the congress at Madrid. With the autonomy of 1872 we were given legislative chambers and a representation in Puerto Rico more nominal than effective; the governor reigned without governing, as the sovereign in parliamentary monar-without governing, as the sovereign in parliamentary monar-

"What do the successors of that régime give us, or what can they give us—those who snatched us away by the force of their fleets and armies? They will never give us the position of a State; they will give us, after a thousand delays, the condition of a Territory. And in a Territory the federal Administration of Washington always dominates, as it appoints the governor, and at the same time empowers him to appoint all the public functionaries and to impose his veto on the laws of the legisla-

"That is to say, we have changed our flag, our nationality, our language, our race, and will lose the character and all that our Latin forefathers gave us; what had become for us our reality and constituted our pride and the inheritance of our children.

"And who was the cause of the cessation of our autonomy and of the Spanish colonies becoming American ones? Cuba; the patriots of Cuba, the liberators of Cuba, royally and nobly mis-taken; but nevertheless mistaken. For this reason Sehor Mendoza is right when he says the Pactro Rico owes her present condition to Cuba. She owes it to ber yes, and therefore she owes her an irremediable misfortune and a sadgess without end. She owes it not actual condition of a country raled by outsiders, who do not even listen to the because she speaks to the some of Shakespears in the ten along the packet of the some of the some of the condition of the control of the some of

The Oath of Office.—Even before Mr. Low took his oath to execute the laws as mayor of New York (City the newspapers discussed with great seriousness the policy and, indeed, the righteousness, of enforcing tie excise law. In the midst of all the debate, he took the eath in regular form, and entered upon the execution of the laws—but, according to the daily papers, has made no serious effort to enforce the Sunday-closing feature of the excise law. This leads a little monthly called The Whin, that is edited by Ernest Crosby and Benedite Prieth, and is published.



Nixon: "Do you see any place to land, Dave?"



HELP:

- The New York Herald.

lished in Newark, to rise up and protest, not against the law or its non-enforcement, but against the oath, which the great metropolition duties seem to have lost sight of entirely in the discussion. Says The Whim:

"The oath of office is a medieval institution which has somehow survived a great deal of similar nonsense. No bank president or railway director has to take an oath of office. Why should our political people have to do it? The oath has no effect on a bad man, and all it can do to a good man is to make him a nuisance to his friends and a curse to the cause he has at heart. The coronation of King Edward will give us an exhibition of a great many ridiculous ancient customs. The great judges and chancellors of England have been sitting for weeks in solemn conclave to determine who has the hereditary right to carry the king's salt-spoon and night-cap in procession. We have got rid of this comparatively harmless nonsense, but we have kept the most dangerous feature of the ceremony, the coronation oath-the oath of office-itself. It was the oath of George 111, which delayed for twenty years and more the obviously just measure of Catholic emancipation in England and threw ministry after ministry into disorder. It was Mr. Roosevelt's oath of office that gave the victory to Tammany in 1896, and now Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. Jerome want to make Mayor Low's oath perform us a similar service! Let him resign first and lead a revolt against the tyranny of oaths!"

# JEWISH FARM COLONIES.

THE recent sale of one New Jersey village, and a part of another, both of which had been connected with the Baron de Hirsch Fund, and the assertion in recent magazine articles by Israel Zangwill, to the effect that the Hirsch colonies have generally proved to be



BARON DE HIRSCH.

many persons to look with distrust upon the whole de Hirsch plan. Judge Myer S. Isaacs. President of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, says, however, in an interview printed in the New York Sun, that the work is in no way a failure. According to Indge Isaacs, the Hirsch fund in the United States. amounting to about \$3,000,000, is not employed in the work of colo-

failures, have led

nizing, but rather in assisting individuals, aiding Russian Jews to leave congested urban districts for smaller communities, and especially for farming communities.

The Jewish Colonization Association, which carries on the linch colonising work, is a European organization and has about \$4,5,00,000. This organization establishes colonies in the countries of Southern Europe, in the Holy Land, and in Argentina. The Hirsch Fund Association does not agree with this association in colonizing the Holy Land, but it does agree in the work of assisting immigrants to this country or Canada. Judge Isaacs states that there are in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Roded Island about 75,000 Russian Jews established on farming lands. Of this number about one lundred families have been assisted by the Hirsch Fund. He says:

"The Fund prefers to scatter the persons whom it aids, sending

them only to places where it is reasonable to believe that they will have work. It established nine years ago one colony, or town, in Cape May County, N. J., which is known as Woodbine, and this has been found sufficient in the opinion of the managers of the Fund.

"The town has now renched a population of about 2,000 and is progressing satisfactorily, the people having work, either at farming or in the trades, and having homes for which they are slowly paying.

"Aside from this town and the people whom it sends there, and aiding persons to reach places where they may find occupation or to get a start, as in the case of the New England immigrants, the Fund devotes its attentions to educating individuals for agricultural pursuits or for the trades.

"At Woodbine it conducts an agricultural school, and here in New York a school for instruction in the mechanical trades. The boys of this New York school find work as helpers and soon make progress in the trades for which they have been trained.

"For those who have been through the agricultural school there are almost always places waiting, places where they are wanted to take charge of dairies or some other work about a farm. One of the graduates of this school is now an assistant professor at the New Jersey State Agricultural College at New Brunswick.

"On March 30 a class of thirty students in the Woodbine agricultural school will be graduated, and the managers of the Fund will go down to Woodbine for the occasion.

"The Fund also lends money sometimes for the construction of bouses where there is prospect of numbers of the people it wishes to help finding work. And occasionally it builds factories which it rents for a dollar or other nominal sum for the purpose of inducing men able to operate the factories to establish themselves in some particular place where the people it wishes to help may find work. This nominal rental is for a limited period, and if for specified sum in wages, with the prospect that the wage-sames may continue to find occupation there and make headway, the factory building is made over to the owner without cost."

In Chicago, the Jewish Agriculturists' Aid Society has been doing work similar to that of the Hirsch Fund. The purpose of this society, according to its annual report, just issued, is to enconrage and aid Iews to become farmers anywhere in this country or in Canada, and the work consists in taking Icwish families ont of congested Ghettos and putting them on farms. The society also advances money to prospective farmers on long and easy terms. According to the annual report, loans to the amount of \$35,000 have been made. The president states that during the past year \$9,600 was loaned, and of this sum \$1,670 has been paid back and the interest is always promptly paid. The families settled on farms in 1901 numbered twenty-eight; they had previously lived in the Jewish quarter of Chicago and had depended more or less on Jewish charities. The land taken up aggregates 2,890 acres. Five men rented 330 acres, 11 purchased 640 acres, and 12 filed homestead claims on 1,920 acres of government lands. Of the 105 families settled since the beginning of the society, 89 are still on their farms. Outside the loans to the families, the actual expense appears to have been less than \$3,000, or about \$230 a year.

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AFTER all, if King Edward wishes to see representative Irishmen, he should come to America. - The Philadelphia Ledger.

The Monthly Record, issued by the inmates of the Connecticut state prison, remarks: "The majority of us live up to our convictions."

"WHERE will Uncle Sam get laborers for his isthmian canal?" asks an excitable exchange. What is the matter with the Digger Indians ?—The Chicago Trabus.

CUBA will now receive scaled proposals from anybody who will undertake to identify which country was her friend during the late war.—The Atlanta Contitution.

The coal-teamsters' strike appears to have been a mere question of punctuation. Customers wanted colon, but the strikers insisted on a full atop -The Boston Transcript.

THE Chicago Chronicle accuses Mr. Hanna of engaging in humbuggery. Mr. Bryan will teatify, however, that what Mr. Hanna did in 1900 was the real thing. The Kannar City fournal.

# LETTERS AND ART.

# CAN A NEWSPAPER EDITOR BE AN HONEST MAN?

THE editor of a successful newspaper in one of the smaller American cities writes an autobiographical article in which he seriously answers the above question in the negative. This editor, who makes his "Confessions" in The Atlantic Monthly (March), goes so far, indeed, as to express doubt whether a newspaper in a small city can be termed "a legitimate business enterprise." He writes:

"It does not do in America, much less in The Atlantic, to be morosely pessimistic. At most one can be regretful. And yet why should I be regretful? . . . I have my own home, a place of honor in the community, the company of the great. You see me married, with enough to live on, enough to entertain with, enough to afford a bit of travel now and then. I still 'run' The Herald: it pays me my own salary (my stockholders have never interfered with the business management of the paper), and were I insistent I might have a consular position of importance. should the particular set of politicians I uphold (my 'gang,' as my rival The Bulletin says) revert to power. There is food in my larder, there are flowers in my garden. I carry enough insurance to enable my small family to do without me and laugh at starvation. . I am but thirty-four years old. . In short, I have a competence in a goodly little city. Why should I not rejoice with Stevenson that I have some rags of honor left, and go about in middle age with my head high? Who of my schoolmates has done better?"

"My regret," the editor then goes on to say, "is not pecuniary: it is old-fashionedly moral. Where are those high ideals with which I set about this business? I dare not look them in their waxen faces." He continues:

"Somewhere in a scrapbook, even now beginning to yellow, 1 have pasted, that it may not escape me (as if it could!), my first editorial announcing to the good world my intent with The Herald. Let me quote from the mocking, double-leaded thing. I know the words. I knew even now the high hope which gave them birth. I know how enchanting the vista was unfolding into the future. I can see how stern my boyish face was, how warm my blood. With a blare of trumpets I announced my mission. With a mustering day of the good old stock phrases used on such occasions I marshaled my metaphors. In making my bow, gravely and earnestly, I said, among other things; 'Without fear or favor, serving only the public, The Herald will be at all times an intelligent medium of news and opinious for an intelligent community. Bowing the knee to no clique or faction. keeping in mind the great imperishable standards of American manhood, the noble traditions upon which the framework of our country is grounded, The Herald will champion, not the weak, not the strong, but the right. It will spare no expense in gather ing news, and it will give all the news all of the time. It will so guide its course that only the higher interests of the city are served, and will be absolutely fearless. Independent in politics, it will freely criticize when occasion demands. By its adherence to these principles may it stand or fall."

"This was six years ago," remarks the writer, and "events put a check on my runaway ambition in forty-eight hours," First came an experience with the head of the largest clothing house in the city, who called with the request that "a little item" regarding a friend's dishonesty be kept out of the paper. The item was a legitimate piece of news, but the argument, "Don't I pay your newspaper for more advertising than any one else?" was convincing, and the editor, after a fierce struggle with his conscience, saw that the "little item" was suppressed. Next came the struggle over the question of legitimate versus "sensational" news. The editor of the rival paper "stole its telegraphic news bodily," and concentrated his efforts on printing 'spicy" local items-rumors, petty scanduls, and what not. Gradually our high-minded editor, from motives merely of selfpreservation, was compelled to follow in his footsteps. After that came the third conflict between the "independent" conscience and the local political machine. Conscience went under again, "I found," observes the editor, "that as a straight business proposition-that is, without any state or city advertising, tax sales, printing of the proceedings, and the like-The Herald could not live out a year, . . . My friends bought me with publie printing, and sold me for their own ends. I saw they had the best of the bargain." He concludes:

"My public doesn't care for good writing. It has no regard for reason. During one political campaign I tried reason. That is, I didn't denounce the adversary. Admitting he had some very good points. I showed why the other man had better ones, The general impression was that The Herald had 'flopped,' just because I did not abuse my party's opponent, but tried to defeat



Editor of The Review of Reviews.

Edstor of The North American Review.

Editor of The Atlantic Monthly,

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.-II. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, AND THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

[March 29, 1902

him with logic! A paper is always admired for its backbone, and backbone is its refusal to see two sides to a question, "I have reached the "masses." I tell people what they knew

"I have reached the 'masses.' I tell people what they knew beforehand, and thus flatter them, Animing to instruct them, I should offend. God is with the biggest circulations, and we must have them even if we appeal to class prejudice now and then.

"I occasionally foster a good work, almost underhandedly, its would seem. Lake little pleasure in it. The varrous clurches, hospitals, the library, all expect to be coddled indiscriminately and without returning any thanks whatever. I have railroad transportation as much as I wish, the magazines free of charge, and a seat in the theater. These are my 'perpuisites.' Brief is no particular future for me. The worst of it is that I don't, seem to care. The gradual falling away from the high estate of my first editorial is a matter for the student of character, which I am not. In myself, as in my paper, I only see results."

# SOLON BORGLUM, A SCULPTOR OF THE WEST.

I T is not often that a cowboy becomes a successful sculptor, or that a man accustomed to the outdoor life of a prairie ranch confines himself within the four walls of a studio. But such has been the development of Solon H. Borgtum, whose work has been awarded honorable mention in the Paris Salon, and who bids fair to become one of the most representative artists that this



THE STAMPEDE OF WILD HORSES.

, Awarded Honorable Mention in Paris Salon, 1899. Now owned by the Cincinnti Museum.

Courtesy of The World's Work (New York).

country has yet produced. Borglum was born in Utah, of Danish parents, and from earliest boyhood "the plains and the wild things called him." Of his early ranch life Mr. Arthur Goodrich writes (in The World's Work, March):

"Up at Loop River [Nebraska] he built a shack, stocked his broke a with horse who threw a lartat or broke a with horse as well as he did—simple, rough fellows who bunked with him in the little cabin or rode with him on the praire. Through the long, cold winter months, facing the cutting

wind and snow of the blitzards on the plains, around the cracking for inside the cabin, while Joe Andrews, his right-hand man, or one of the other 'boys' told stirring stories of other storns and narrow escapes from death, then on through the spring work, the delight of the true cow-puncher, and the long baking animent, and finally the alert, straining days of the fall round-up, these mean and their lorses lived together daily comrades. The plants and their isolation knitted their lives into a call democracy. He had his duties, and the boys and ponies there work, and with the herds and prairie all were equal in the arch.



SOLON II. BORGLUM,
At work in his New York Stodio.
Courtesy of The World's Work.

of the great real world about them. The same storm beat upon each and the same hot sun. Such a philosophy was unconscious and inevitable.

"His early sensitiveness to the impressions of the plains and the life that ran wild over them matured into a deep sympathy and manly tenderness. Many a time he would urge or lead his pony up some undiscovered ridge of country and, reaching the top, he would syrawl on the sand-hill and watch the wind mow paths in the bunch-grass below, or look over the stretch of silent plain and hill to the illimitable blue beyond.

In the year 1800 an older brother, who was a successful painter, visited Borglum, and urged him to cultivate his latent artistic talent. More out of curiosity than for any other reason, Borglum began some rough pencil-sketching after his brother had gone, and at odd times he drew the interior of the cabin, the ranch as it was submerged in a blizzard of 1891, and cows and horses, The work interested him more and more, and he finally decided to become an artist. For some time he lived the typical artist's life in California and Cincinnati, winning his first real successes in the latter place, where he was compelled to go to the stables for his horse studies. Finally, he gravitated to the Latin Ouartier in Paris, where his remarkable sculptural pieces, redolent of the Western spirit and representing such subjects as "Lassoing Wild Horses," "The Rough Rider," and "The Bucking Broncho," made his name famous. His work was awarded special mention in the Salon, and his "Stampede of Wild Horses" was placed in the center of the United States pavilion at the Paris Exposition. Later, he sent a dozen pieces to the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo, Mr. Goodrich concludes his sketch of Borglum's notable career with the following words:

"Solon Borglum to-day is not in any essential way different from the man Joe Andrews and the other boys' knew in Nobraska. He is a quiet, unassuming, decided man, simple in his habits, ready still for lardship, carring nothing for luxury. He is and will always be, I think, akin to the frank, impulsive, just life of the old West. He will tell you that most of the things one reads about the frontier are caricatures, that the 'had man of the plains is no worse thau the 'had hana' of New York, and that the cowboy has many points of advantage over the Wall Street banker. He will tell you—for his sympathies are with them—that the Indians are treacherous only when they are dealt with treacherously, that to fight was their only method of guarding their rights, and that most of their massacres were just in intent. He feels as he did when a boy, that a awinging gallop on a Western pony is more real than a year's schooling.

"His art is an expression of the man who felt the fierce epic of the West beating in his heart and knew it not, who knew himself a part of a mysterious Something that he could not put into words. And, because it is always unconscious, because its never the message of a personality, it becomes the great West itself, the history of a picturesque century, the classic of the frontier, with all its virility, its rough tenderness, its rugged rhythm. The swinging rush of the stampeded herd is there, sway of the wind in the prairie grass, the mystical naion of all with the horse and its rider, as vital as the old Norse Sagas.

# THE PERMANENCE OF "RAGTIME" MUSIC.

"R dGTIME," its origin, its status, its merits and demorits, and its chances for perpetuation, have been worrying musicians for some time. In the Chicago Federation of Musicians there is a prospect of a split in the organization, leaving the players of the classic on one side and the "ragtime" champions on the other. In Denver last June the American Federation of Musicians at its annual convention passed a resolution condemning "ragtime" and recommending that its members cease playing it. In like manner the Dancing Teachers' Association have declared their intention to discourage the use of "ragtime" so far as is possible. In split of all these facts, Mr. Thomas Preston Brooke, a composer of popular music and the leader of the famous "Chiago Marine Band," has a good word to say for "ragtime." He is quoted in the Chicago Tribune as

"Ragtime was net discovered or invented by any one. Darwin says 'music was known and understood before words were spoken,' and I believe that ragtime existed in the lower animals long before the advent of man. It is simply rhythm, or intensified rhythm, and I have frequently observed animals keeping time to music having a strong, marked rhythm. Rhythm is the skeleton on which all music is hung, and if you will strip the so-called modern ragtime of its melodies you will have the music that has been in vogue since the beginning of time and that still is the only music of many of the heathen races. It is the 'juba,' buck and wing dance of the old plantation darky, and no more inspiring ragtime was ever played than that which he patted with his hands, shuffled with his feet, or plunked on his rudely constructed hanjo. All the old-time 'fiddlers' were ragtime performers. The backwoods player who sat perched on a barrel in a corner at a 'corn-husking bee,' who held his fiddle at his elbow and his bow at half-mast, played the 'Arkansaw Traveler' and 'Up Duck Creek' in a style that would put to shame many of the fellows who claim to have originated what they are pleased to call 'ragtime.'

"Drummers have played nothing but ragtime since the invention of the drum. The bass-drum is now used only to purctanate or emphasize the heavy beats or pulse of the music, but in the original 'sheepskin band' that has furnished martial music for our soldiers in times of war for centuries, the hass-drummer used a stick in each hand and helped out the ragtime rhythm of the suare-drum.

"I have often been asked.' Why do you play so much ragtime at your concerts?' and I always reply that ragtime music is what is most demanded, and that ny mission is to please—not to educate—the masses. It is not a crime to acknowledge that you enjoy ragtime. All the old masters wore ragtime, and that great poet and wizard of harmony, Richard Wagner, was a pastmaster at it. It is a well-known fact that the themes for many of our most popular ragtime songs were taken bodily from his operas. . . . . .

"Ragtime is not a fad, as many have declared, and it will not dide out." It pleases the God given sense of rhythm and will endure as long as the warm blood flows in human veins—as long as the world shall stand. Call it what you will—ragtime is as good as any other name—it existed centuries before our time and it will go on for centuries to come after we have been fregotten."

### THE "BLUNDERS" OF MATTHEW ARNOLD.

THE literary reputation of Matthew Arnold is mercileasly assailed in an article from the pen of Mr. Francis Girlerson, which appears in the current issue of The Westminster Review. Mr. Grierson maintains: (1) that Arnold was not a man of the world; (2) that he was no psychologist: (3) that he never knew the meaning of passion; (4) that he could not reason from cause to effect. "Off the great critics," he declares, "Arnold is the hardest and most flinty. He emits sparks, but no flame." Mr. Girerson continues.

"He [Arnold] was ushered in on that tide of Philistinism which arrived on these shores at the passing of the romance spirit in poetry and literature. The great ones were gone-there was no Byron or Shelley or Napoleon; there was nothing to do but to sink back in the easy-chair of platitude and introspection, and become so eminently respectable as to be imminently reactive, There were no more social upheavals, no more poetic battles to fight and win, nothing was left but the plain hemming and stitching of the poetic patterns left by the immortal fashioners of world-ideals. Sometimes the poetic remnant was not only stitched but embroidered, for Tennyson represented one side of the poetic reaction as Matthew Arnold represented the other. People had ceased to travel and think for themselves. They sat still, like Wordsworth, Tennyson, and Arnold, in one place. It became the fashion to stay at home, live in the lap of abundance, take life easy, and weave a weh of poetry to suit a plain people living in a plain age. The labor-saving, machine-made thought of the time made a nonchalant pessimist of Tennyson and a purblind preacher of Arnold."

In an age when pedantry and critical hair-splitting were going out of fashion, continues Mr. Grierson, Matthew Arnold "revived the mode, and made the search for literary and ethical nuances the order of the day":

"In speaking of the love-letters of Keats, Arnold blunders into a brutal criticism of a mere boy for the offense of writing passionate love-letters! And again, in his remarks on Shelley, he makes the astounding assertion that this poet has no influence on serious minds, and this in spite of the immense influence exerted by Shelley in his two greatest poems! In summing up the work and personality of Heme our critic spoils a fine study of the German poet by turning Philistine at the close through fear, no doubt, of being thought too liberal. Some of his judgments are not only provincial but parochial. No censure is too severe for a critic who places George Sand above Lamartine. But Arnold was no seer; and no criticism is worth a pinch of snuff that can not tell us what the next twenty or thirty years will do for the fame of an author. Much of the ignorance in this country touching French writers of genius is due to Arnold's absurd notions about them. His dictum: "The French are great in all things, supreme in none,' sounds well, but there never was a saying so profoundly superficial. Arnold mistakes power for vision and weight for quality. . . . Having been brought up in a certain social element he could not free himself from a mechanical way of looking at things. Even the best education can not change a man's nature. There was born in Matthew Arnold a reticence and reserve which forhade him attaining that personal power and independence which distinguished Shelley, Keats, and Byron. In poetry his note was the Wordsworthian note; but this moral note of itself never yet made a great poet. Universality . made Shakespeare; imagination and style made Milton; passion and imagination Shelley; beauty and passion Keats; passion and romance Byron; passion and humanity Burns. Matthew Arnold, as a poet, has plenty of hrain and muscle, hut 'the blood

is the life'; and his poetry lacks the crimson element. Arnold's idea of life was based on insular methods and enstoms. Endiged in out he was taught to use the balance-pole of introspection while walking the crack of noral platitude and automatic reasoning. He crossed and recrossed the pedantic wire with such destreity that he act became monotonous; the audience longed for a slit in the slik tights, or a sudden head-over-heels, or a syrain of the analke, to give a human turn to the performance. But no incident of the kind ever occurred. The critic, like the poet, received the decrous applause of Inands enveloped in white kids and throats encased in Victorian collars; of people in white kids and preferred the ballet, but who arrived too early to niss the wire-walking. For correction like this creates admiration, but no enthusiasm or sympathy."

The fundamentally false note in Arnold's criticism, says the writer, lay in the fact that he regarded poetry as a criticism of life, whereas, as a matter of fact, "sentiment and emotion lie beyond the critical faculty; and the man who checks his inspiration in order to criticiae his work will never attain the supreme in anything." Mr. Grierson concludes:

"If Walt Whitman had been educated in the same country and school as Marthew Artoold he would, without doubt, have become a second Wordsworth writing in blank verse and imitating other poets. His thought, instead of being as free as the air of a whole continent, would have been eraniped within the space of some parish or county. But if Matthew Arnold hinself had spent five years of his youth in France and Germany, and five years notre in America, he would have seen the word in a truer light. He knew no more of the world and its ways than he knew of pay-count and the world with the ways than he knew of pay-count and the second with the second world with the second world with the second world with the second with the second with the second world with the second with the sec

"Writers who live under restraint never attain the supreme. The faincate idea of fear is enough to put a damper on the creative institut. The fear of this or that school, this or that article, this or the fear of inspiration. Arrold imitated. Wordsworth, and Wordsworth imitated Mitton, but Mitton imitated on. The spirit of originality and fearlessness are one. Arrold lived at a time when prenching was not yet dead and modern psychology not yet born. It was not his fault that be knew so little of the world and human mature. Be the world and human mature the proponutements of a scientific and philosophical authority."

### FRENCH AND ITALIAN TRIBUTES TO RISTORI.

THE eightieth anniversary of Adelaide Ristori, to which we have already referred (see THE LITERARY DILERT, March have already referred (see THE LITERARY DILERT, March have already referred (see THE LITERARY DILERT, March have already been and signor Novelli gave their services and declaimed versies in her honor. The numerous and costly birthday gifts presented to her were exhibited on the stage, among them being a gold modal expressly struck by order of the Minister of Education, and a gold-and-diamond bracelet from Queen Helena. During recent weeks, many glowing tributes have been paid to Ristori by the press in all parts of the world. Especially interesting are the reminiscences coming from Haly, the land of her birth, and from Paris, the city that created her world-wide fame. The following account of Ristori's eventful life is condensed from Ethe.

Adelaide Ristori was the daughter of two humble dramatic artists, who were members of one of those nomad companies that in the first quarter of the last century went from city to city, and were especially peculiar to tally. They traveled in wagons similar to those used to-day by mountebanks. The little Adelaide made her debut before she was three months old a farre entitled "The New Year's Gifts," in which is introduced a new-born base concealed in a basket; the she did not adapt herself to the part, making her voice heard in the most unmistrated nor forescen! Her second appearance was at three years of age, and after that she was seen frequently in public performance. At fourteen she was taking leading parts, and at eighteen she won a great triumph as "Marie Stuart."

Instrazione Italiana (Milan) :

Soon after this began a new period of her life. "I had arrived at the age," she writes in her "Memoirs," "when the heart experiences the need of other affections than those of art. But I was not able to make up my mind to matrimony for fear that it might injure the career to which I was devoted; destiny, however, all-luted to me for companion a gentle soul, who, sharing my taste for the fine arts, far from restraining my soaring ambition, exied it, stimulating me to greater efforts. After a seried it, stimulating me to greater efforts. After a series of grave obstacles of a romantic nature, I was united in marriage to the Marquist of the stimulating me to probate of the stiften, two of whom, to our great grief, were soon taken from us by death. The two cemaining ones were destined to hill the void in our hearts." For



AN "MARGE ANTOINETTE."

AS "LADY MACBETH."

AS "LUCRETIA BORGIA."

a time after her marriage she retired from the stage. Upon her return she matured the project of giving some representations in Paris, from which visit dates the period of her world-wide repntation; here were her triumphs, rendering her celebrated over all the actresses of her time. After the European trimmphs began the American. In September, 1866, she crossed the Atlantic. and remained harvesting laurels and dollars until 1868, when she returned to her native country. Memorable for the actress was the year 1873, in which she realized one of the preatest of her desires: the reciting of the sleep-walking scene of Lady Macbeth in English. In 1882, after having completed the tour of the world, in which she touched all the five continents, she returned to England, and with English actors recited in the language of Shakespeare the parts of Lady Macbeth and of Elizabeth. She was thus preparing to close her career in a most triumphal and astonishing manner. She then gave her last performance in America. Having begun her career in the modest coach of wandering comedians, she ended it in a magnificent Pullman sleeping-car, a veritable apartment. Ristori thus describes it: "In the space of sixty-six feet we had an antercom, drawing-room, two bedrooms, each with dressing rooms, two rooms for the servants, kitchen, buffet, and, besides, under the car, after the manner of a cellar, immense iron chests in which were our abundant store of provisions. It was a real house on wheels leased for five months." The last two performances of the great actress were at New York; one of "Macbeth" conjointly with the celebrated Edwin Booth, the other of "Marie Stuart." with a German company, for the benefit of the German colony. This performance, which closed the splendid career of Adelaide Ristori, was a most curious one : she, Italian, recited English lines in a German drama, with actors who spoke German.

After that she "left the peplum and the buskins, and laid of the diadem of queen of the stage, except on the occasions of two benefits, but reigns, and will reign, in the Roman society of which she is an ornament, and in the hearts of her companion in art who venerate her as a kind counselor and a generous benefactress." The society providing for aged dramatic artists is among the things most dear to her heart, and when the festivities in honor of her anniversary were first spoken of, she words letter to Tommano Salvini, president of the society: "I hear that on the 29th of January next"——the write—"many companies denoted by the society of the

A writer in the Nuova Antologia (Rome) lays stress on the part played by Ristori's father in her development, and repeats the remark she once made: "How much do I owe to my father! His good sense and his enlightened severity developed and fashioned in me the actress." He continues:

"It should be said that Ristori from the first received an extraordinary welcome. She was so beautiful, 'Ah,' one day exclaimed an old and celebrated actor, 'ah, my son, you can not imagine how beautiful Ristori was! Beautiful, beautiful, beautiful!" and the aged and famous actor, not knowing how otherwise to give an idea of such beauty, repeated with solemn gesture and fervid accent, 'bella, bella, bella!' But exactly for this reason the spectators applauded fariously without preoccupying themselves whether in that easy success the future of the young actress did not run the risk of being compromised. Ristori . . . writes of the first steps and of the paternal guidance as follows: 'He (my father) did not cease to admonish me, lecture me, disconrage my self-love, saying that only to my youth and attractions were to be attributed the enthusiastic greeting that I had received from the public, and that I must not for a moment believe that I had arrived at success.'

Referring to the celebration of the eightieth anniversary of Adelaide Ristori throughout Italy, the *fournal des Débats* (Paris) says:

"Paris would be ungrateful not to join its note to this concert of praises, for it was Paris that consecrated the renown of Adelaide Ristori. It was Paris that made of this Italian star a European star, a universal star, if one may so express oneself. She made her debut at the Théâtre-Italieu. June. 1855, in the 'Myrtha'. of Alfieri. From the first evening it was greeted with indescribable enthusiasm; it was a success more brilliant than any one was prepared for. The next day nothing else was spoken of on the Boulevard. The ticket-offices of the Théâtre-Italien were assailed by a crowd eager for noble and strong emotions. The success grew with each evening. It was madness, delirium. Lamartine was at the performance standing in a proscenium-box, leaning forward until he was half outside the box. Alexandre Dunias, between two acts, rushed to the wings, threw himself on his knees, and devoutly kissed the hands of the tragedienne and even the skirts of her peplum. More calm, but not less enthusiastic, George Sand, Henri Martin, Mignet, Ary Scheffer, Scribe, Legouvé, Madeleine Brohan, surrounded the great actress and complimented her with emotion. And as a new object of worship is not founded without abolishing the preceding one, it was declared that Rachel, who until then had been the favorite tragedienne of the public, was only a child in comparison with the new star, and that, besides, she never had had any talent, Jules Janin, in his feuilleton of the Debats, reestablished matters. He declared that Rachel and Ristori both had genius, each of its kind, and that Paris was large enough to shelter their twin glory. The press almost without exception ratified the admiration of the public, . . . For thirteen years Adelaide Ristori, who had refused to enter the Comédie Française, preferring to remain Italian, returned periodically to Paris, where she always received an enthusiastic welcome. It is known that she gave 'Phèdre' in French on the stage of the Rue Richelieu, and that she created and carried across two continents the 'Mèdée ' of M. Legouyé. which Rachel had refused to play. The glory of Adelaide Ristori is, therefore, as we said in the beginning, a French glory, In her volume of 'Souvenirs,' the great artist recognizes it in these terms: 'The French have proved to me that there is for them no frontier in the domain of art. I shall always guard in my heart feelings of profound gratitude toward them for the hospitality so generously accorded to the stranger."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### NOTES.

"CLEARLY, the "platecral has his uses," observes the New York Times, apropose of the purchase of the iteriand collection of ohis by J. Pierposa Morgan at a price approaching a million deliars. The collection is believed to be the fluest of its kind in the world, and Mr. Morgan's interest secured it permanently for the Metropolitan Museum of Arl at a lime when its withdrawal to furnow had been practically decided unon.

Now that Stephen Phillips has become the most prominent living Eng. inh drammain, by the successful production of his "Clysses" and "Paole and Francesca," there is much newspaper talk in London shout the desirability of modifying the rules of comorabilp, ash is two forthcoming plars, "Mary Magalaien," in which joint Mariover is to act, and "David and Rathive in the Company of th

THE music-lowers of New York pold at least \$1,000 on a recent Saturday afternoon for the enjoyment of the creative and interpretative genius or one man. The man in question was Paderewall, who gave a plant recluid the Metropolita Opera House. "Hall Robinstite been successful as an opera composer," comments the New York Exwang Part, "he might have claim the honor of within a two parts of the composer," in the composer of the co

ACCOGNISO to L'Élvieuwest the director of the French national porrelais works at Sviers has completed the designs for a momental tower which is to be erected on the hill of St. Cloud on the spot where the so-called "Diogenesia lauterin" (formerly stock. The tower will be system in dispersion of the state of the stat

A NUMBER of Well-known American artists, including John La Farge, John W. Alexander, and Edwich A. Abey, have issued a statement protein in against the continued imposition of a tariff on works of art. They sav: "While the Government of Taiph has placed every legal obtacked in the way that it is works of art art one of the most withable assets of the country out one of countries of the country out one of countries are works of art after one of the most withable assets of the country out own Government strives to receive this importation of these same works of art difficult or impossible, and with such a measure of success that many great works a cataly owned by American Giltens are realized abroad to cause the tax on their importation is too heavy to be willingly borne... before the various art sactiests of New York and attimately, force the Fine Arts Federation, in the hope that Congress will be induced to abolish or modify the present tax."

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# THE ADOPTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THE bill now before Congress to provide for the exclusive use of the metric system in government work is meeting with decided opposition in some quarters. The Society of Mechanical Engineers has issued an appeal to its members to exert their influence with representatives to prevent its passage. In The Electrical World and Engineer (March 8) appears a letter from Charles T. Porter, whose views seem to represent fairly well the relings of time opponents of the measure. Says Mr. Porter:

"I propose to show that the English system, employing several units, commensurable with each other, adapted to different uses, and each divided by continual basection, while making no pretension in that way, is in reality in the highest sense scientific or philosophical; and this by reason of a feature which is wanting in the metric system, and the want of which readers that system unphilosophical, unnatural, and inconvenient for the purpose of mechanical measurement.

"We employ four units of linear measurement—the mile, the yard, the foot, and the inch. Each one of these units has its individuality and a distinctive name. The same is true of the parts obtained by continual bisection. Each of these also has its indi-

viduality and distinctive name,

"The problem always is, How can the idea of any distance or dimension be formed in the mind and coaveyed to other minds with the greatest distinctness? The answer is obvious. We must employ the largest available unit of measurement, and supplement this, as required, by smaller units, employing the largest available division formed by continual bisection. When the reality can not be expressed in this way, then, and not till then, must we resort to the decimal system of division, the value of which, in this limited field, is beyond all estimation.

"Is there not power enough in the English-speaking people to defend for their own mechanical engineers the invaluable principle of employing the largest unit of measurement, and, moreover, to make its application as universal for constructive work, as it is for everything eise, for the civil engineer, for geographical measurement, for the circle and for time?

On this the paper in which Mr. Porter's letter appears makes the following editorial comments:

"Mr. Porter's strange view is that the English system is preferable for the reason that it employs a variety of units, and he gives as an example the mile, yard, foot, and inch, each of which is recommended for use in dealing with appropriate dimensions. So far as this argument claims any advantage over the use of the kijometer for roads, the meter for short distances, and the centimeter and millimeter for smaller lengths, it seems only to recommend diversity and complexity of numerical ratios. Of the same order of distinctive use and procedure would be the denomination of all house lengths in feet, all church lengths in yards, ail ship lengths in cables, all horse lengths in 'hands, etc. How distinctive such a system might be made! As to the matter of the decimal point, sums of money are always expressed, in our decimal system, in the largest suitable unit, commencing with mills and proceeding with decimal strides to biilions. If these numbers are written down there is always a danger of error from an accidental misplacement of the decimal point. A man who writes his income as ten thousand dollars, carried out to cents, is liable to make his income appear as a "To our mind, the question of the general adoption of the metric system is entirely a practical one-a matter of dollars and cents-and a philosophical discussion such as that of Mr. Porter has nowadays merely an academic interest. We venture to say that all who have lived any length of time in a country employing the metric system have experienced some surprise at the facility with which they became accustomed to its use in daily life. In making purchases the liter, the kilogram, the 50 grams, and the meter in a very short time take on an individuality quite equal to the corresponding English units; and the student very quickly finds the centimeter and millimeter adjusted to their linear value in his mind and to his eyes. Not the slightest difficulty would, we believe, be experienced by the American people in assimilating the metric system, while their gain through being able to easily interconnect the various units would be an enormous boon, and the benefit to our export trade incalculable."

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY'S TRIUMPH.

THE latest feat of Mr. Marconi, the transmission of intelligible messages for a distance of 1,555 miles, has already been briefly noted in these columns. We now give full particulars from an article in The Scientific American (March 15). It appears that on the last westward trip of the American Line şteamship Philadelphia, Marconi made experiments to determine excity to what distance it was possible for his station at Poldiu, Cornwall, to transmit an intelligible message. He asserts that at a distance of some 1,55 miles he received distinct communications, and that simple signals were perceptible at 2, too miles. Says the writer of the article referred to:

"Those who were skeptical when the news was first spread ast December of transoceanies signaling will have but little to criticize in the last performance of Marconi. The officers of the Philadelphia and the tape of the recording instrument fully corroborate the statements of the inventor. In Newfoundland Marconi had received the sound of the signal 15° through a telephone-receiver, so faint was the ticking of the instrument; but now he can exhibit ribbons of paper bearing the messages sent from Cornwall up to a distance of 1,53 miles, and after that the signal letter 5° to a distance of 2,000 miles.

The Philadelphia sailed from Cherbourg on Saturday, February 1, at 6 P.M. Two hundred and fifty miles west of Poldhu the first experimental message was received, which read, 'Stiff southwest breeze. Fairly heavy swell.' That same night, when the Philadelphia was 500 miles off Cornwall, a second message was received, reading. 'All in order. Sign. Do you understand? Both of these messages the chief officers of the ship signed. On the 4th, when the Philadelphia had passed the 1,000-mile mark of her voyage, the captain and first officer of the vessel received a message, 'Fine here. Thanks for telegram.' The following morning saw the receipt of a fourth message, when the Philadelphia was 1,163 miles west of Poidhu. It read, 'May every blessing attend you and your party.' The fifth message, which was the last that came in words, was received on the same day, and its import was somewhat similar to that of the second. After the receipt of the fifth message the letter 'S' was telegraphed by the operator at Cornwall merely to inform those on board the vessel that the station was still at work. Finally, when the liner had passed the 2,099th mile, the tests were stopped. The messages mentioned were only a few of those actually received. Communication was kept up almost constantly; but it was deemed unnecessary to submit to the public more than haif a dozen signed tapes.

Marconi, the writer goes on to say, hopes to succeed in transmitting messages commercially across the Atlantic during the coming three months, from his present station at Poldhu to two on the American side, one at Cape Breton and the other at Cape Cod. Substantial towers will be erected to withstand the fierce gales of the coast, and the instruments will be of the latest type and highest power. To quote again:

"The receiver of the *Philadelphia* was not constructed for long-distance work. For that reason it was capable merely of receiving, not of sending, messages. The success obtained may be fittingly termed a triumph for Marconi and for his system.

"At the present time wireless telegraphy has been of service chiefly in placing steamships in communication with one another. Both in the merchant marine and in the navies of the world we may soon expect to see a rapid development and a more general introduction of the Marconi system and as well as of its European rivals. That wireless telegraphy will sooner or later become a formidable competitor of the submarine eable seems fairly certain; but whether it will ever supersede land telegraphy is a question open to some discussion. Wireless apparatus is so much costher than the simple Morse instruments commonly used that, despite the necessity of using wires and poles, it is doubtful whether communication on land will be seriously modified for many a decade to come. Furthermore, it must be remembered that the sneed of transmission by the Morse system is far higher than that which has so far been obtained by ethereal telegraphy. The quadruplex systems of telegraphy which have been introduced in late years have increased the speed of transmission by means of wires to an enormous extent. Many sets of Marconi instruments would be required to send the messages which are carried by a single wire in a quadruplex system. But after all is said and done it can not be disputed that a new method of communication has been devised which promises to be fully as important as the inventions of Bell and Morse."

### "THE OPEN DOOR" IN THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

THIS phrase, so familiar in the domain of international trade, bids fair to acquire a new meaning when applied to therapeutics. Dr. E. Marandon de Montyel, medical director of the Asylam of Ville Evrard, tells us in the Revue Philanthro-pique (Paris, February 10) that it is now used to designate the new methods in the treatment of the insane which have been inaugurated in Scotland, and which, Dr. Montyel believes, bid fair to replace the old methods of isolation. He says

"The new treatment is the exact opposite of the old. The closed asylums are replaced by buildings with open doors, without walls, exterior or interior, or covered galleries, and arranged in the form of a village where the harmless patients, constituting from 60 to 70 per cent., may circulate freely, while the 30 to 40per cent. of dangerous ones are kept in villas elosed only with ordinary locks and a neat grating gate. But it is not only the establishment that the open door transforms; its effect is seen especially in the treatment, which continues as much as possible the ordinary life of the patient. The visits of relatives and friends are encouraged; they may take their meals with the inmates, in a room which resembles a restaurant, may walk with them, and during the course of treatment may take them home for days. During convalescence, these home visits may last for months. There is absolute liberty in writing and an abolition of all punishment except restriction of liberty, which is the only means used to preserve order."

It is stated by Dr. Montyel that under this method escapes are less frequent than under that of the closed door. He goes on to say

"If facts did not prove the error of incarcerating insane patients, a little reflection might do it. Every lunatic is at bottom a melaneholiae, the gayest of them is seeking to drown his melancholy and weeps oftener than he laughs. Must it not increase this melaneholy, coavineing one patient that he is a knave and another that he is a victim, to confine them in a condition alto gether different from that to which they have been accustomed, to deprive them of all initiative, and force them to a passive obedience worse than that of a barrack because it is more perpetual? Assuredly it must, for althe they are madmen they have no teased to be men. Everything in an asylum should tend not the contrary, to drive away sadness and iscluce gasety. As the joyous must of David dispelled the melancholy of Saul, as the heart should be a more sufficient to the same patient, everything he sees and hears, should have the same object. All thorns and pebble should be removed from his path, the aim should be to nake him walk upon a bed of roses, instead of subjecting him to the torture to which the charming enphemism in vogue has given the name of isolation. "Transattoin made for Tute LITERANY Dioest."

# THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUMAN RACE.

In a recent lecture on "The Possible Improvement of the Human Breed." Dr. Francis Galton shows by statistics that un improvement of the breed in man is desirable, and that a very slight change in this direction might have great results; and he concludes with the hope that some day landowners may feel as much pride in having a fine breed of men on their estates as they now do in their prize herds of eather of flocks of skeep. Mr. F. Legge, in a review of this lecture in The Academy and Literace (London, February 15), while agreeing with Dr. Galton in his hope, remarks that the process by which this last result is to be obtained is not easily discoverable. He goes on to say:

"In a society founded, like ours, upon the greatest possible liberty of the individual, any attempt at compulsion is out of the question, and it is very difficult to see how any inducement that could be held out would have any practical effect. Every father, whether duke's son or cock's son, would, I suppose, have fine rather than purp, ehildren if he could, and not prospect in the way of money prises would lead him to take pains that parental vanity would not."

But more than this is true. Even if we could bring about the marriage of the fit, it would be of no avail without the destruction or isolation of the unfit. He says:

"Some such course has actually been recommended by Dr. Robert Anderson and other penologists in the cace of habitate for the penologists of the cace of habitate for the penologists of the cace of habitate for the penologists of the penologis

Even thus, according to Dr. Galton's critic, we should not arrive at the wished-for result. He asks:

"Would the race thus artificially created endure? I think not, because its physical excellences would be probably neutralized by corresponding mental deficiencies. .. Moreover, the race which we have imagined would be practically withdrawn from the struggle for existence which operates upon the humbler members of their species, and all blistory goes to show that this alone produces a tendency to insanity, or, at the least, weakness of brain. ...

"The relation of insanity to evolution has not hitherto been very generally appreciated, but it now becomes fairly plain that insanity is but one of nature's means of eliminating the unfit. 'Whom the gods wish to destroy they first drive mad' is quite as true of man in the group as of individuals. Esquirol showed some time ago that the proportion of insane to sane among the royal families of Europe was, when compared to the same ratio among the common people, as sixty to one; while Hacekel thinks that, if as accurate statistics could be obtained of the prevalence of insanity among the aristocracy, the number of insane individuals among them would be seen to be 'incomparably larger.' The aristocracy of the Continent, and especially of Germany, to which we may suppose him to refer, is not, like our own House of Lords, continually recruited from the ranks of the bourgeoisie, and has therefore become, like the group of royal families, excessively 'inbred.' With the lower animals the same result of artificial selection, when pushed to excess, frequently appears.

The experiences of circus proprietors and showmen, together with those of scientific experimenters like Mr. Hobbouse, are hardly wanted to convince us that while 'high-bred'-that is, carefully selected-animals are generally excessively stupid, the most intelligent and easily taught horses, dogs, and cats are of mongrel breed. Nor is this all. One of the most frequent forms of mental disease among animals shows itself in the form of a perversion of the natural instincts which leads the parent to illtreat, or sometimes to devour, his or her own offspring. This seems to be especially prevalent among high-bred stock, and one seldom passes a pen of prize sheep without noticing one or more ewes tied by the head to the hardles, in order that the lambs may get a chance at the food of which these 'unkindly mothers, as the shepherds call them, would otherwise baulk them. How far this cause would operate in the case of man is difficult to say. but statisticians tell us that the use by certain pampered classes of preventives against the increase of the family-which seems due to the same perversion at one remove-has already caused a perceptible falling-off in the birth rate. Taking, therefore, all these facts together, it seems that any serious attempt to improve the breed of man by prtificial means would be met by nature with the elimination of the improved race."

### WEATHER CONDITIONS AND BIRD-MIGRATION.

SOME interesting investigations have recently been made on the connection between the migration of birds and the weather by the Meteorological Office at London, comparing for the purpose the observed flights of migrating birds over the Ziritish Isles, and the daily weather reports. It is clearly shown that a close relationship exists between the two. The Revue Kientlifique (February 21), which discusses an analysis made by Cicl et Terre of these observations, remarks at the outset that the weather to be studied is not that of the places toward which the birds are flying, but that of the region whence they come, as only the latter can influence their movements. It goes on to say:

"In the spring and the autumn at certain favorable times, the movements are continuous and regular; if the atmosphere and only slightly disturbed, the migrants are not disturbed; but if the weather becomes variable, their movements are somewhat hustoned.

"Nevertheless, certain weather conditions have a decisive influence in hastening or retarding the migration. Marked bad weather may render it impossible, altho, on the contrary, favorable weather (following in bad period may decide the birds to hurry their departure. A sharp cold snap warns them to seek tho south, and these cold waves necopinary anticyclonic periods where the wind is feeble and very favorable to prolonged flight. The temperature is the most important factor; by it the migration is regulated, when the other meteorological couditions are favorable.

"From the end of September to the beginning of November the autumn migrations from the northeast in the British Isles are clearly influenced by change of weather. In ordinary seasons this period is marked by great movements of immigration, accomplished not only by several species, but by an immense number of individuals. It has been shown that all these great movements are due to the predominance of atmospheric conditions favorable to migrations in Northwostern Europe. These conditions result from the distribution of the barometric pressme; that is to say, from the presence of a great anticyclone on the Scandinavian peninsula, with feeble gradients extending to the southwest, over the North Sea; on the other hand there are these cyclonic conditions to the west of the British Isles with a center of low pressure on the west coast of Ireland or sometimes to the south. Consequently the weather is clear and cold, with light and variable winds, in Norway and Sweden, while in England the sky is overcast and there are strong east winds. This period is preceded in Scandinavia by cyclonic conditions that oppose migration and at the same time warn the birds that it is time to go. The cold weather that follows the formation of the cyclone is another spur, and so it is not astonishing that a brisk movement toward the south occurs as soon as the weather is favorable.

"The great spring migrations and most of the smaller ones are undertaken by the birds in the same conditions of pressure that are so flavorable to the autumn migrations, that is to say, a high pressure to the northeast of the British Isles, over Norway and Sweden, with slight gradients to the southwest. As in autumn, favorable periods generally follow weather that is decidedly unprositions to the migrations of the birds.

"The importance of the winds in relation to the migration of birds has been greatly exaggerated. The direction of the wind would appear to be indifferent to them; but its force may put a stop to the movement or carry the birds away from their route. The birds do not migrate when the wind is exceptionally strong, but they pay no attention to its direction. It is true that east winds prevail almost invariably during great movements, and thiertor they have been considered as a determining cause of migration. But it is not so; and we may say that these supposed favorable winds are simply another direct result of the distribution of atmospheric pressure that favors the movement. As far migration, but they are produced by cyclonic disturbances to the north or east of the British Isles, that is to say, over the regions whence our autum enigrants come.

"We have said that storms may either arrest the nigration or prevent it. They carry certain kinds of sea-birds out of their paths, and thus these birds sometimes appear in numerous flocks on the Buglish coast. In stormy weathor, characterised by the existence of high pressure, a great number of birds hurt themselves violently against the lanterns of lighthouses and so lose their lives." Pranstations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### THE EARTH AS A GREAT STEAM-BOILER.

THE possibility of utilizing in some way the enormous internal heat of the earth has occurred to more than one thinker. That such utilization may actually be accomplished is now believed by some scientific men. Prof. T. C. Mendenhall made to suggestion recently, and now a series of measurements of underground temperatures is being made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Prof. William Hallock, of Columbia University, in an interview reported by Theodore Waters in The World's Work (March), expresses his belief that the iden is feasible. He says:

"It is not merely a question of getting steam, it is a question of the quantity of steam that can be had. Hot water is oven now drawn from a well and used to heat a dwolling near Boiso City, Idaho; and when we pumped out the water which had leaked into the well near Pittsburg, it was so hot that I could not hold my hand in it. Its temperature was about 130'. But while the Pittsburg and the Wheeling wells are enpable of heating the water that is left in them over-night, even if their depth were sufficient to turn that water to steam, it would require many hours of waiting, which would rob it of all commercial value. In other words, there would be not the slightest difficulty in obtaining steam from the earth's interior, because that involves merely n little extra labor in boring down into the very hot area, and it is as easy comparatively to bore 10,000 feet as it is to bore 6,000; but in order to give the steam commercial value a method must be provided for dropping the water to the hot area, allowing it time to heat, and yet having it returned to the surface as steam without for a moment interrupting the flow.

"Suppose two holes were bored directly into the earth 12.000 feet deep nad, say, fifty feet apart. According to the measurements I made in the Pittsburg well, at the bottom there would be a temperature of more than 240 -far above the boiling-point of water. Now, if very heavy charges of dynamite or some other powerful explosive were to be lowered to the bottom of each bed and exploded simultaneously, and the process repeated many times, I believe the two holes might have a sufficient connection established. The rock would be cracked and fissured in all directions as in deep oliv-wells when they are shor; and if

only one avenue were opened between the hotes it would be

"The shattering of the rock around the base of the holes would turn the surrounding area into an immense water-beater. The water poured down one hole in the earth would circulate through all the cracks and fissures, the temperature of which would be over 240°, and in its passage it would be heated and turned to steam which would pass through the second hole to the earth's surface. The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous, for, asside from the initial velocity of the steam, the descending column of cold water would exert a pressure of at least 5,000 pounds to the square their which would drive up through a mechanical one, and the chief difficulty would be the connecting of the holes at the bottom. This accomplished, the water-beater would operate itself and a source of power be established that would surpass anything now in use."

Professor Hallock believes that this plan could probably be carried out for \$80,000, and that the owners of the deep well at Pittsburg, already referred to, intend to continue boring it until they reach a region of great heat. The Yellowstone Valley would undombtedly, he thinks, yield commercial temperatures at much shallower depths, judging from the geysers of this region. The heat might be milized in other ways besides the generation of steam; for instance, it might generate electricity directly by means of great thermopiles. "Such a system," Professor Hallock remarks in conclusion, "might change the commercial aspect of the world."

Ancestors of the American Indigenes.—Dr. Charles Halock, passages from whose interesting article on this subject we quoted in a recent issue, writes to The Literary Digest that he regards the Korean immigration of the year 541, which led to the founding of the Mexican empire in 135, as "but an incidental contribution to the multiplying inhabitants of North America." He says: "The Indiancy or Indigence, of both North and South America originated from a civilization of high degree which occupied the subequatorial belt some 10,000 years ago while the glacial sheet was still on. Population spread northward as the ice receded. . . The gradual distribution of population over the higher latitudes in after-years was supplemented by accretions from Europe and Northern Asia centuries before the coming of Columbias."

# SCIENCE BREVITIES.

It is stated in *La Nafure* by M. Albert Landrin, in an article on the twins Radica and Doodica who were recently separated by a surgical operation in Paris, that more double-monstrosities are born parily than most people have any idea of. He places the number in Europe alone at one or two per week, Very (ew, however, live long after birth.

EXPERIMENTS on the imitation of vital phenomena, along the lines of those of Dr. Bütschli, recently described in these columns, have been carried on by Dr. A. D. Honghton of Chicago. He announces that he has succeeded in creating a protoplasmic cell which exhibits many of the attribotes of the ameba, but that he has not yet been able to generate one which would be self-perpetuating for an indefinite period. In The Current Encyclopedia (January) he explains his work as follows: in producing an active protoplasmic mass containing distinct nucleus-like centers, which exhibited ameboid movement. It assimilated nutriment, it gave the reaction to aniline dyes that organic celts do, it had a protoplasmic reticulom, it showed selective affinity, and it even made feeble attempts at perpetuation of its species. It split into four or five cells, which exhibited the same qualities as the mother-cell. After a period of activity varying in differing experiments from half an hour to three weeks, the cells lost their power and became inert masses. My cells fulfil all the conditions of living cells, such as amebæ, except as to the power of perpetuating their kind indefinitely. I think we shall soon dis cover the necessary element to make a complete and living organism."

Dr. Honghton also refers to the discovery made by Professor Loeb, of Chicago University, that certain marine creatures will reproduce with the addition of the male element if immersed in certain solutions, and adds : "Professor Loch's discovery seems to point the way for the search for the male element, which appears to be lacking for my cells. I am now trying to find a solution which will impregnate the cells produced from the chemicals, and then the problem of creating life chemically will be solved."

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### CAN CHRISTIANITY SANCTION DUELING?

DUELS with fatal results have been so frequent in Germany in recent months that it is a matter of interest to learn what the church and its representatives think on the subject, especially as every one of those who fell in these combats was accorded a Christian burial. It is in the nature of a surprise to find that there is a class of Protestant pastors in Germany who are practically ready to defend the custom. The Social Democrats have invented for these men the name of "Duellpfaffen." All the leading German church papers note the existence of this pro-duelling sentiment. At the funeral of Adolf von Benningsen, the latest victim of the custom, the officiating minister, Pastor Langelotz, of Hanover, referred to him as an "unfortunate man compelled to take refuge in the weapons in order to defend the honor of his family and of himself." Benningsen in this case had been the challenger. A noted representative in the German parliament, Pastor Schall, in the course of a public discussion in the Reichstag, made this statement. "It must be granted to the man whose honor has been called into question to defend himself and to repel the charge. In this case, it is often necessary to decide whether he can live as a Christian or, if he will, defend his honor by an open combat to the death,"

Count Mirbach, not himself a pastor, but a man prominent in church affairs and standing high in court circles, says. "There are cases thinkable where a duel is inevitable and unavoidable, and where the honor of a man or of his family makes it also lutely impossible for him to follow out the commands of his religion." This seems to concede that Christianity does not satetion dueling and that a Christian can engage in a duel only by violating his principles. In this respect the Prussian General Synod is inclined to a more liberal view of the custom. When appealed to for a condemnation of dueling as n "siu," it declared that this would not be done, as there are many members of the Synod who are excellent Christians, but who thought that under certain encumantauces the duel could not be avoided. The Synod, however, adopted a resolution stating that dueling is "against the command of God."

Another recent defender of the duel is Dr. Cuny, a man high in the affairs of state in Berlin, but not in the church. He asserted: "We openly maintain that there are many affairs of honor which can not be settled except by a resort to arms. No matter how much the Philistine may rage against dueling, this remains an excellent educational means."

The wast majority of the pastors and church papers vigorously condemn ducling as altogether unchristian. As illustrative of their sentiments, we quote from the address delivered by Pastor Gemmel, at the funeral of Lieuteuant Blaskowitz, who, on the basis of John Xi, Xi-Xi, Santon.

"Our souls are deeply indignant at the direful event. Not that we condemn the young man who fell a victim to a barlarous custom, for he is now before a higher Judge; but we condemn the sin and the spirit of nuchristian wickedness that has led to this result. Oh, where are the men who are strong enough and courageous enough to resist the spirit of false houor and of godlessness that have brought such evis!"

Later on Pastor Gemmel wrote to the Reichshoft that he had received the warmest words of commendation for his address, even from officers in the army. In the same periodical (No. 276) the famous Pastor Bodelschwingh wrote words of praise, and added:

"One of the leading causes for the evil of ducling is to be found in the church itself. As long as the representatives of the Protestant churches do not come out boldly against the direful' evil, the church has but little right to judge those who partieipate. It is shaming to the Protestants that the Catholic churches

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have taken a more determined stand on the subject and will not allow their members to take part 10 such a combat."

Bodelschwingh regrets that the last General Synod of Prussia did not petition the Emperor to put a stop to dueling in the army altogether, as he readily could have done by his mere order, —Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### "THE METAPHYSICAL MOVEMENT."

W HAT is characterized by its advocates as a new departure, "essentially American in its origin," and marked at once by "sturdy optimism, carnest purpose, and settled confidence," is the metaphysical movement of to-day. Mr. Paul Tyner, one of its leading coponents and a former cition of The Arena, declares that "The New Thought" (as the metaphysical helief is somewhat vaguely termed) "now numbers more than a million adherents, of whom more than half a million aro in the United States." He continues fin the March Review of Reviews).

"To most of these the cult stands for a practical, overy-day working philosophy that takes the place of a religion and is, indeed, to these people the only possible religion. At the same time thousands of its followers retain their conventional affiliations, finding in the 'New Thought' welcome aid to understanding and appreciation of the living spirit under the dead letter in all religions. Thus, the new teaching appeals equally to people in and to those out of the churches, emphasizing the essentials on which people of various beliefs, or of no belief, may very humanly unite. One reason for its rapid spread in popularity is hero apparent, and makes interesting an examination of its development. The movement has for its basic purpose nothing less than a lively realization of the metaphysical truth at the base of all religion and philosophy, not as mystical or intellectual abstraction merely, but as a working force in actual life, eligible to all men everywhere."

Speaking of the literature of the movement, Mr. Tyner says

"This periodical literature of the 'New Thought' has grown steadily until it now numbers more than one hundred monthly and weekly publications in this country alone. While the new movement is affecting in some measure every aspect of modern life, its influence is most marked in the world of letters. Beginping with a literature all its own, the thought currents most distinctly identified with the new merophysics are at last permeating and modifying much of our magazine matter, and imparting a new and indubitable charm to a large proportion of current books of fiction and essays. Indeed, it is becoming ovident that the movement has already outgrown the stage when its literature was necessarily written from an unusual and little understood standpoint and addressed to a special and limited audience. The 'New Thought,' in its broader aspects at least, is no longer arcane to the multitude, and even the Philistines are beginning to hear it gladly."

The first of the "New Thought" writers to become popular with the general reader was Henry Wood, of Cambridge, Mass., whose books have sold to the number of over fifty thousand. Other well-known figures in the metaphysical movement are floratio W. Dresser, author of "The Power of Silence" and "The Christ Ideal"; Rajan Waldo Trine, author of "In Tune with the Infinite" and "What All the World's a-Seeking"; and Leander Edmund Whipple, editor of Jirid and The Arena; and Leander Edmund Whipple, editor of The Metaphysical Magazine. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, George D. Herron, John Jay Chapman, Bolton Hall, and Miss Lilian Whiting have all put themselves on record as being in sympathy with the aims of this new movement. Probably the most popular of the "New Thoughtt" propagandists is Mrs. Helen Wilmans, who publishes a weekly jusper, Freedom, a the rhome in Sea Breeze, Fla. Mr. Tyner outlines the tenets of the metaphysical movement in the following word:

"Not merely the cure of disease, important as that is in itself, but also the entire interdependence of mental and physical states, and the relations of cultivated thought and will to harmonious growth in character nod usefulness, are involved in the better understanding of the new metaphysics. Its promise of peace, harmony, light, healing, and uplift has called widesprough, light, and upsection of the calcium of the practical metaphysician. All these almost the basis in a right understanding of the nature had power of the mind. The present metaphysical movement, in its vital and growing asystes, is in large degree the result of an attempt to account for mental healing and to give it a lucid and rational interpretation as well has as scientific basis.

"The new metaphysics calls for faith behind works, and for works proving faith. The reality in being of an infinite, eternal, and intelligent energy, principle, or substance, perceptibly active everywhere and always in the phenomena we call life, is its basic premise. This energy, intelligence, substance, law, or principle. while itself the Absolute and Unmanifest, it is reasoned, is the 'great first cause ' of all manifestation of every order in the phenomenal world. If it is not as obvious in the little things of our personal life as in the cosmic processes that this Infinite Intelligence is ever a 'power making for righteousness,' tho fault is held to be, nt bottom, simply one of the individual's consciousness; a lack of recognition and appreciation of his own oneness with the One Life: a mistake calling for correction in his way of thinking. Many Mental Scientists call this immanent power 'God,' which has caused them to be reproached by the unthinking as Pantheists. Others are content with Herbert Spencer's phrase, 'Infinite and Eternal Energy ': still others are partial to the term Being.' Perhaps the majority believe that 'Mind' convevs the desired meaning accurately enough for all practical pur-

"This projugandin is not for a moment to be looked upon as that of a new party, sect, or denomination. It natagonizes no sect or denomination as such. Its spirit is cheerful, optimistic, positive, and constructive. Suggestive of genuine Epicuraisus rather than the Stoic teachings, it unites the good in both, It inculcates abrave, high endeaver forever making for progress, yet would advance steadily, serundy, and without friction, inof the work of the world. To the Quicking of Molinos and the Quakers it joins the enterprise, the daring, and the strenuousness of the molern spirit, balancing the one with the other, and



CHARLES INCOME PACTERSON

MRS HELES WD MANS.

HENRY WOOD.

HORATED W. DRESSER.

avoiding the extremes of either. It thus stauds for power in peace and strength in serenity, assuring that equilibrium in the individual and collective life which is essential to healthy progress and permanent happiness."

### LOSSES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE results of a mission tour in the United States have led the Rev. M. F. Shinnors, an Irish Roman Catholic priest, to write in The Irish Ecclesiastical Record (Dublin) of the losses sustained by his denomination in this country. He considers them large:

"The population of the States has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Has the church increased her membership in the same ratio? The answer must, unfortunately, be a decided negative. There are many converts, but there are many more apostates. Large numbers are rescued from infidelity or heresy, but larger numbers lapse into indifferentism and irreligion. They begin by being bad Catholics and they end in agnosticism. It is very hard to give even an approximate guess at the number of these deserters, but it is, alas! too evident that they may be counted by the million. During the last sixty years, I think, it is no exaggeration to say that as many as 4,500,000 men and women of the Irish race emigrated to America. Of these nearly all were Catholies, and nearly all left their homes in the prime of youth or in the full strength of early manhood. With the proverbial fertility of the Irish race is it too much to say that, at present, there ought to be as many as 10,000,000 Catholics of Irish birth or blood in the United States? But besides these you have to reckon some millions of Catholies from other countries, from Germany, Poland, Italy, France, Austria, and Canada. I do not think, therefore, that I am very wrong in asserting that if all emigrants and their children had remained faithful to the church, we should to-day have in America a population of 20,-000,000 Catholics. In other words the leakage of the past sixty years must have amounted to more than half the Catholic population, as account must be taken of the large numbers of converts that I have alluded to,"

The reverend gentleman then proceeds to inquire into the proportion of Irish Catholics who sever their connection with the church. He says:

"One can not conjecture with anything like accuracy, but there is no doubt that the proportion is large. Indeed, there are reasons to fear that the great majority of the apostates are of Irish extraction, and not a few of Irish birth. For the Irish seem to get much more easily Americanized than other people, and to be Americanized (I use the word, of course, in an obvious sense) and Canadians, keep up their own language, and their ignorance of the language of the country is a protection for their faith. The Irish unfortunately have not a language of their own to preserve, and the consequence is that they plunge at one into the habits and manners and modes of speech of those around them; they become a few months after their arrival more American than the Americans themselves; they are caught many of them by the spirit of irreligion that breathes everywhere around

The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States appreciate this state of affairs, according to Father Shinnors, who says:

"From Cardinal Gibbous, from Archbishop Corrigan, from Archbishop Ryan, from every Americau excelesiate that takes an interest in our Catholic nation, comes the constant cry to the Irish hierarchy and clergy: Stop the tide of emigration. Save your flocks from the American wolf. Sacrifice not your faithful children to Moloch. For your people, America Is the road to bell!"

Commenting upon the conditions thus revealed, Freeman's fournal (Dublin) observes:

"Father Shinnors appeals to the priesthood of Ireland to do all in their power to discourage an emigration that involves such perils to the faith and character of their people. American bishops and priests are most vehement in their appeal to 'stop the tide of emigration.' Irish priests, says the writer, could do much to destroy the glamour that surrounds American lalor and American citizeuship with a false splendor. That is true. But until much more has been done to make life possible for Irish boys and girls in their old land the tide will flow, and the melancholy results described by Father Shinnors will follow for thousands of our peasanty.'

### IS BELIEF IN MIRACLES ESSENTIAL TO CHRISTIANITY?

N O question in modern religious thought is weighter than this one which Prof. Charles W. Pearson's much discussed atterance has served to bring once more into prominence. The problem, of course, is far from being a new one.

Indeed, it has been noted in several quarters that the Methodist professor used much the same arguments as those embodied in Hume s essay on miraeles, published a hundred and fifty years ago. In uone of the theological controversies of the past century was the conflict more earnest than in this one over miracles, Renau. Strauss, and Huxley ranging themselves actively on one side. Bishop Lightfoot, Dean Farrar, and Mr. Gladstone on



DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL.
Courtesy of The Bookman.

the other. The Rev. Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll, who is best known as a journalist, but who has also done considerable work in the field of theology as editor of the London Eipesilor ann "The Expositor's Bible," gues over the ground again in his new book, "The Church's One Foundation." The first few sentences of the book show that this "foundation," according to Dr. Nicoll, is the miraculous Christ, and that, if there be no such Christ, "Christianity passes into mist and goes down the wind." He declares:

"The church can not without disloyalty and cowardice quarrel with criticism as such. It is not held absolutely to any theory of any book. It asks, and it is entitled to ask, the critic: Do you believe in the Incarnation and Resurrection of Christ? If his reply is in the affirmative, his process and results are to be examined earnestly and calmly. If he replies in the negative, he has missed the way, and has put himself outside the church of Christ. If he refuses to answer, his silence has to be interpreted. . . . No one argues against the right of philosophers to affirm that goodness is everything, that miracles are impossible, and that nothing in Jesus Christ has any importance except his moral teaching. But Christian believers in revelation are compelled to say that these philosophers are not Christians. If they refuse to do so, they are declaring that in their opinion these beliefs have no supreme importance. To say this is to incur the penalty of extinction. For Christianity dies when it passes altogether into the philosophic region. To believe in the Incarnation and the Resurrection is to put these facts into the foreground. Either they are first or they are nowhere. The man who thinks he can hold them and keep them in the background deceives himself. They are, and they ever must be, first of all. So, then, the battle turns on their truth or falsehood. It does not

turn on the inerrancy of the Gospel narrative. It does not turn even on the authorship of the Gospels. Faith is not a belief in a book, but a belief in a living Christ,

Dr. Nicoll holds that here is a discussion which every Christian believer must euter upon with keenest zest, since "it is a controversy not for theologians merely, but for every man who has seen the face of Christ and can bear personal testimony to his power and glory." He continues:

"If we assume at the threshold of Gospel study that everything in the nature of miracle is impossible, theu the specific questions are decided before the criticism begins to operate in earnest. The naturalistic critics approach the Christian records with an a priori theory, and impose it upon them, twisting the history into agreement with it, and cutting out what can not be twisted. For example, the earlier naturalistic critics, Paulus, Eichborn, and the rest, insisted on giving a non-miraculous interpretation. Strauss perceived the unscientific character of this method, and set out with the mythical hypothesis. Baur set to work with a belief in the all-sufficiency of the Hegelian theory of development through antagonism. He saw tendency every where. . . . Dr. Abbott sets out with the foregone conclusion of the impossibility of miracles. Matthew Arnold says: 'Our popular religion at present conceives the birth, ministry, and death of Christ as altogether steeped in prodigy, brimful of miracle, and miracles do not happen.

The trouble with all these and similar critics, declares Dr. Nicoll, lies in the fact that they start out with the assumption that "God can not visit and redeem His people" and that "His arm is chained and can not save." Is it not much more rational. he asks, to take the view that miracle is "the fit accompaniment of a religion that moves and satisfies the soul of men, and that asserts itself to be derived directly from God "? He goes on to say.

"Miracle is part of the accompaniment, as well as part of the content, of a true revelation, its appropriate countersign. Of course those who take this ground do not deny, but rather firmly assert, the steadfast and glorious order of nature. But they hold with equal firmness that God has made man for Himself, and that if He has sent His Son to die for them, the physical order can not set the rule for the way of grace. If God has relented, nature may relent. They believe that if there is a personal God miracles are possible, and revelation, which is miracle, is also possible. They are not dismayed when they are told that the Gospel age was the age when legendary stories and superstitions and miraculous pretensions of the most fanciful and grotesque kind abounded. Nav. rather their faith is firmer, for they take these stories and compare them with the Gospel miracles, and they say, How is it that the stories of the New Testament are lofty and tender and beautiful and significant, while the rest are monstrosities? . . . . Granting the entrance of the Son of God into human history, granting the miracle of the Incarnation of the Supreme, there is little to cause any difficulty. . Without the Incarnation, without the Resurrection, we have no form of religion left to us that will control or serve or comfort mankind."

The Gypsy's Religion .- "It is said that the gypsy has no religion," remarks Mr. Riley M. Fletcher Berry in Frank Leslie's Monthly (March) : "but, to be strictly true, the statement must be modified." He continues:

"In the United States there are some hundreds of Germau-American Romanys, the list headed by the Freyers, and many Irish and Hungarian gypsies. The distinctively foreign Romanys, including all those just mentioned, but excluding the pure English and American Romanys (the latter of English ancestry near or remote), usually profess the Roman or Greek Catholic religion, and have their children baptized in the ceremony of the Catholic Church. I have seen rosaries and pictures of the Madonna, as well as images of the Romanist and Greek saints, in the wagous of Irish and other more strictly foreign gypsies; but these outward-eye evidences and ceremonials are the most that Roman Catholicism amounts to. The pure English and American gypsies do not profess a religion, tho I have known of one or two of the higher class attending services of the Church of England when 'across the water.' One Romany told me that he did not deny the existence of God, or that Christ (to the gypsies usually indefinitely known as the 'Tickno Duvei' or 'Small God') was the Son of God. A gypsy will do many things for expediency, and churchgoing may sometimes be among the number, for tradition and training do not incline the Romany churchward; but one will find always, tho perhaps but half acknowledged, the recognition among them of the Boro Duvel. the 'Great God,' and of the 'Small God,' 'His Son,'

"Strange ivory or coral charms, fashioned like miniature horns, are often worn to avert the influence of the devil. The most beautiful gypsy girl I ever saw wore a marvelous string of large, exquisite pieces of deep pink coral horns as a necklace. There are many curious charms and superstitions among Romanys, part of which they practise or profess when dealing with the gullible Gorgio. At such times they would deny wholesale or assert their own belief in them, just as seemed the more politic. so that it is really difficult with the majority of gypsies to get at the truth of their degree of faith in these matters; professing and yet scoffing at them, they guard their real feelings and ideas jealously and sacredly,"

### RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN THE COLLEGES.

A N investigation has been made by the public relations committee of the Hartford Theological Seminary into the religious conditious existing in American colleges. Some sixty-six colleges reported, and many interesting facts were collected. We quote the following information from a summary of the report in The United Presbyterian (Pittsburg) :

Of the 2,317 men in the senior classes of the various institutions 1,675-or about 74 per cent,-are professing Christians, and 294 are candidates for the ministry-a gain of 1.7 per cent. over last year. The Young Men's Christian Association gives evidence of remarkable vitality in almost all the colleges. The special report of the Harvard Y. M. C. A. shows the variety of religious work of the Christian Association within the university. There are five courses in devotional Bible study, with 115 members enrolled, 5,000 daily Bible readings sent to all members of the university and many alumni, a small but well-selected reference library on Bible study and missions, 12 men studying foreign missions. The Harvard Y. M. C. A. manages a social readingroom on T Wharf, Boston, patronized daily by 160 fishermen; sends 15 men every week to tench English at a Boston Chinese Sabbath-school; sends squads of three or four men Tuesday evenings to assist at the Boston Industrial Home and the Merrimac Street mission. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, reports an increase of 331/2 per cent., Lehigh 100 per cent., Indiana University 20 per cent., Wahash 10 per cent., and Cornell University an increase from 18 per cent. to 21 per cent. of the total enrolment of the institutions in Y. M. C. A. work. In Weslevan University and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. (founded for colored people and still aided by the American Missionary Association, New York), outside work has taken the form of neighborhood mission work. The University of Vermont carries on city missions, and Haverford College has recently undertaken three missions. There was an advance in religious work more or less marked in 56 institutions.

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia) finds the present conditions of our colleges most encouraging when compared with those existing fifty or a hundred years ago. It comments:

"Our universities and colleges are not the homes of lawlessness and sometimes ruffianism that the unknowing are often led to suppose. The incidents of cruel hazing and lawlessness with which we are now and again regaled in the newspapers do not represent the normal state of college life in our midst. The deeds of the lawless are splendid 'attractions' for a sensational press; but the press is straugely silent about the vast preponderance of truly religious men who are coming to the front in all works of life and who are the products of our higher schools of learning.

THE article on "Mormonism and Purity," which appeared in our issue of Pebruary ss, should have been credited to The African Methodist Episcopal Church Review (Philadelphia), Instead of to The American Methodist Phiscopal Church Review: and the quotation in our article on "The Papal Jubilee " (March 15), credited to the " San Francisco Argonaut (Rom should have been credited to the San Francisco Monitor (Rom. Cath 1

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

# EMPEROR WILLIAM'S MISCONCEPTION OF

S OME foreign observers of the results of Prince Henry's trip to the United States are of the opinion that Emperor William may be misled by it. This aspect of a passing international episodo prompts The Spectator (London) to observe:

"There is only one bad point about this reception of Prince Honry in America,—it may deceive the Emperor William. He has evidently been informed by his agents in Washington that the Americans regard his policy with suspicion, and fully realising, since the Spanish war, that America is a 'world-power,' and may place obstacles in the way of some of his plans, he has



PRINCE HENRY'S RETURN

Quick, a doctor! these gentlemen are returning from a pleasure trip to America. -  $\ell^*/k$ .

cast about for means of soothing American opinion. The casiest method of conditation is to appeal to a foible; and the Emperor, we fancy, like almost all continentals, imagines that the special American foible is snobbishness. They love, be is told, to be complimented by the great, they worship rank, and they will postpone even serious interests to secure social recognition. Their millionaires like to marry their daughters to dukes; their mart people are always mitating; their travelers are eager for royal or aristocratic invitations. To send them a prince, a real in the judgment of Berlin, delight them all, and convince them that Germany is, after all, their most reliable friend, the state which will lead to oppose their desire for a world-wide commerce."

But the Emperor will find himself mistaken, declares this authority, "for he has read the American character wrong ":

"They are no doubt a sensitive people, keen to precive and to resent anything which sowros of slight, and greatly pleased whenever they see that the ancient courts acknowledge the nation of which they are so proud as among the greatest of the earth. There are but six first-class Powers in the world, and in the visit of Prince Henry America is acknowledged publicly and with great and honorific ceremony to be one of the six. ... But he snapshots we should like to see would be those of the President and Mr. Hay just before and just after the Prince had made some political request. They would hardly book, if our view of persons. The infinitely courteous hosts will in a moment be hard business men, thinking not of the pleasantest sentences to

say, but of the permanent interests of the United States. Only the humor might linger a little in the eyes,"

The idea that some unpleasant discoveries regarding the American character will be made in the near future by Emperor William is thus set forth in *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"What will the editors who entertained the Kaiser's brother be writing when that little question about the possibility of the man colonization in Brazil comes up for discussion? It will not occue up for discussion just yet, perhays, but will Prince Heavi visit affect American opinion ou that particular point? We imagine it will not. But the Kaiser, we take it, thinks it will."

Such a view of the case does not seem to commend itself to the Temps (Paris), which even inclines to the opinion that the Americans may be too much impressed by Prince Henry's coursey. It calls attention editorially to the participation of the daughter of the President of the United States in the proceedings:

"Some chaggined spirits are decidedly of opinion that a young person of whom the Constitution of the United States knows nothing is being singularly pushed forward. As for the great public, it is delighted with the Prince's affability and with the good grace of the young girl, who has shown once again that American women are verywhere in litely judge and at their case, even or rather especially in the midst of those grandeurs to even or rather especially in the midst of those grandeurs to Prince Henry of Prusais (normed, for a democracy infatuated with official pomp and particularly sensitive to old Europe's distinctions of rank, an agreeable relaxation from political cares."

It has not occurred to the German press, apparently, that Emperor William may misunderstand this country. Such papers as the Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin) actually congratulate bim upon his insight into things American.—Translation made for The Lat-REMAY Dioses.

### KITCHENER'S MILITARY VALUE.

E NGLISH estimates of Lord Kitchener's capacity are high, notwithstanding continental Europe's depreciation of his work as leader of the British campaign in South Africa. The following is from The Standard (London):

"Small parties have got through here and there, and De Wet is still at large. But it must be remembered that all the experience of past wars goes to show how extremely difficult it is to construct lines which a resolute enemy can mot cut somewhere. Napier has binted his doubts whether even Wellington's famous entrenchments at Torres Vedras did not remain unbroken largely because Massean could not make his mind up to attack them. The repeated escapes of De Wet are sufficiently accounted for by his mafalling scent of danger and his weath of resource."

This commentator distinguishes between the excellent results obtained by Kitchener himself and the misfortunes over which he could have no control. The Pilot (London) admits certain drawbacks in the plan of campaign:

"The comparative ease with which the Boers break through wire entanglements, once they nerve themselves to a rusk disappopinting, but yet we willingly recognite once again the fertility of resource these people display in adapting means on ends. Every artifice which familiarity with the classe can suggest is pressed into the service of war, and having first shows to show to use wire they now show us how to destroy it. But the Lord Kitchener has thus to move slowly, yet he moves."

Even papers which are not well disposed toward the war are friendly to Kitchener. Thus *The Daily News* (London) praises his good judgment in more than one emergency:

"Mr. Chamberlain announced last night that Lord Kitchener has alreally accepted the surrender of some minor Boer leaders on the understanding that their liability to banishment under the proclamation should not be enforced. We are not told how may leaders are included in this exemption, and we take the liberty of supposing that they are very few. But it is at least a symptom of a change of mind in the right direction. It is, unhappily, impossible to give the credit of unitative in the matter to his Majessy's Government, for it seems that Lord Kuthener, the as a soliter must have recognised the complete abundity of the position, accepted these surrenders on his own responsibility, —. Perhaps now the Government will pick up some element of statesmanship from the soldier whom they are employing in South Africa.

The comparative failure of the British commander in South Africa must be attributed primarily to lack of good horses, in the opinion of *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"Nothing will ever remely this defect until we are as superior in horsefesh as we are in men. The parliamentary paper on remonst just issued contains matter which is worth a good deal of study in this connection. Certainly the War Office is very far from being free from biame. They were too slow at first; they were all at sea as to their somerces of supply; they bought the wrong kind of animal; and they failed to look far enough ahead and to provide a sufficient reserve. But we are not disposed to blame them severely for their repeated inquiries to Lord Kitchenra's to when he would be able to reduce his enormous demands the some of th

### THE FOREIGNER ON THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

THE subject of the strenuous life, as lived and urged by Theodore Roosevelt, is now attracting English attention. In a conspicuous leading editorial The Westminster Gazette says:

"Mr. Theodore Roosevelt is a remarkable example of a man who has reached the highest place without losing any of his youthful enthusiasms. He has seen the worst side of politics. he has had to submit to the innumerable compromises and acceptances of the second-best by which a practical man struggling among conflicting interests contrives to get things done, he has seen the ebh and flow of public opinion, and he still emerges with a high opinion of his fellow men and with an immense belief in the power of zeal and energy to influence the future. There is a good deal in his teaching which might alarm quiet people. He is very pushful, he has no belief that wars will cease, he is an expansionist, an imperialist, with a great belief in his flag and the destiny of his people. But on the other side he brings the same fervent feelings to bear on domestic reform in the United States, and he manages to combine with them a code of practical wisdom in regard to political organizations and party politics which might have been framed for our use as well as for the use of Americans."

"Such a man has his dangerous side, especially in America," thinks The Speaker (London):

"For Mr. Roosevelt in his ardent expansiveness, his dogmatic impatience, and the violent aggressiveness of his militarism represents in all its nakedness the extreme type of the reaction against many of the soundest and most genninely conservative tendencies of American policy and character. . . . He is not satisfied to be upright and to do manly things. He must talk of his uprightness and of his manliness, so that his fellow men may hear and applaud. His formulæ are simple and primitive. He wishes the American boy to have 'character,' but he fails to tell him how to attain it, or, indeed, what it really means. He inculcates courage and honesty on Americans in general, but he is, as we have seen, the strenuous eulogist of war against the Filipinos striving for the same right to independence on which American greatness is founded. He is in himself a good man, and his courage is proved : but he has never grasped the essential fact that he who can dare to be in the right with two or three is a braver man than he who wins the applause of the multitude and has his manliness certified by the votes of a majority."

The strenuous life will make Mr. Roosevelt a formidable figure in the Presidential chair, according to Edouard Rod in the Correspondant (Paris):

"He shows us that an enormous force may arise any day in the Union to precipitate itself upon a career of conquest. And when one remembers that this book is the work of the present head of the state, who, owing to the peculiar circumstances of his accession to power, may remain nearly twelve years in office, one feels forcibly that something has changed in the world,"

The net result of a study of Mr. Roosevelt's writings, according to the journal des Désait (Paris), is that the American have a President upon whom they may congratulate themselves without reserve and who will probably give them uneasiness only on the score of his imperialist ambitions.—Translations made for The LTMEAN DESS.

# CHAMBERLAIN AS ENGLAND'S NEXT PREMIER.

CONTINENTAL newspapers affect to look upon Lord Rosebery as England's coming premier, but there is a tendency in the English press to regard Joseph Chamberlain as the inevtable head of the next government. An anonymous writer in The National Review (London), after dwelling upon Mr. Chamberlain's oualities, declares:

"It is, however, because he is the most progressive and youthful-minded of our statesmen that he is worthiest to lead the nation. The advancing in years, he is not, like many of his col-



THE SLEEPING KING.

LORD SALISBURY: "What a joke if I wake up and don't resign!"

— Westminiter Gasette (London).

leagues, tied to the traditions and shibboleths of the remote past, He is emphatically open-minded, and opportunist in the best sense, which means that he does not start with a priori rules, but is ready to adapt the rules to the occasion. . . . Above all things he is alive to the importance of the imperial movement, and to the trend of colonial sentiment. He has understood more clearly than the older type of Liberals that in these days, when the doctrines of statesmen on the Continent are based upon the ideas of Hegel and Nietzsche, England can no longer, without running the risk of national annihilation, cling to her old sentimental aims. In a world where force is once more tending to become the arhiter, she must have force on her side and be not unprepared to use it. Isolated in Europe and without allies there whom she can trust, she must consolidate the bonds of sentiment which hold together the diverse units of her empire. To be supported to the hitter end by her great autonomous colonies. she must show them that she, too, in the hour of need will stand by them and make sacrifices for them,

The same writer has no patience with the support given to Rosebery for the premiership;

"England has to make in this hour a choice as fateful as the choice of Er in that hast daziling passage of Plato's Republic. Sile has to choose between a man, on the one hand, whom family influence purst forward, but whom the nation knows in its heart to be until for that position of stress and effort which must be the lot of the statesman controlling its high destines in the era of conflict before it, and one who has shown that earnest strenuousness, that devolo to a great purpose, that tenacity, and yet withal that adaptability to the new, which are the very characteristics required."

"Mr. Chamberlain and no other ought to be Prime Minister," writes Calchas in The Forting htly Review (London):

There is one contingency which has never been sufficiently

considered. Prime ministers have been foreign secretaries and chancellors of the Exchequer. Except for temporary periods of emergency, such doubling of responsibility is not defensible. But we are in one of the periods of temporary emergency. It will not disappear with war, but only with the subsequent efforts to deal with the questions that have grown out of the war. Why, therefore, should not Mr. Chamberlain be Prime Minister without easing to be Colonial Secretary? If he were, nothing could seem more characteristic of the new age of politics, and it would without Mr. Chamberlain is more than are all other statesmen put together—second to nothing which has been done even in these last creative years."

"Mr. Chamberlain has, we think, reached the meridian of his career," says The Saturday Review (London):

"It is possible that if the Conservatives are again returned to office at the next general election, Mr. Chamberlain may be Prime Minister. But Mr. Chamberlain will then be verging upon his seveniteth year, and, though he is extraordinarily young for his age, it is not in the course of nature that he should surpass, or even equal, his present achievements. At this moment Mr. Chamberlain is not only the most popular man in England: he is the most powerful stateman in Europe. The Ascination, half fearful, half friendly, which his name exercises over the average foreigner is almost incredible. A serious man of business from corejare is almost incredible. A serious man of business from your proposed of the contract of the company of the contract of the company of the contract of the contract

The view which prevails on the continent of Europe is in no way consistent with Mr. Chamberlain's availability as Premier. It would be easy to quote many opinions, but that of the Indipendance Belge (Brussels) can stand for the majority:

"For the imperialists the ideal Premier would be Mr. Chamberlain himself; but he is known to have made himself impossible by his stupid attacks on France, to begin with, and finally his imprudent reminders of the excesses committed in 1870 by the German soldiers. England's position abroad would be still further weakened by conding Great Britain's general policy to the guidance of Cecil Rhodes's friend."—Translation made for Tut LITERANY DIASTS.

### EUROPE ON OUR PHILIPPINE WAR.

THE struggle carried on by the United States in the Philippines has been overshadowed in Europe by the Boer war. Hence foreign comment is less plentiful than it might otherwise be. Papers which denounce England is attitude toward the Boers likewise condemn the United States for its course in the Pacific archipelago. English papers reveal this tendency in a marked degree. For instance, The Juliy News (London), known as "pro-Boer" on account of its criticism of the British South African policy, says:

"The inevitable consequences of a war against freedom have come out in the Philippines as they are coming out in South Africa. The obstinacy of the resistance in such a cause can not be overcome by the usual methods of warfare; if it can be overcome at all, it is only for a time, and by the employment of uncivilized means. Such warfare must sooner or later degenerate. The question is, How long will the public conscience remain torpid? In the United States there are signs of a return to health. and there is a prospect of the abandonment of an enterprise against which the true political nature of America revolts. 'The American people,' said Mr. Schurman, in a recent speech, 'will never argue a free people into subjection.' When the traditions of the nation are reinforced by a thorough understanding of the cost and the hopelessness of maintaining what we know too well as 'a sort of warfare,' it may be confidently hoped that a people as practical as they are liberty-loving will listen to the voice of reason and of honor.

The same paper publishes a column of detail concerning the

"water-cure" torture and other wrongs inflicted upon the Filipinos by Americans, as well as an account "of the way in which these facts are acting upon public opinion in the United States." It thus comments:

"Imperialism is losing what hold it had upon the American imagination: it was, indeed, incredible from the first that a nation so steeped in the traditions of republican freedom, whose proudest memory is that of a long and deadly struggle against despotism, could long be led astray by the preachers of racedominance and military tyranny. The Democrats of the United States are gathering their forces together in opposition to the oppression of the Philippine people, and it is not surprising to hear that the supporters of the Administration themselves are divided on the question. For there are stories being told about the conduct of the war which might give pause to the most fanatical advocates of ascendancy. It has proved impossible to muzzle and to blind the free press of America, and three features of the recent campaigning in the Philippines are freely discussed and denounced, namely: reconcentration, the shooting of those 'aiding and comforting' the so-called rebels, and the use of torture in order to obtain information from prisoners. We should certainly scruple to allude to this last accusation, if it had not been made by respectable journals, and admitted and defended in the Manila Actes."

Another side of the picture is seen in such comments as that of The National Review (London), in its review of American affairs from the pen of A. Maurice Low:

"Much has been said of the brutality of the concentration policy in the Philippines, just as in the same way Lord Kitchener has been so savagely abused for the establishment of concentration camps in South Africa; but when the facts are sifted the charges can not be sustained, and to compare the British or American methods with those of Weyler in Cuba is either dishonesty or ignorance. Stephen Bonsal, the well-known correspondent and author, who has recently returned from a long tour of observation in the islands, shatters this abuse of the concentration system. Major Frederick Smith, who was in command of the island of Marinduque, found, what British commanding officers have found in South Africa, that his enemy would run but not fight, that he could not be caught with the small number of American troops available, and 'that every village and every ranch in the island was a commissary store and supply station for the furtive insurgent bands.' Of course, the natives protested their loyalty, and claimed that their supplies were levied on by force. Major Smith concentrated the inhabitants and supported them and then took the field, destroying growing crops and even digging up nutritious roots. In ten weeks the desired result was achieved, all the insurgents threw up the sponge and surrendered, and the concentration camps were dissolved.

"A parallel to the South African war," the situation is termed by the English tactical expert, H. W. Wilson, in an article in The Fortnightly Review (London), printed last Jinuary. At that time he said:

"The parallelism between the South African and the Philippine war is then close, and extends even to the management at home in either case. That the same faults should have been committed in either instance is almost startling, and points, perhaps, to the fact that ignorance of war in the administration at home, which is the essential feature of similarity in the American and British constitutions, may be the cause. It is most dangerous to entrust the conduct of a war to men who know little of military history, for foresight is simply the power of predicting the future which arises from a profound knowledge of the past. In both instances we see insufficient forces employed, and hampered by the order to be 'kind' to the enemy; troops withdrawn when they were most needed; generals asserting in perfect faith that the conflict is over; conciliation essayed with grotesquely futile results; and insufficient arrangements made for the steady and continual flow of reinforcements to the field. In each case an Anglo-Saxon people fails clearly to grasp the problem before it, or to understand that in a war of conquest what is needed is to break down the opposed will by the infliction of suffering."

More recent opinion in Europe confirms this view. A typical

Coatiaental criticism is this from the Independance Belge (Brussels):

"The Philippines were, in fact, conquered by the Americans and the Americans intend to keep their conquest. As for Mr. Long's promise that in a very distant future when the Filipinos are ripe for self-government they will be left masters of their own destiny, that is a pleasantry. It is not with any such promise as that that the rebels will be induced to lay down their arms. Before the Spanish-American war the United States promised the Philippines not autonomy merely, but absolute independence. It was only upon this promise that Aguinaldo and his troops supported the Americans in the war against Spain-that they brought invaluable aid without which, no doubt, the archipelago would not have fallen into their hands. Before the war the Washington Government thought the Filipinos ripe for independence. After the war, after the conquest, this same Washington Government thinks these same Filipinos would not know how to make a practical use of administrative autonomy. The meaning of this attitude is manifest. Its injustice cries aloud. But let there be no misunderstanding. The pacification of the archipelago will force the United States to make enormous sacrifices of men and money, the more so as the absolutely barbarous conduct of certain American officers in dealing with the rebelsconduct attested by official witnesses-will only appravate resistance. The Americans have gone even to the length of reestablishing in the prisons of Manila instruments of torture which the Spaniards themselves had abolished. To throw off the Spanish yoke the Filipinos had struggled for years. Hence they will struggle for years to throw off the still harsher yoke of the Americans."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# THE SPANISH KING'S FITNESS TO RULE.

THE recent statements that the young King of Spain may not be deemed fit to tule the country when he comes of age in May are gnardedly alinded to in the Spanish press, which discredits them. The Correa (Madrid), organ of the cabinet, allose to "the possible creation of a sort of privy council," composed of the Cardinal-Archbishop of Toledo and other dignitaries. The Liberal (Madrid) and other progressive papers condemn anything of the sort. Papers outside of Spain comment in the one of the following from the Independence Enlege (Brussels):

"The reactionary Clerical element would thus be absolutely dominant, and this privy connoil would after all serve only to paralyze the representative government of the parliamentary majority, which is charged with expression of the national will. It would be a step backward, a return to a government incompatible with the aspirations of a modern nation. It would be scandalous for a misistry calling itself Liberal to permit such a proceeding."

The numeroas articles on the personality of Alfonso XIII., with which the European press is filled, have said nothing definite regarding his health. According to some accounts it is good, while others say it is bad. The Pester-Lloyd lately summed this matter up thus:

"He who is the object of all the preparations continues his studies peacefully and uses his sisture to hant in the neighboring wood in company with his brother-in-law, the Prince of Asturias, an occupation in which he much delights. Hence it is thought that hereafter he will spead his summer, boildays between San Schaatian and La Granja, where there is good hunting in the wooded mountain region of Kio Prio. He has grown the 'hitle' King. It is to be hoped that this rapid growth has not injured his health, which, as the posthumous son of a consumptive, he has not too much of. But everything possible has been done for it by means of exercise. At any rate the anxieties expressed heretofore on the subject have not been warranted. Its appetite is good, his health sound, and the enemies of the were in question."

Young as the King is, he has begun to receive advice or its equivalent. The Standard (London) remarking:

"Alfonso XIII, has a difficult task before him, but it is not an impossible one. He can make his crown almost as secure as our own if he follows in the footsteps of his mother. He must abstain from any insane attempt to restore the absolute rule of the eighteenth century, and above all he must not fall back on the intolerable practise of former Bourboa kings who allowed them.

selves to be influenced by palace cliques of courtlers, friars, sycophants, and buffoons."—Iranslations made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

# THE FRENCH PREMIER'S CHANCES IN THE

THE accident to M. Waldeck-Roussaux, the French Premier, resutting in painful injuries through the collision of his carriage with a street-ear, has not impeded the progress of the political campaign in France. In fact, the struggle is growing warmer and warmer, and the sympathics of various newspapers seem to affect their estimates of the result. The formal destant (Paris) begins to be doubtful of Waldeck-Rousseau's

"The voters will soon show what they think of it all. In spite of every subtley, it will be impossible to persuade them that the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet embodies the established order and that it is conspiring against the republe to imagine that it ean be governed by another minister, equally republican. . . . Instant of congratuating himself upon the progress of the principal control of the

It is a great pity that the accident did not prove serious enough to keep the Premier in bed until after the elections, says the Intransificant (Paris), Henri Rochefort's revolutionary daily. The Waldeck-Rousseau campaign is simply a combined effort of Socialists and Radicals to overwhelm the genuine Republicans, according to the Kripholipus (Paris), organ of the ex-Premier Bernet, and it prophesies atong those lines. A paper outside the property of the Company of the Paris (Paris), organ of the ex-Premier Bernet, and it prophesies atong those lines. A paper outside will win:

"No wonder the ministry faces the electoral struggle in calmonidence and believes the people will confide their interests to the proper hands, to the old and tried leaders again. In the new French parliments will be found a decisive majority for the defense of the republic, for the maintenance of order, justice, and right, for the preservation of equality and fraternity.

The "great qualities" of the French Premier receive a tribute

"One only remains calm in the midst of all this storm and stress, and that is Waldeck-Rousseau. He looks forward with confidence to the coming battle. Strong and true is the support be has won for himself is the land and among the people. His stress, and the support of the property of



THE DIPLOMATIC QUADRILLE, Changing partners.

-Der Fich.

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

### A SATIRE OF MUSIC.

MELOMANIACS. By James Huneker. Cloth, 5 x 75 inches, 350 pp. Price, \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

WE have seen this book, by the well-known author of "Chopin," and of "Mezzotints in Modern Music," widely heralded; we have waited for it with interest, and read it with disappoint-Its publishers announce it " as a collection of fantastic and ironic tales, in which the sentimental and conventional notions of music and



DAMES BUTSERSON

us a collection of extremely pointless tales, hardly worth the reading. " The heroes of modern culture, Wagner, Ibsen, Chopin, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, and Richard Strauss, are handled without reverence. The book is a satire upon the symbolist movement and artistic and literary Bohemia, the seamy side of which is mercllessly set forth." We found the attempt extremely lame. The author tells us of "the power-the Insidious, subtle, dangerous powerthat lurks in great art"; his way of satirizing it is the portraying of various half-mad, fantastie, and poverty-stricken creatures addicted to drinking, long hair, and music.

We have read, dutifully, nearly all of the twenty-four stories in the book, and found only two or three of interest. There is one really striking tale-"The Piper of Dreams"which we confess we should have read, up to the last page or two. without knowing that it was satiric and Ironic, unless we had been forewarned by the publisher. "The Piper of Dreams" is a story of a half-mad mystic, a Russian musician, who probes the secrets of the East, who finds a new utterance for music, and drives mad the souls of men, overturning empires; it seems to us, instead of a satire, a startling piece of imagination, vividly described. It all depends, of course, upon the point of view; just as there is no doubt that Shylock was to Shakespeare and his audiences a comic part. It would not be possible to write a description of highly emotional music that could not be taken

for burlesque by a person so minded.
"Melomaniacs" is the work of a musical critic who has heard too much music.

# A VOLUME OF DELIGHTFUL HUMOR.

POLICEMAN PLYNN. By Elliott Plower. Cloth, 5 x 21/2 inches, s94 pp. Price, \$1.50. The Century Co., New York.

HERE is a volume of character sketches, unique, delightful, and pally there is humor of the most human sort; and despite the homeliness and even vulgarity of the superficial setting, the quality of the humor is of a rare and refined variety. Policeman Barney Flynn is a "character," and a character whom you want to know. We have read

many sketches of dialect humorists, but this is one of the very few of which we can say that there is not the faintest trace about it of anything exaggerated or far-fetched, cheap or smart or showy. Policeman Flynn has many adventures, but they are none of them told in the cheap way of sensationalism; we have counted only three or four false notes in a volume of twentysix sketches.

Flynn is an Irish gentleman with a dialect of his own, and with a philosophy. He has his own way of doing things, and he has many resources; also he has keen humor and sense, real kindliness and honesty. When they make him a sergeant he pleads to be "ray-dooced to th' ranks":
"'Tis too easy bein' a sergeant," he

says, "an' I don't sleep nights fer, thinkin' iv dhrawin' me pa-ay with-out wor-rkin' f'r it." He has also a notable wife, of whom he says: "F'r a woman, she do be th' gr-reatest ma-an I iver see."

Policeman Flynn arrests an automobile, and has an experience "running it in." Also he has difficulties as the mayor's policeman, keeping out the wrong people from the office. Also he is troubled by a judge who declines to send up some thieves, until they are brought in " with

FILLOTT STOWER

the goods on them"; finally he catches one staggering under a load of andirons, and he keeps the goods "on him" till court time the next morning. He is much troubled by technicalities, and says: "If ivir I had th' ma-akin' iv th' law, I'd ha-ave first iv all in th' big book a sintence r-readin' like this: 'Th' la-aws herein mane what they mane, an' not what they sa-ay.'" Once upon a time, also, Policeman Flynn, allalone,

raided a "fince"; and he came home looking battered.
"I got thim," he announced briefly.

"Ye luk it," replied Mrs. Flynn, surveying him critically, "I surpr-rised thim."

" If ye lukked like ye do now ye'd surpr-rise anny wan."

And then he narrates how he slid down a coal chute and landed among the thieves. But "samples" are never satisfactory; and Policeman Flynn is a book not to sample but to read.

# THE MILITARY HERO AS CROSBY SEES HIM.

CAPTAIN JINKS, HERO. By Ernest Crosby, Cloth, 5x73 inches, 393 pp. Price, \$1.50. Fuok & Wagnalls Co., New York,

"HERE exists an ancient critical work in which Othello is interpreted as a moral play, written to prove that young and beautiful ladies should not marry blackamoors. "Captain links. Hero," might in the same way be defined as a treatise on the danger of giving toy-soldiers to small boys. It tells the history of an innocent farm lad who contracts the disease of battle from that source, who becomes a famous soldier in the "Cubapines," and has many adventures and mishaps

The story is a vigorous and varied protest against militarism in America, and belongs in a class with the "Biglow Papers." It is a satire that nearly always interests, and once in a while startles. "Captain Jinks's" life is a "take-off" on "the pomp and circumstance of war" in all its aspects—a subject which lends itself readily to ridicule.

elsewhere, but there is quite enough for Mr. Crosby, who is of the opinion that "there is nothing in the world more comical than a soldier." He begins with a very effective protest against West Point and its hazing; we are told that hazing has now been done away with, but those who know West Point koow that It is inst as much a school of conceit as it ever was, and a fair mark for a satirist. Afterward, "Captain Jinks," now a war-mad enthusiast, meets with experiences that deal mercilessly with the" yellow journals." with army contracts and pensions and other abuses with which we are familiar, with the campaign in Cuba, with the situation in Manila and the whole Philippine

There is less of it in our country than



ERNEST H. CROSBY

question, with the siege of Peking, with Rudyard Kipling, with the Emperor of Germany, with goosey girls and the kissing exploits of Hobson. Much of the satire is effective; some of it, on the contrary, is too long drawn ont, and some of it rather obvious and bald. On the whole, however, the book is a vigorous presentation of a certain point of view-the point of view of those to whom war is an evil, however regarded, and militarism a national peril. In our opinion Mr. Crosby weakens his case by too great a strain, at times, upon reality, as, for in stance, when he confuses the behavior and purposes of the American army and government in China with the reported brutality of the Germans and Russians. "Captain links, Hero," will, however, be a keen delight to the hearts of all anti-imperialists, and an enjoyment to all who can appreciate a clever joust worthily maintained.

### A MONUMENTAL WORK OF HISTORY.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD: A SURVEY OF MAN'S RECORD. Edited by Dr. H. F. Helmolt; with an Introductory Essay by Right Ilon. James Bryce, D.C.L., LL.D. Volume I. Cloth, 699 pp. Price \$4, Dodd, Mead & Co. New York.

HE vast scope of this work is justified by its eminent author on the ground that the time for a more generalized type of history has arrived. It is acknowledged that the specialists have long and well prepared for the conception of a universal history, to the final making of which this work claims only a ploneer place. There are some thirty collaborators, presumably chosen because they represent the independent historical ability of Germany, and including several whose names are evidently Slavic and Scandinavian. It would be impossible to corral such an eminent group of authors within the limits of a unitary subjective philosophy of history; and so at whatever point one comes to this work he is at the risk of finding varying conceptions of the final significance of facts and relations. It is thought best to

follow the geographical and ethnic arrangement, which at once suggests to the reader some attempt similar to that which Buckle began, to explain the human career by geographical environment. There is less of this, the fluman career of google-based the general conclusion of the emi-nent author has been that a philosophy of history ought to fellow rather than precede the presentation of the ethnic and geographical facts.

According to the method chosen, this, the first of the eight volumes projected, presents a very general account of the prehistoric, the American, and the Pacific races. The treatment of the paleontology of America, the history of the Central American pre-Colombian civilizations, and the account of the South American development, are more satisfactory by far than the abridged history of the United States. Not to enter upon any criticism of this latter, which our space forbids, It should be explained that the choice of America as a starting-point is made on scientific grounds, tho the author does not accept the theory of the superior antiquity of the American paleontological remains.

Professor Helmolt's work will find a place in the library of every wellequipped student, by reason of being an effort extremely painstaking, and on the whole successful, at the making of a universal history on modern scientific principles. For this there have been the German patience and acumen in gathering and assorting the facts. Such a history will have a high place as a possible court of final resort, or at

least of constantly convenient reference.

The volume before us has a luminous and lengthy essay by James Bryce, that to many American readers familiar with bis "American Commonwealth" will be found the most interesting featureof the work.

### THINGS IN THE YEAR 2000.

ANTICIPATIONS OF THE REACTION OF MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS UPON HUMAN LIFE AND THOUGHT. By H. G. Wells. Cloth, octavo, 343 pp. Harper & Brothers, New York,

"IIIS book, by a successful writer of scientific text-books and of semi-scientific novels, is less technical than its title. An ordinary reader can understand it. To use the author's words, it is a "surmise of a developing new republic-a republic that must ultimately become a world-state of capable, rational men, developing amid the fading contours and colors of our existing nations and institutions." The leading topics considered are locomotion, cities, democracy, war, languages, faith, morals, and humanity. We are supposed to be gaining an idea of conditions at the end of the twentieth century-the year

Locomotion will be facilitated by absolutely smooth highways. Trains and tracks will relapse into disuse, or linger as relics. Passenger vehicles will be as wide as comfort demands. Everything will be exceedingly clean-no horses, no filth, no steam, very little noise. The rate of speed is not exactly indicated, but It will be greater than we now know anything about. Out of these conditions will be "diffused" the great city. The whole country from Washington to Albany will be practically a single metropolis. New York City will contain 40,000,000 population, spread over, say, 31,000 square miles of territory. Neighborhoods will not be so densely built up. Telephones and mail chutes will make shopping simple. But we cannot dwell upon this. Perhaps,



too, our compression of the author's ldeas may make us inaccurate, or cause us to misrepresent him. We hope not. Mr. Wells's book is so astonishing a performance, so rich, so vivid, and so interesting that we are anxious to convey a correct impression of lt.

The people of this comparatively near future fall into four classes. First of all will be the rich, doing no work and enjoying everything. They will have nothing to do with the world's serious affairs. "The help-less, superseded poor" will be at the bottom. Machinery will have made mere toilers superfluous. Hence "the poor" must depend upon a class of

H. 6. WELLS. philantiropists who will survive as anachronisms. Between these rich and poor will be a mass of "capable people." They are elaborately studied by Mr. Wells, who thinks highly of them. Finally, there will be the individuals-a large class-"living in and by the social confusion.

Marriage will assume a new phase-" relax" is the word used by Mr. Wells. We resist the temptation to linger over the social and domestic life he anticipates, with its homes without servants and its families without monogamy, and come to the subject of war. This will be waged to a great extent up in the air. However, there are to be remarkable military doings on the earth, too, none of your small potatoes like Waterloo and Gettysburg, but real science. The rifle will have "growed out of knowledge," like Peggotty's brother. It will have "cross-thread telescopic sights" and may be "used with assurance" at a mile's distance. We do not remember anything in De Ouincey so moving, so throbbing, as the conception of an obsolete army of to-day facing this army of the future. Mr. Wells brings it all before us more vividly than reality itself, for no spectator can take in all of any reality. We see the "gentlemanly old general," and the major, and the subaltern and the raw recruits file past in the majesty of doom.

Our earnest wish to touch upon the faith, the morals, the political Our carriess who is to older upon the lattit, the morals, the posterior lideas of this coming age is friestrated by lack of space. But we must note before taking leave of the book, that its chief value is in its out. Despite the property of the property

### MRS. WHARTON'S TALE OF ITALY.

THE VALLEY OF DECISION. By Edith Wharton. Cloth, 2 vols, 5x7% inches. 314 pp. each. Price, \$2.00. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

M RS. WHARTON'S latest and longest story is not one to be dismissed with a brief off-hand verdict. The charm of a fine and finished style permeates every sentence, while its character portrayals are marked with those delicate distinctions and nicely shifted shadings which delight the discriminating reader, and whose charm even the average reader can

not wholly escape.

The earnestness with which the author steeps her own intelligence in the temperamental consciousness of a great race-a race whose own intelligence is snbmerged, as it were, in the traditions of its great past -is worthy of all praise. The vivified quality of each individual around whom the incidents of the story play is hardly more alive than is the national Italian feeling en masse.

The threads of the story are so many that the weaving of them into form would confuse any but a strongly constructive hand. We make the acquaintance of the hero, Odo Valsecca at the age of nine years and follow his career till it closes, not in death, but



in a retirement which seems to foreshadow his reappearance at some future day. We first meet him as the dreamy, neglected charge of his peasant foster-mother, scolded, ill-treated, and in rags-a condition then common to many a child on the cadet side of noble Italian houses whose parents could barely afford to keep themselves presentable at court. We see the lonely boy in the village chapel of Contesorda seeking consolation from the picture of St. Francis Assisi. "whose sunken, ravaged countenance, lit by an ecstasy of suffering, seemed not so much to reflect the suffering of the Christ at whose feet he knelt, as the pain of all downtrodden folk on earth.

From this condition Odo is rescued through the death of his father. brother to the reigning Duke of Pianura, between whom and Odo as heir there now stand but one sickly child. Henceforth we follow the boy through the home dramas of two noble houses; through the vicissitudes which place him as a youth among nobles, prelates, men of science, and the friend of the poet Alfieri, until we witness his reign as Duke of Pianura. We see depleted his true love for the daughter of a man of science, whom rank forbids him to marry; his compuisory marriage to the young widow of his uncle; his growth in liberalism and his

riage to the young widow of his nucle; his growth in liberalism and his grant of privileges to a people who refuse to grant part them. "The Old Order" shows as tally of the latter had of the eighteenth century. "The New Light" depicts the mental awakening growing out of the teachings of Kousseau in France. Next comes "The Choice," which teachings of Kousseau in France. Next comes "The Choice," which teachings of Kousseau in France. Next comes "The Choice," which teachings of Kousseau in France. Next comes "The Choice," which teachings of Kousseau in France. Next comes "The Choice," which when the Ireach Revolution an accomplished fact, and bearing fruit in Italy, with Olds under the complete hilusene of the woman he could not with Odo under the complete influence of the woman he could not marry, and surrounded by priests and people who regard all change as

Affacient dentatin of the author is to make clear the marked difference, mential and temperamental, between the French and Italian periods, and also the difference in their respective priesthoad. "France owed memory of the property of the common clearly were with the people. In Italy all save the savants were unquestionable of the property of the p One evident aim of the author is to make clear the marked difference,

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Adams on American Independence, John Adams on the Boston massacre, Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death," Marat's speech before the national convention, Robespierre's grand speech against granting the king a trial, Danton's "To dare, to dare again; always to dare," Napoleon's address to his army including his pathetic farewell to the Old Guard, and Daniel Webster's oration on the murder of Captain Joseph White.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Love in Its Tenderness,"- J. R. Aitken. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, \$0 50.)

"My Lady Peggy Gors to Town,"-Prances (Bowen, Merrill Company,

"Monsieur Martin."-Wymoud Carey. 1G P. Putnum's Sons, \$1 m.)

"One World at a Time,"-Thomas R. Slicer (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Ask and Receive."- Nelson L. North. (Scroll Publishing Company, paper, \$1,00.)

"Hell in the Twentieth Century."- Mrs. Surah 11. Johnson. (J. W. Hurke Company.)

"The Web of Life."-Augusta Cooper Itristol. The Peter Paul Book Company, \$1.00.) "The King and Queen of Hearts." - Charles

Lamb. (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$0 to ) "Ringing Questions."-George Clarke Peck. (Eston & Mains, \$1.00.)

"Next to the Ground." Martha McColloch-Williants. (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.20) "The Blazed Trail."-Stewart Edward White.

McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1, to.) "Twenty-Six and One,"-Maxim Gorky. (J. P. Taylor & Co., \$1.25.)

"The Madness of Philip."- Josephine D. Daskam. (McClure, Philips & Co., \$1. to !

# CURRENT POETRY. If I Were King.

François Villon, "scholar, poet, drinker, sworder, drabber, blabber, good at pen," is the central figure of Justin Huntley McCarthy's drama, "If I Were King," which Mr. B. H. Sothern has been presenting this year. The play has recently been published in novelized form, and from it we quote a few Villon lyrics, which Mr. McCarthy has used in his work

The play receives its name from the following : If I were king-ab love, if I were king! What tributary pations would I bring To stoop before your scepter and to awear Allegiance to your lips and eyes and bair. Beneath your feet what treasures I would fling :-The stars should be your pearls upon a string. The world a ruby for your finger ring, And you should have the aun and moon to wea

Let these wild dreams and wilder words take wing. Deep in the woods I hear a shepherd sing

imple ballad to a sylvan air, Of love that ever finds your face more fair. I could not give you any godlier thing If I were king.

If I were king.

Unconscious that he is speaking to Louis XI, Vilion in one scene relates "how he would carry himself if he wore the King's shoes":

All French folk, whereso'er ve be. Who fove your country, soil, and sand, From Paris to the Breton sea, And back again to Norman strand, Forsonth ye seem a silly band,

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Sheep without shepherd, left to chance-Far otherwise our Patheriand if Villon were the King of France?

The figure on the throne you see Is nothing but a popper, pisoned To wear the regai bravery Of silken coat and gilded wand.

Not so we Frenchmen understand The Lord of hon's heart and glance And such a one would take command If Villon were the King of France !

His counselors ere rogues, perdie l While men of honest mind are banned, To creak upon the Gellows Tree, Or squeal in prisons over-mann'd :

We want a chief to bear the brand And bid the damped Burgundians dance: Where the Oriflamme should stand

If Villon were the King of France! Louis the Little, play the Grand; Buffet the foe with sword and innce: 'Tis what would happen, by this hand,

If Villon were the King of France! His lyrical touch is again revealed in the fol-

I wonder in what Isle of Bliss

Apolio's music fills the air in what green valley Artemis For young Endymion spreade the snare : Where Venus lingers debonair : The Wind has bluwn them all away-

And Pan lies piping in his leir-Where are the Gods of Vesterday ? Say where the great Semiramis

Sieeps in a rose-red tumb; and where The precious duet of Carsar is, Or Cicopatra's yellow hair : Where Alexander Do-and-Dare ;

The Wind has blown them all away -And Redbeard of the Iron Chair: Where are the Dreams of Yesterday? Where is the Open of Herod's kiss,

And Phryne in her beauty bare ; By what strange sea does Tomyris With Dido and Cassandra share Divine Proserpina's despair; The Wind has blown them all away-

For what poor shost does Heien care? Where are the Girls of Yesterday.

Alas for lovers | Pair by pair The Wind has blown them all away : The young and ware, the fond and fair : Where are the Saows of Yesterday?

To those who know Francois Villon through Robert Louis Stevenson's cheracterization of him. it is very herd to reconcile the "Sweggerer" with the above tonches of a graceful lyric poet.

# PERSONALS.

Richard Wagner as an Insurgent .- The little Stalour lan near Presiden has recently calchrated its centennial, and a memorial pemperet has been issued, according to the Staats-Zeitung (New York), which contains among other things the following anecdote of Richard Wegner

On the morning of Mey 9, 1649, the hostess of the inn heard distant firing and saw many armed inangents running along the road as if in flight. They were the last remnant of the contingent contributed by Dresden to the memorable May revolution, and the Prussians ware hard upon their heels. The terrified woman was suddenly confronted by a little man with smake-begrimed (see and hande end wearing the insurgent uniform.

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"For God's sake," he panted, " give me a basin of water and some bread and meat. Quick i an in-

stant's delay may mean death." The hostess supplied his wants. You don't seem to know me," said be, observing that she looked at him enspirionaly

Oh. I have seen you often, but-"Well, I hope I have credit enough for my

breakfast, for I baven't a pfennig about me. And I should like to have a guide to show me the way through the forest to Pretherg,"

She sent ber son to guide him through the wood. Fourteen years ofterward in the enymer of 1863, a well-dressed little gentleman presented lumself at the inn door and said, with a smile: "Good day, Frau Wirthin; I have come to pay my debt. . . . I have not forgutten what you did for ne on that oth of May."

He paid for the breakfast eaten so long before, and said: "Now that is off my conscience, and that you may know whom you trusted so long allow me to introduce myself as Richard Wagner, unce court kapellmeister, then a rebel, now amnestled by the king."- Translation made for Title LICERARY DIREST.

General De la Rey .- The following sketch of General De la Rey is taken from the advance sheets of an important forthcoming book by Michael Davitt, entitled "The Boer Pight for Freedom."

Jacob Hendrick De la Rey, who fought the first successful engagement of the war, first saw tha light in the district of Lichtenburg fifty-four years ago. His father was born in the Orange Free State and was of Huguenot origin. He took part with Pretorius in driving the English out of Bloemfontein in 1848, and had his farm and property confiscated after Sir Harry Smith had reversed the situation by forcing the old Boer warrior back again across the Vani. The De la Reys sought a new home in the west of the Transvani where Jacob Hendrick spent his early life. The report to a man over the mading built amount in build, and remarkable for his quiet, dignified manuer. He has deep-set, dark eyes, a prominent Roman nose, and a large, dark-brown beard, giving to his face a strong, handsome, and patrician

He was born of a fighting family, and has had the experience and training of campuigns in conflices with hostile Kafir tribes. His first command was in the war which the English incited the Bassios to wage against the Pree State in the early sixtles, when he was quite young These experiences qualified him for a prominent mititary position when the present war broke out, and be was unanimously elected to the command of the Lichtenburg burghers who became part of Cronie's western column

He represented his native district in the Volksraad for ten years, and was a consistent supporter of the Joubert, as against the Kruger, folowing in that assembly. He favored a large franchise concession to the Uitlanders as a means of averting a conflict with England, but soon saw that a demand for political reforms was only a pretext for precipitating a conflict. He was one of the most revient advocates of an attacking as

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# Coming Events.

May s. -Convention of the United Christian Perty at Rock Island, Ill.

May 1-0, -The American McAli Association will hold a convention at Morristown, N. I.

May z.—Conventions of the American Therapeu-tic Society and the International Sunshine Society in New York.

May v.-Convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters at Trenton, N. J. May 7.—The Chiefs of Police Association of the United States will hold a convention at Louisville.

May 7-9. "National Conference of the Good City Government in Boston.

# Current Events.

# Foreign,

March 18.—A new rebellion breaks ont in China. General Ma is defeated by the rebels.

March 21.—It is reported that an antire force of so,000 men under Marshal Su has deserted and gone over to the rebels of Southern Uhins.

March 22.—The Chinese rebels capture the town of Kam-Chau.

March 17.-Increased activity is displayed on the part of the Venesneign rebels. It is re-ported that President Castro will take the

March so. Several towns of Venesnela are be-sieged by the insurgente; General Iturbe, president of the state of Gunare, is taken prisoner. The Belius still cruises along the coast, and all President Castro's efforts to capture her have failed.

### OTHER FOREIGN NEWS, A

March 19.—Reports from St. Petersburg state that on March 16 ten thousand persons par-ticipated in riots in that city. The mobs were dispersed by the police and cavalry.

March 18.—Prince Henry arrives at Cus-Haven Germany, where Emperor William awaited his arrival.

king Edward will give dinners to the poor in the week of the coronation ceremonies.

March so .- The Turkish Government refuses to repay the \$72,000 paid the brigands for the release of Miss Stone,

Russo-French note is sent to all the Powers, announcing satisfaction of the two govern-ments with the purpose of the Angle-Japa-ness conventien, and liatit is their intention to respect the integrity of Chin The Servian minister resigns

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The Queen Regent of Spain signs the appointments of the new minuter.

March 20. Emperor William orders, that a new yacht in the service of the Admiralty at Wilhelmshaven be named the Alme Recognit. Join Dillon is suspended from the British House by the Speaker for applying an offen-sive epithet to Secretary Chamberlain dur-ing a debate on the Boer war.

March 24 - Mr. Balfour announces in the House of Commons that he would move to limit the suspension of Dillon to one week.

March vs -- Prince Henry will visit Spain in May, when the King of Spain is enthroned.

March 3 -Thirty strikers are killed in an at-tack on a guarded jail in Batoum. Trans-

### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

March 17.-Senate: The Ship Subsidy bill is passed by a vote of 42 to 31. House: The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is considered.

March 18 - Senate The bill for the protection of Presidents is considered.

Presidents is considered.

House. The debate on the River and Harbor bill is continued. The caucus of House Republicans adopts the ways and means committee's proposition of reciprocity with Cuba, to the extent of a 20-per-cent, reduction of duties.

March 19.—Senate: The consideration of the bill to protect Presidents is continued. Senator Spooner making an elaborate speech in its

House: The debate on the River and Harbor bill is closed, and the consideration of amendments begun. March so - Senate. The War Tax Repeal bill is reported from the finance committee. The bill for the protection of Presidents is dis-cussed.

House: The debate on the River and Harbor bill is continued.

March sr. - Senate: The War Tax Repent bill and the bill to protect Presidents are passed. Honse: The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is passed.

March 22.—Consideration of the contested elec-tion case of Moss and Rhea from the Third Kentucky District is begun. OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

March 17. The new Colombian minister, Señor Concha, presents his credentlals to President Roosevett.

March 18.—General Otis testifies before the Senate commuttee on the Phinppines, saying that the Foliption had sivays been treated kindly by the American soldiers.

he United Mine Workers of America assem-ble in convention at Shamokin, Penn.

March 10. -President Rossevelt offers the vacant civil service commissionership to James R. Garfield, son of the late President Garfield.

March so. -Lieurenant General Miles, in restify-ing before the Senare committee on military affairs, threatens to resign if Secretary Root's general staff plan is adopted. Acting thevernor Wright, of the Philippines, says there is no insurrection in 95 per cem. of the archipelago.

March 21.—The House committee on naval at-fairs votes to take no action on the numer-ous Schley bills and resolutions pending be-fore it.

March rch 22.- General Wood confers with the President and Secretary Root on plans for the evacuation of Cuba.

MERICAN DIPENDENCIES

March 22. Philippines: Seventeen signalmen are attacked by Moros, in Mindanao, and one signalman is killed.

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# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# RATHBONE, NEELY, AND REEVES SENTENCED.

O regret is expressed in the American newspapers over the fate of the three men who have been found guilty of defrauding the Cuban postal department. Estes G. Rathbone, C. F. W. Neely, and W. H. Reeves are sentenced by the Andiencia court in Havane to ten years' imprisonment each, and to pay fines ranging from \$15,000 to \$56,000. Their cases are to be appealed to the Cuban Supreme Court and application is to be made to the Cuban Government for pardons; but the American papers freely express the hope that no jot of relief will be given them. Rathbone and Neely were men of considerable prominence and political influence, the former being director-general of posts in Cuba, and the latter chief of the

finance division of the Cuban Postoffice Department. The "pickings" of the trio are reckoned at more than \$250,-

They "deserve no consideration now in the hour of their conviction," declares the Washington Star, and the Philadelphia Inquirer says that "there will be no sympathy in this country" for them. So, too, says the Chicago Evening Post : and the Chicago Tribune not only thinks the punishment "none



too severe," but says that "it is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will confirm the verdict without delay and that President Palma will be deaf to pleas for mercy from whatever quarter they may come." "If the island authorities accede to any request of this sort, they will run counter to the wishes of every American who values his country's good name," declares the

Brooklyn Eagle. The Hartford Post. however, recalls that Neely was once an editor, and altho it believes that "he where he belence." it observes sadly that "when editors go wrong, it is hard to tell who can be tractad "

Turning now from the personal consideration of the trio to the political bearings of the conviction, the New York Times declares that "nothing could be more exemplary or



of better augury for the future of Cuba," and the Boston Transcript believes that the conviction "will have a most salutary effect on our relations with Cuba, and ought not to be without beneficent influence on our own politics," "The island court has done itself signal credit and increased general confidence in the stability of the political institutions which the people of Cuba are about to establish," thinks the New York Tribune, and so say the New York Evening Post, the Brooklyn Times, the Providence Journal, and many other papers.

The following paragraphs from the Chicago Record-Herald seem to express the general newspaper sentiment :

"They deserve no sympathy, their crime was of the sort which calls for exemplary punishment. When they went to Cuba, it was to fill positions of exceptional responsibility and trust. The United States was on trial before the world for the administration of a foreign government. It was peculiarly sensitive to the charge of corruption which is often urged against it in foreign countries because of the bad repute of our municipal politics and of the spoils system in our civil service. Therefore every American who was sent to Cuba in an official capacity should have felt inspired to do his very best.

"But Rathbone and Neely in particular went at their business from the first like reckless and shameless frechooters. They lived far beyond their means, and were soon stealing money outright, trafficking in stamps, falsifying accounts, and overcharging in their bills. Neely, who was the greatest rogue of the lot, also let himself boodle contracts. Apparently he deceived himself into believing that the low ideal of the carpet-bagger was to become a fixed ideal of the expansion of the country. He calculated on the continued support of the influential partizans who had secured his appointment, and found it difficult to comprehend his position when he was called on later to answer for

"The case was so bad on every account that the insinuation of Thompson, the ex-postmaster of Havana, that this rascally adventurer and his confederates have not been treated fairly deserves no serious attention. It is a fatuous appeal to national prejudices which can not palliate the conduct of the prisoners or offset the indisputable evidence furnished by such men as Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow. The Cuban court was sone too severe, but might have incressed its sentence of ten years' imprisonment and heavy fines without hurting American susceptibilities."

### THE THREATENED MINERS' STRIKE.

THE loss of wages that a strike would inflict on the miners, the loss of profits that it would inflict on the operators, and the increased price of coal that it would inflict ou the public lead the newspapers to urge both sides in the controversy to come to reasonable terms. Newspaper sympathy does not seem to be so strongly with the mea as it was two years ago, but at leftst as much is 'manifested for them as for the operators. 'So far as much is 'manifested for them as for the operators.' So far as are in a poor position to refuse a reasonable compromise; the nurrace facts go," says the New York II breft, "the operators are in a poor position to refuse a reasonable compromise; the miners have an apparent moral right to expect concessions, since the last advance of 10 cents a ton to them was made the excuse for exacting from 50 to 75 cents a ton more from the consumer."

The grievances of the miners are set forth as follows in The United Mine Workers' Journal (Iadianapolis):

"The anthracite operators have posted notices stating that they will continue the agreement and pay the prices established on October 20, 1000, un-



WILL IT PULL THEM SAFELY OUT?

- The Philadelphia North American.

operators' agents had lived fairly up to the agreement, that their position would be correct. They must know their position is wrong, or they would not hide behind an impersonal votice and refuse to meet the accredited agents of their employees. The green type and the sesson tangeth by the operators meeting their employees at Indianapolis. Terre Haute, Peoria, Des Moiaes, Columbus, Pittsburg, and Saginaw are lost on them. Like the

thus put the miners in

Bourbon, they are serene in their ignoring the demands of common sense and justice. But be it remembered that there is no Bourboa occupying a throne in Europe at present. The anthracite operators are intoxicated with greed and deaf to the appeals of reason and justice. They add an uncertainty to their proposed agreement by a vague allusion to a sixty-day notice. They unwittingly, perhaps, give the impression that they intend to abrogate that agreement and take snap indgment at an opportune time. They have given hostages to doubt. They have not done the thing in the right way. They make it appear as if they had thrown down the gantlet and issued a challenge to organized labor in that notice. They do not seem to act as if their iateations are pacific, and they adopt means which seem defiant in the extreme. They have made the terms such that an acceptance of them will appear humiliating. They have used the method which will make the efforts of the conservatives seem



FOXY UNCLE,

Uncle Mark: "If I kin jist git these two ter goin' together, I'll give the boys the race of their lives."

—The Minneapolis Journal.

cowardly. The cool-headed, peaceful officials of the miners' anion are placed at a disadvantage, and their efforts jeopardised by that ill-timed and mischievous notice. It is a potent weapon in the hands of the frothy hothead. They have filled the pathway to a peaceful solution with thorns. They did not adopt the methods of men anxious for peace or seeking for justice, and if there shall come a clash it will be due to no other fact than the come these arrogant operators will be humiliated in a manner they and their foolish advisers do not reckon with. The Constitution is yet in full force in Penasylvania."

The National Civic Federatioa, ia its efforts to end the strike, is attracting about as much notice as the miners and operators. The Brooklyn Eagle says of the Federation:

"Looked upon in advance as a scheme of dreamers and idealists, it was able to enlist such a very practical man as Mark Haana, aloag with Bishop Potter as the representative of the church, emineat capitalists and labor leaders, and notable theorists in political economy. The Civic Federation has already done good work in the avoidance of strikes, and it served usefully in the recent settlement between the freight-handlers and the railroads in Boston, altho it was the power and stanchness of Governor Crane which brought that trouble to an end. The Civic Federation expects to prevent this impeading coal strike. The man through whose agency it hopes to accomplish that work is Senator Haaua, who has been cartooned from one ead of the country to the other as the enemy of labor. In fact, Senator Hanna has controlled large mines and an extensive shipping business, without having serious trouble with his mea. When there have been differences they were adjusted in advance, and no one questions either the genuineness of the efforts Senator Hanna put forth, through this federation, to bring about a better . understanding between employers and men, his thorongin understanding of the situation, from the employers' side, or the extent of his influence when he chooses to put it forth. If the negotiations are carried through successfully it will mean to the prosperity of the country more than the discovery of a new gold or copper field would. Strikes might easily cost us more in our race for commercial supremacy than the advantage which our high development of labor-saving machinery gives to us. The great factors of our cheap production are our machinery and the fact that our workmen produce more goods for a dollar of their high wages than the foreign workmen do for the same sum, which abroad commands double or more than double of the laborer's time. Unless our high-class workmen are kept at work they are of no profit to us. The strike is a vital commercial question as well as a problem in sociology and morals. The Civic Federation is the most promising of the many schemes which have been tried for lessening the friction which breeds strikes. Its success in the present negotiations will affect the whole field of judustry."

## ESTIMATES OF CECIL RHODES.

T is generally conceded by the American papers that Cecil Rhodes was a great man; and many of them agree with the Denver Times in considering him "the greatest Englishman of his generation." But few, if any, call him a good man, "Few men in this age have done more mischief," declares the Philadelphia Ledger, and the Chicago Tribune says: "Mr. Rhodes's chief title to an infamy of fame is that he precipitated a cruel. wasting war upon his own people and the innocent people of independent republics. He did so for no better reason than to dispossess the Boers of their country and property for the benefit of people who were entitled to neither." This charge is disputed, however, by others who believe that if Mr. Rhodes had had a free hand in South Africa, he could have avoided the war and gained practically the same results by diplomacy. W. T. Stead. in a despatch to the New York American and Journal, says that Secretary Chamberlain was to blame for the blundering way in which the Jameson raid in 1896 came to grief. "Mr. Rhodes, unhampered by Mr. Chamberlain," he says, "would never have made such a fiasco," Mr. Howard Hensman, in his new book on



GROOT SCHOUR, MR. KHODES'S HOME NEAR CAPE TOWN

Mr. Rhodes, shows that Rhodes had made it plain to all South Africa that Mr. Kruger was blocking the path of progress and prosperity. The Cape Dutch and a large party in the Boer republics were coming to see that Rhodes, and not Kruger, was the best friend of the country, when the raid overturned the work of years and set the two races in unquenchable hostility to each other. Rhodes was considered the instigator of the raid, and that ended his popularity and political usefulness. He came into prominence again briefly during the seege of Kimberley, but has been little heard of since. "If the war had been avoided," says the San Francisco Pest, "Rhodes would have been the greatest man in the empire." Now, when negotiations for peace seem about to begin in the region where the British have lost over 18,000 mm by

death and over 61,coo by disease, and
the Boers an uncounted number, one
of the two men who
made South Africa
a dueling-ground between the forces of
progress and conservatism is living
in Holland in the retirement of age, and
the other has paid
the debt of nature at
forty-nine.

Not Hostile to the Boers,—"Men have lately seemed to think of Ceeil Rhodes chiefly as an aggressor against the two Boer states.



CLCH RHODES

He was not. He played for vastly larger stakes, and won them. His march of empire strode past their petty borders, almost carcless of their fate. Indeed, he was in most of his career the champion of the Afrikanders. It was by virtue of Afrikander or Boer support that he became Prime Minister of Cape Colony. He commanded the confidence and the cordial following of the Dutch and French races there. And when critics in Great Britain complained that he was acting too independently, and that under him South Africa was becoming too largely autonomous, he bluntly reminded them that that was the sort of talk which generations before had led to Bunker Hill and Yorktown. He was loyal to the empire. The Cape was loyal to the empire. But he told Great Britain frankly that the only way to preserve such loyalty unimpaired was through letting the Cape govern itself within imperial limits. Otherwise, the 'United States of South Africa ' was a name which he could easily learn, It is quite within bounds of credence that had he remained in power, and had not lesser men meddled with mischievous marplotry, concord would have prevailed between the races in South Africa, and the woes and losses of disastrous warfare would never have been suffered."-The New York Tribune.

The Rhodes and Kruger Codes of Morality .- "Mr. Rhodes's methods were not worse, and probably they were better, than those of most adventurous spirits who have extended the limits of civilization. They were certainly not worse than the means by which Mr. Kruger attempted to establish Dutch power northwest and southeast. Kruger's purposes were less favorable than Rhodes's to the general welfare, for he planned barriers to trade and settlement as a means of sustaining his policy of political isolation. Mrs. Schreiner has accused Rhodes and his Chartered Company of every imaginable cruelty to the blacks. But, on the whole, the English treatment of the blacks has been better than that of the Dutch, Rhodes made all his territorial acquisition under color of concessions from native kings; there is plenty of testimony to rebut that of Mrs. Schreiner; Rhodes vertainly tried to keep liquor from the blacks and prohibited flogging them in the territory of the Chartered Company; he generally had the blacks on his side as against the Dutch, and be settled the Matabele insurrection in 1897 by going unarmed among them and inducing them to leave the 'war-path,' His personal influence over white men was Napoleonic, if nothing else about him were, and he seems to have had nearly equal facility in influencing the blacks. Mr. Rhodes accomplished great things in extending British power In Africa, and proved a serious obstacle to German aggressions in that part of the world."-The New York Journal of Commerce,

The Capital Blunder of His Life .- "Yet this twentieth-cen-

tury Cortez and Pizarro, who was compelled by the spirit of his are to employ money where his progenitors used force, made the capital blunder of his life right at the end of his career. He thought money was the controlling factor in national affairs. He never dreamed that there was such a thing as a love of country which would resist the blandishments of wealth and the menaces of force. England, he told Stevne, the head of the Orange Free State, could buy out the two little Boer republics a thousand times over. The Boers, he told Chamberlain, would not fight when they saw the overwhelming armies which England would raise to go against them. If there was any such word as patriotism in his vocabulary it must have had some such a definition as Dr. Johnson gave it, 'the last refuge of a scoundrel.' This may who planned his Cape to Cairo railroad, a considerable part of which has actually been built, this boodler with an imagination, this statesman who 'thought in continents,' could not conceive of a people who preferred their own crude society with independence to the social development and the material prosperity which British annexation would bring, and who would fight to the death for this sentiment against the world's greatest nation. Rhodes extended the sway of the British empire over hundreds of thousands of square miles of the Dark Continent, but he was baffled at last by the love of nationality and liberty of a people whom, in the height of his power, he despised as barbarians scarcely a remove above the natives of the Africa in which they lived."- The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

#### DILEMMA OF CAPTAIN CHRISTMAS.

I NTEREST is being manifested in a Danish officer who can not get people to believe that he is as big a rascal as he pre-tends to be. Not a paper in the country seems really to believe Captain Christmas's report to his home Government that he spent half a million dollars influencing members of Congress and others to favor the purchase of the Danish West Indies. Congressman Richardson says he has secured a copy of the captain's report, and he has induced the House to start an investigation, but the newspapers do not think it will amount to anything. Captain Christmas may have spent §80,000, or any other sum, they say, but they express the opinion that it went into the pockers of "cold-brick" to loubrists; who represented to the

captain with the cheerful name that the speeches and votes were direct results of the transfer of his coin. It seems that the captain is now in the Danish capital trying to get the Government to repay him for his expensive lobbying, but it is reported that his prospects of getting his noney back are poor. Inasmuch as the story has gained such prominence, however, many of the naneers think that an investigation should be made.

The allegations of the captain are "flimsy enough," thinks the Buffalo News, and the Springfield Republican declares that they "have the marks of a colossal fabrication." "If the Danish Government parted with half a million of its good money in the manner suggested," says the Hartford Courant, "Copenhagen must be a most unsophisticated capital." The Hartford Post says: "Captain Christmas is, by his own confession, a rascal, and in all probability there is no truth in the intimation that Congressmen were bribed. . . . It looks as if Captain Christmas had been trying to bunco the Danish Government. We don't believe he will bunco the American Congress." "The chances are a bundred to one," observes the New York American and Journal, "that Christmas is a liar who was on the lookout for a rake-off; but if so he lied to a government with which we are in negotiation for its islands, and the honor of the United States demands that his story shall be sifted to the bottom." Says the New York Tribune .

"It may be that this alleged 'secret report' is authentic. It is not impossible that someolody has been trying to 'bunce' the Danish Government. If that Government did send an unofficial agent here to promote the sale, it may be that the agent, desiring a large commission, felt it necessary to turn in an account of large expenditures to brite Congressmen. Possibly the Danish ministry accepted his statements and made the promise of a commission to be used for that purpose. If so, it has probably done nothing but promise some of its own unscrupulous agents an exorbitant payment for unuecessary vork. There was never any need for such britery as is charged, or indeed for such a whythere is the standing out for a larger price and making one difficulty after another, should have thought it necessary to brite the United States to buy what its



THE PLN AND THE SWORD AGAIN.

-The Columbus Distall h.



WHAT, AND THER?

-7 he Minneapolis Journal.

officials were eagerly trying to purchase is a mystery. We very much doult its ever having made such an agreement, tho some adventurer trying to magnify his own services may have represented the necessity for bribery and its claim to compensation as a briber.

"It will be well to have this glost laid, and Mr. Richardson's committee should probe the whole subject, if for no other reason than to disabuse the minds of Europeans who may believe that American politicians and newspapers were bought up by Christmas. The chances are that the whole thing is a hoax on some-body. If the Danish ministry ever did incur any obligations to Christmas on account of the sale it was in all probability victimated by its own patriotic agent. We may do a frendly turn to Denmark by hunting the facts and enabling it to save its money. It is a little surprising, however, that Mr. Richardson showed have been so slow in getting hold of this matter. It is not new, yet we should have to think it was sprung now as part of a despairing effort to prevent the ratification of the anuexation treaty by Denmark.

# DRINKING AND GAMBLING IN NEW YORK CITY.

DEOPLE who have been looking for some striking and visible change in the administration of affairs in New York City since the ousting of Tammany are beginning to ask when the transformation is to begin. Defenders of the administration reply that the new rulers can not be expected to get the disabled city machinery into running order in three months, and ask that judgment be deferred. The chief point of interest in the popular discussion is the Sunday saloon. "Watchers who have been on the lookout for the long prophesied 'dry Sunday' have postponed their hopes," remarks the New York Times (Ind.), and the New York World (Ind.) observes that "the metropolitan Sunday never is but is always to be dry." "If Deveryism does not go," adds The World, "the reform city administration will have failed at the vital point." Says the Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) : "The great 'fusion' victory over Tammany in New York at the municipal election last fall does not seem to have made any special change in the public morals or manners of the city. The same practises and methods which were charged to Tammany misrule continue to flourish as much as ever. . , . When New York escaped from Tammany to 'reform' control, it jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire."

The Sanday saloon situation is pictured as follows in the New York Tribune (Rep.) for Monday morning, March 24:

"The town was open yesterday. Not tentatively, not theoretically, but actually, triumphantly, open. The sacred concert pealed forth its healing notes to the accompaniment of clinking glasses. At the doorway of the Bowery concert halls was seen the old familiar face of the 'burker,' and the well-known strident notes of his invitation, 'Walk right inside; select and refined family entertainment now going on, 'was heard in the land again. There were no screens to hide the people basking behind the family entrance. As the water comes down from Loolore, so the beer flowed over the bar and gladdened the heart of the bibulous citizen.

"It may have been that springtime touched the heart of the guardians of public virtue with its genial glow; it may have been that even policemen were thirsty yesterday, for not a few were seen drinking their beer without any saving sandwich. But be that as it may, not since reform first occupied City Hall and seut forth its edicts of strenuous morality has there been such a free-and-easy town. The same conditions prevailed all over the city. The weary and sun-parched citizen had no need to use indement in the choice of his drinking-place. To one and all, stranger and habitué alike, the halls of the saloon were open wide. The soda fountains, which had been stocked in the prospect of a busy day, were idle. Their proprietors were loud in their denunciations of the open door, but silently and swiftly the thirsty sped to the family entrance. 'East Side, West Side, all around the town' there was an absence of restraint or even of the anxiety which has characterized other Sundays under the present régime. Neighbors who for Sundays have not dared to drink together hohoobbed over their glasses and discussed the lyric cry in the first robin's song yesterday."

The newspaper stories of the large losses of Reginald Vanderbilt in a palatial gambling-house up-town have drawn attention also to the gambling situation in the city. The New York Herald makes the following report on this point:

"It required only the sensational play that was made at Canfield's 'Saratoga Club' by the youngest son of one of the wealthset American families to emphasize the fact that New York is to-day as wide open to the gamblers as it was under the late Tammany administration. The only difference is that the 'penny robbers' have not been able to do business as they did a year ago.

The property of the last election it was often said by the present dis-During per and others that the gambling-hones could not remain open without the consent of the police. It was always added that police protection is invery given, but is often for sale. In recent interviews the district attorney and Police Commissioner Partrigle have admitted that they know that the gamblinghouses are still open, but they assert that they have not yet obtained evidence sufficient to warrant summary action.

"Frank Mosa, counsel to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, has publicly declared that the spirit of Deveryhmit all exists to protect the gamblers from the law. These are evidences that some action is contemplated by the men who were the terror of lawbrackers last year. In the mean time the mea who are managing the scores of open gambling-houses in New York are convinced that they are as safe as they were when they were guarded by the Tammany tiger.

"From the Battery to the Bronx gambling-houses and poolrooms are wide open, and play is even higher than it was when the leader of Tammany Hall were setting the pace by wagering vast sums at the faro-table and on the thoroughbreds. All along Broadway runners are stationed to persuade players that it is perfectly safe in the gaming resorts, and that they can risk their money without fear of police interruption. A few precautions that were unknown last year have been taken in the form of iron bars for windows and extra bars to doors. These are not intended for the purpose of keeping raiders out, as the gamblers well know that a raid honestly and earnestly conducted would result in their bolts and bars being burst like so many threads and in no longer time than it takes to push through a paper partition. But the show of steel gives patrons a feeling of security, and results in visits that would not be made if the old-time careless methods were employed."

In reply to these charges, District Attorney Jerome intimates that the police force is not yet up to the standard of honesty and efficiency to which Police Commissioner Partridge hopes to bring it. He says, in a newspaper interview:

"The police seem to think that Commissioner Partridge is an 'easy mark. He is far from belig an easy mark. They will find he is just the reverse. It is impossible to accomplish the change of heart sought in a day. Give as time. Commissioner Partridge is a thoroughly capable and honest man. The reason be is thought to be an 'easy mark' is because he does not transfer the captains about as was done by other commissioners. His attitude in this respect meets with my hearty approval. If wholesalo transfers were made, the opportunity of getting evidence against the captains for fating to do there 'duty would not come precinct to another, they could say that they had not time to get acquainted with a new place before being shifted to some other place. An order from the captain, as almost everybody knows, would result in a strict enforcement of the excise law.

"I am not striving to have 'dry Simdays,' but to make the police do their duty. When six or seven captains are broken for not doing what they should do, I tell you the other captains will quickly see that the laws are enforced. I think you will find after I have been in olifees six months a great change for the better in the police department. Even if my efforts to help bring would not cease to strive to obtain the end which is being sought for. I'm no quitter."

## WITHDRAWAL FROM CUBA.

THERE appears no disposition in the American press to criticize the decision of the Administration to turn Cuba over to home rule on May 20. Nor does there seem to be, even among the most persistent critics of the expansion policy, much tendency to infer any but good motives from the steps that have marked our military occupation of the island. President-elect Palma says, in a newspaper interview:

"The Government of the United States has abown a most beautiful example of good faith in dealing with a weak Government which it undertook to rescue from its oppressors. Some countries would have sought some pretect for selfsh agin in undertaking a work of this character and taken advantage of some technicality for their own aggranditement, but the contarry a spirit has been manifested by the United States, and it has given to the world an evidence of good-will seldom found. The people of the United States have remembered their own Declaration of Independence and have fulfilled a duty to mankind."

This is taken by many journals as a good oppportunity to review the good deeds done in Cuba by the American officials. Says the Chicago Tribune, for example:

"The military occupation has been marked by the performance of definite services to the Cuban people. The army has not been engaged simply in holding the island down. It has been doing much more than that. It has, of course, established peace and security from one end of the country to the other. This in itself is an achievement of which the United States may well be proud. Cuba is now for the first time in many years devoting Itself to agriculture rather than to bashwharking.

"It is in two other matters, however, that the American administration particularly deserves credit. The sanitary condition of the island has been greatly inproved and a system of public education has been instituted. In 1910 the death-rate in Havana was about one-half of the average for the previous thirty years. This result was accomplished, not only by the introduction of better means of disposing of garbage and sewage, but by the measures taken to exterminate the measures test that had been carrying about or great the same of the same o

"Its physical well-being, therefore, Chia owes to the War Department. It owes to the same body of men its system of public schools. When General Wood took charge of the island he found that over sixty per cent. of its inhabitants were illiterate. He immediately set to work to effect a change. What he has done is too well known to need repetition. The Cuban children are now learning how to read and write.

"It is no wonder, then, that Sefor Palma said in a recent interview; 'I have complete confidence in the good faith and generosity of the American people.' The American people have deserved this confidence. They have perhaps done more for Cuba than any other nation has ever been able to do for any dependency in a similar length of time. As far as Cuba is concerned the War Department has managed not only to avoid scandal and to get away with clean kirts; I thus achieved an onable success in efficient, aggressive, administrative work. All that it has to do now is to pack up its flag, its typewriters, and its card catalege and come home. Its protégé is about to undertake to manage its own affairs.

"So closes this incident, or at least a phase of it. On the 20th of month after next the people of the United States will say to the War Department: Thanks; and to the Cuban republic: Good luck, Then will begin a new experiment."

Annexation does not seem to be contemplated by the great majority of the American press. A few papers, however, look forward to it as a future probability. The St. Louis Globe-Demorrat, for instance, says:

"Cuba is a ward of the United States, and the people of Cuba, of the United States, and of the world know this. On some parts of the soil of Cuba the stars and stripes will remain flying after

the formal transfer of sovereignty is made to the Cuban Government next May, June, or whenever else the transfer takes place. The military and naval stations will be occupied by the United States from the beginning of the existence of the Cuban republic. The American flag will remain up in Cuba after Cuba theoretically takes its place among the family of nations. Even this technical independence will be comparatively short, for both the Cuban people and the people of the United States want annexation, and know that it will come at an early day. Physically, Cuba is part of the territory of the United States, and was sorecognized by Jefferson long before Florida became formally annexed to this country. Every American statesman of any consequence since Jefferson's time has looked upon Cuba as an ultimate acquisition of the United States. The ceremonies which will be gone through with in Havana and other parts of Cuba in May or June next when the American flag will constructively be pulled down and the Cuban flag be technically run up will be interesting and impressive on the surface of things, but the person who looks back of this stage-play and grasps the vital forces of political evolution which are at work on the American continent will see that all this acting is merely the prelude to the events which will raise the Stars and Stripes all over the island again, and which will keep it floating there forever.'

#### WESTERN ROADS WILLINGLY ENJOINED.

FTER complaining for years, in reports to Congress, of inability to enforce its mandates upon offending railroads, the Interstate Commerce Commission, so the newspapers note, discovered last week that it could enforce the interstate commerce law by obtaining injunctions from the courts, and discovered, further, that the railroads "came down" promptly, and submitted to the injunctions without even a show of fight. Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, remarked, in granting the injunction, that "the interstate commerce act has hitherto been ineffectively executed, but the taking of such power by the courts as this injunction implies might turn out to be the vitalizing of the act." By the two injunctions issued by Judge Grosscup in Chicago and Judge Phillips in Kansas City, fourteen roads are restrained from carrying goods at any greater or less rate than the published schedule, and from paying rebates or making other concessions to favored shippers. The railroads did not contest the issuance of the injunctions, merely reserving the right to move later to dissolve them. One of the attorneys for the roads is quoted as declaring it not improbable that the roads will allow the orders to stand without any future motion to have them dissolved. He said: "We may find the enforcement of this law so beneficial that we will not care to have the restraining orders set aside."

It will be the small road, not the large one, that will be hardest hit by this action, declares "one of the leading trunk-line officials," who is quoted in the New York fournal of Commerce. He says:

"This action in the West undoubtedly marks an era in railroad affairs in this country. Five years ago it would have been the source of widespread disaster. To-day its influence is quite as important, and I am very frank to say that the only reason disaster is not apt to follow is the interholding of securities of the various large systems of railroads by associated capital. The effect of the injunction is to compel absolute and unequivocal maintenance of such rates which have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Five years ago such an injunction would have resulted in an immediate and open cut in their tariffs by the weaker lines of fully 5 cents east-bound from Chicago and 3 cents from Missouri River points. To-day it is only the community of ownership which prevents such a cut immediately, but the incentive still is there and the necessity is there; and it is safe to presume that the deliberate way in which the injunction has been received is merely an indication of the fact that the new condition will be met after a careful discussion of consequences.

"The injunction means that any employee entting tariffs will

be punished for contempt of court. It seems quite fair to presume that there will be no cutting by the lines already enjoined. and that these lines will in turn see to it that other lines will do no cutting either. Now then, I should like to know how the weaker lines-the lines that usually are tacitly allowed a differential-are going to get any business at all. They certainly can not attract business by quicker deliveries or more convenient deliveries, or in any other way except by transporting the goods at a lower rate than the stronger lines, for the reason that the latter have obtained their strength and commanding position very largely by their up-to-date facilities and their promptness of despatch. I think I am not overstating the matter when I say that railroad men are convinced that a most unfortunate coudition of affairs has been created. The weaker lines have got to get business. The only way they can now get it is to bid openly for that business by filing reduced tariffs. The stronger lines can not and will not allow open tariffs to be filed naming lower rates than their own, and It will certainly be interesting to see what method of clearing the situation can be devised. It can not be met by any pooling arrangement because the Supreme Court has declared that such arrangements are in restraint of trade and in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. It can not be met by any appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the reason that the interstate commerce act practically deprives the commissioners of any power to modify the impracticable provisions of the act. The railroads have been driven into consolidation by the interstate commerce act, on the one hand, forcing them to do certain things which the Sherman anti-trust law, on the other hand, declares illegal."

The Chicago Record-Herald and Evening Post are non-committal in their comment. The Journal of Commerce, just quoted, says editorially:

"When the railway companies, eight years ago, obtained from the courts injunctions to prevent their employees from striking, or from performing actions in aid of their strikes, the novelty of the procedure attracted universal attention. The courts very generally granted the injunctions, tho many good lawyers have deprecated this method of procedure. The labor organizations were naturally very indignant at a process by which a striker could be taken summarily before a judge and, without trial by jury, be sent to prison for six months for contempt of court, instead of being indicted, released on bail, and tried at his convenience before a jury for the act complained of. Court after court, however, has sanctioned the injunction process, and the labor troubles of last summer were particularly productive of injunctions against strikes and all the methods employed to make strikes effective, and one judge went so far as to enjoin strikers against any method of trying to persuade others to strike, even by private conversation and the distribution of literature.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission has turned the tables on the railway companies by getting them enjoined from violating the interstate commerce act, the ordinary method of prosecuting them for violations having led to very meager results."

Boycott Legal in Missouri,—The recent decision of the supreme court of Missouri, that any man or number of men could legally issue an appeal or circular urging upon citizens generally the peaceable boycotting of a given person or corporation, is attracting some attention. The Chicago Post says:

"If peaceable boycotting were criminal under any circumstances, a circular advising and urging boycotting would obviously be an invitation to commit crime. Would the supreme court of Missouri, in the name of free speech, uphold the right to scatter circulars advocating force and intimidation? Would it heistate to enjoin the publication of such circulars? It selection, closely analyzed, implies the legality of peaceable boycotting. If so, it marks a new departure."

The decision was the result of an infunction to prohibit the publication of a circular calling upon the people of St. Louis to withhold their patronage from a certain firm. This circular was issued by a committee appointed by two or three unions of St. Lonis. The court decided that the labor-unions could not be restrained by equity from exercising their constitutional rights of free speech and free publication. It further stated that if the circular did not contain libelous statements or threats of force, it was not an abuse of liberty.

"Promotion" of Commissioner Evans.-While the Philadelphia Press and some other papers think that Pension Commissioner Evans has, by fearless performance of his duty. earned the right to retire, a number of papers remark that he has earned the right to stay exactly where he is. It is stated on high authority in Washington that the commissioner resigns volumtarily, and is to be rewarded by promotion to some higher place; but it is the opinion of the New York Press that he has dropped into the "jaws of the sharks which have hungered for him." It seems to the New York Times that "it is neither proper nor even excusable to retire him," and the Philadelphia Ledger thinks that "the logical reward for his fidelity to the public interests and his undeviating efforts to make the pension list a roll of honor should be retention, and not transfer or 'promotion' to some other office, where the demand for his service is less incistent " Says the New York World :

"Commissioner Evans has finally been forced out of the Pension Office by the claim agents and their elients, the professional pension-hunters. It is announced that he will receive an important diplomatic appointment, and that 'the policy of Commissioner Evans will be continued by his successor."

"What nonsense! If the Evans policy of careful scrutiny and fearless honesty is to be continued, the man to continue it is obviously Commissioner Evans. He is going as the result of the persistent warfare waged against him by the pension-promoters and a fear of the 'old soldier' voice. No' promotion' of the commissioner or promises from the Administration will make the people believe differently.

"Meanwhile, nearly forty years after the close of the war for the Union, there are about 1,000,000 pensioners on the rolls, costing the taxpayers \$10,000,000 a year. The increase in the number of pensioners since 1875, ten years after the end of the war when thereal Garfield said the high-water mark had been reached—is \$62,014. And the increase in the cost within the same time has been \$10,000,000.

"And because Commissioner Evans sought to enforce the liberal laws in a manner to defeat fraud and to protect the Treasury he is to be 'promoted' out of the office!"

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Has the Kalser ever turned his microscope on an American mince-pie?The Unicago Tribune.

Using the earth for wireless telephone purposes is likely to raise a lot of right-of-way questions.—*Tim Allanda Contitution*.

Bad NEWS FOR MENELIES—Next year we will have with us King Mene-

BAD NEWS FOR MESELIK - Next year we will have with us King Menelik of Abyssinia. - The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.

"TALK about your rough-riding rulers!" exclaimed the Suitan as he got

on his high horse and off again in about ten seconds. I'm's.

If the sugar beet occupies public attention much tonger Harvard will

The Powers all seem to be tor the integrity of China. The integrity of

the Powers individually is under suspicion.—The Chicago Tribine.

"WHAT name has 'Kid' Smashem selected for his new knockout blow!"

"A beant! He call it 'senatorial courtesy."—The Hallimore Herald.

THE news comes from China that General Ma has been defeated. France has long suffered from a similar evil.—The Loursule Courses-Journal.

THE elephant is being wiped out in Asia, and if American voters do their duty it will be wiped out in the United States next November.—Mr. Bryan's Commoner.

It is said Bob Taylor is making a still-hunt for the Tennessee senstorship, Bob comes from a section where the still is a mighty powerful influence.— The Alland Constitution.

FOR the first time in many years there is no Ohio man in the President'a Cabinet, and none holding any one of the higher executive or diplomatic offices, and there is no native or former resident of Ohio on the bench of the Supreme Cont. - The New York Sun.

THE population of the civilized world may be divided to-day into two classes, millionaires and these who would like to be millionaires. The rest are arists, poets, tramps, and babies—and do not count. Poets and arists do not count till after they are dead. Tramps are put in prison, liebies are expected to get over it.—1838. STANLIN LEE, in 7the Crist.

# LETTERS AND ART.

## CAN POETRY EVER BECOME POPULAR?

I N the discussion of the question, "Is Poetry Losing its Popularity?" which appeared in our pages two weeks say, the answers given were in the main affirmative ones. Mr. W. B. Yeats, the gifted Irish poet, who has been considering the same problem in The Cornhill Magazine (London, March), takes an even more pessimistic view, leaving the reader to infer that under present conditions it is practically impossible for poetry to become "popular" in the true sense of the word. Writing of his own ideals, as a woung man, he says:

"I wanted to write 'popular poetry,' for I believed that all good literatures were popular, and even cherished the fancy that the Adelphi melodrama, which I had never seen, might be good literature, and I hated what I called the coteries. I thought that one must write without care, for that was of the coteries, but with a gusty energy that would put all straight if it came out of the right heart. I had a conviction, which indeed I have still, that one's verses should hold, as in a mirror, the colors of one's own climate and scenery in their right proportion; and, when I found my verses too full of the reds and yellows Shelley gathered in Italy, I thought for two days of setting things right, not as I should now by making my rhythms faint and nervous and filling my images with a certain coldness, a certain wintry wildness, but by eating little and sleeping upon a board. I felt indignant with Matthew Arnold because he complained that somebody, who had translated Homer into a ballad measure, had tried to write epic to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle.' It seemed to me that it did not matter what tune one wrote to, so long as that gusty energy came often enough and strongly enough. And I delighted in Victor Hugo's book upon Shakespeare, because he abused critics and coteries and thought that Shakespeare wrote without care or premeditation and to please everybody. I would indeed have had every illusion, had I believed in that straightforward logic, as of newspaper articles, which so tickles the ears of the shopkeepers; but I always knew that the line of nature is crooked, that, tho we dig the canal-beds as straight as we can, the rivers run hither and thither in their wildness."

Mr. Yeats declares that early in his literary career he came to know that "what we call popular poetry never came from the people at all." Longfellow, and Campbell, and Mrs. Hemans, and Macaulary, and Scott, are "the poets of the middle class, of people who have unlearned the nurvitten tradition which binds the unlettered." Poetry ever "presupposes more than it says."

and the common mind can not comprehend it. Mr. Yeats continues:

"I have heard a baker, who was elever enough with his oven, deep that Tennyon could have known what he was writing when he wrote." Warming his five wits, the white out in the beliffy sits? and once when I read out Omar Khayyant to one of the heat of candle stick-makers, he said, "What is the meaning of "we come like water and his ewind veg or?" Or go down into the street with some thought whose bare meaning must be plain to everythedy; take with you Ben Jonson's "Beauty like sorrow dwelleth everywhere," and hind out how utterfy its enchantment depends on an association of beauty with sorrow which written tradition has for the unwritten, which had it in its turn from ancient religion; or take with you these lines in whose bare meaning also there is nothing to stumble over, and find out what men lose who are not in love with Helen:

Brightness falls from the air, Queens have died young and fair, Dust hath closed Helen's eye.

"On the other hand, when a Walt Whitman writes in seeming defiance of tradition, he needs tradition for his protection, for the luttcher and the backer and the candlestick-maker grow merry over him when they meet his work by chance. Nature, which can not endure emptiness, has made them gather conventions which can not endure emptiness, has made them gather conventions which can not disguiste their low birth, tho they copy, as from far off, the dress and manners of the well-bred and the well-born. The gatherers mock all expression that is wholly unlike their own, just as little boys in the street mock at strangely dressed people and at old men who talk to themselves.

There is only one kind of good poetry, Mr. Yeats goes on to say, whether it be poetry for the "coteries" or poetry for the people. "Both are alike strange and obscure, and unreal to all who have not understanding, and both, instead of that manifest logic, that clear rhetoric of the "popular poetry," gimmer with thoughts and images whose "ancestors were stoot and wise," 'amigh to Paradise," 'ere yes men know the gift of corn," "He concludes:

"Among all that speak Engisti in Australia, in America, in freat Britian, are there many more than the ten thousand the prophet saw, who have enough of the written tradition education has set in room of the unwritten to know good verses from ado ones, even the their mother-wit has made them ministers of the erown or what you will? Nor can things be better till that the enthousand have gone bither and thinter to preach their faith that the imagination is the man himself,' and that the world as imagination sees it is the durable world, and have won men as did the disciples of Ilim who-

> His seventy disciples sent Against religion and government."



H R. BOVISIN.

IL CARPENTER

JOHN BURBER WALKER.

#### THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN FICTION.

A T a time when the literary market is flooded with novels inmunerable, it is interesting to look back to the humble beginnings of American fiction. Canales Brockden Brown, of Philadelphia, is often spoken of as the "Father of American fiction," and his "Wieland" (published in 1796) is cited as the first Ameican novel. But, as is pointed out by Mr. Oscar Wegelin in The Literary Collector (New York, February), Brown, while probably the first American to seek a livelihood from literature, was by no means our first novelist. Mr. Wegelin says.

"As early as 1774, two years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a little pamphlet of sp pages, bearing the following title, 'A Pretty Story Written in the Year of Our Lord 1774, by Peter Grievous, Esq., A.B.C.D.E. 'was issued from the press of John Dunlap in Philadelphia. This little work, while his, as far as is known, the first work of fiction written in America, was written by Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration, and the author of the famous Revolutionary ballad,

'The Battle of the Kegs,'

"The Pretty Story," which is written in the style of Arbuthoro's 'John Bull,' is said to have met with great success, which probably accounts for its great rarity. (I have discovered but one copy.) It represents England as a nobleman possessed of a valuable farm and having a great number of children and grandchildren, for the government of whom he had entered into various compacts. Parliament is represented as his wife. The fortunes of the American stutlers are also depicted, and the eneroachments of Parliament forcibly described in a rather hacteristic than the contract of the contr

Much better known than Hopkinson's political novelette is "The Power of Sympathy, written by Mrs. Sarah Wentworth Morton and published in Boston in 1780. This "novel of social tendencies" was followed by the Rev. Jeremy Beltangi's Foresters," a humorous tale of country manners. Mr. Wegelin continuous.

"The best-selling work of fiction during the early days of our republic was 'Charlotte Temple,' written by Susanna Rowson, a popular writer in this field, and also known for her career as a dramatist and performer on the early American stage, 'Charlotte Temple' was first published in England in 1790, but as the anthoress was prominently identified with America from 1703 until her death, which occurred in Boston, 1824, I believe it worthy of notice. The first edition issued on this side of the Atlantic came from the press of Matthew Carey, in 1794, and continued to be published at short intervals up to the middle of the last century, which is rather remarkable. How many of the novels published to-day will be read fifty years hence? Mrs. Rowson also wrote a sequel to the above work, entitled 'Lucy Temple, or the Three Orphans, and in 1795 Rebecca; or, the Fille de Chambre'; while in 1798 she published Reuben and Rachel; or, Tales of Old Times.' With the exception of 'Charlotte Temple,' however, these writings were soon forgotten, and to-day are of interest only as early specimens of this class of literature.

Even the historical novel was represented in this early era of American literature. In 1793 Hugh Henry Brackenridge, of Scottish birth, but a graduate of Princeton, and at his death in 1816 a judge of the Pennsylvania supreme court, published "Modern Chivalty; or the Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan, His Servant." It was a tale of the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, and quite appropriately was issued from the press of the Pittsburg Gazette.

Commenting on these examples of eighteenth-century fiction in the United States, the Chicago Inter Ocean says:

"Thus early in our literary history we had specimens of the political satire and tale of local manners, of the tendency or 'problem' novel, the historical romance, and the domestic tragcdy. Quite in the modern way, the latter was decried as altogether too 'scalistic.' There are living women whose careful mothers forbade them to read 'Charlotte Temple.' In these were planted the seeds of 'Slackelet' and 'David Harram,' of 'Richard Carvel' and 'The Portion of Labor,' and of all the fiction dealing with social and sexual relations, so abundant of late

"So, even in the United States, fiction of all kinds is of quite a respectable antiquity."

## A PLAY BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

THE Rev. John Talbet Smith, a Roman Catholic priest of New York, has written a historical drama, which has been accepted for preduction by Miss Henrieta Crosman. The play is entitled "A Baltimore Marriage," and deals with the troubled career of Elizabeth Patterson, the Baltimore girl who became the wife of

Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I., in 1803, and whose marriage Napoleon attempted to declare null two years later. The most striking feature in the play is the introduction on the stage of Pope Pius VII., who is carried through two of the five acts, and who furnishes the dramatic climax by refusing to grant a divorce to Napolcon's brother. The Cathelic Citizen (Milwaukee) prints



REV. JOHN T. SMITH.

the statement that "this is the form of the English drama." When questioned with regard to the approval of the church authorities on this point, Father Smith replied; "No one will take exception to that. Neither Catholics nor Protestants can object to the head of the church appearing in a play and refusing to grant a divorce that is palpably unjust. You may call it a hold steen, but it will cause no unfavorable discussion.

The New York New points out that Pather Smith is in good company as a playwright, since Lope de Vega and Caldeno, the great Spanish dramatists, were both priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Only a few days ago the Abbé Jouin's play, "La Passion," was produced in Paris, and this is said to be the first play by a priest ever produced in a licensed theater in France. The Sum continues:

"Out of France, the 'cloth' has taken a good deal of interest in the stage; and even since the days of miracle plays and mysteries and moralities, has contributed not a little to dramatic literature. Bishop Martinano, an Italian prelate, translated and mintated Greek and Latin tragelies more than forn hundred years ago, while Cardinal Riano attempted to revive the ancient theater in the time of Leo X.

"In England Bishop John Bale wrote nineteen drams, the they were rather mirace plays than plays of the modern style. But an early consely in England of the fashion that has lasted to today was "Gammer Garton's Newleck." by Bishop John Still, whose jovial drinking song, legiming: I can not eat but little meat, is better remembered liban his play, John Home, in taken andiences into their confidences regarding the way In which their fathers kept their whosk upon the Grampian Hills, was a Presbyterian minister until he had to surrender his living because of writing a play. Charles Maturin was an Anglican clergyman, whose ghoomy tragedy "Bertram" found in Edmund Kean an interpreter so successful as to lead the author to give up the church for literature. George Croly was a clergyman, but his tragedy of 'Catiline' is remembered better than his sermons, and Dean Milman wrote for the stage as well as for the pulpit, his tragedy of 'Fasio' having been kept alive to recent times by Mary Anderson's performances of it. The latest English clergyman to turn to the stage is perhaps the Rev. Freeman Wils, who, after several partial or complete failures, has made one success at least with 'The Only Way."

Of Father Smith's literary reputation the Boston Pilot says:

"The author of 'A Baltimore Marriage' has already much excellent literary work to his credit. He has written several novels, the best of which is 'Saranac,' and a collection of brilliam short atories entitled 'His Honor the Mayor,' Among his books of graver cast are 'Our Seminaries' and 'The Life of Brother Azarlas.' Since his able editorship of the late Cuthelia Review, Father Talbot Smith has been free of a parish charge; and, the duties of his chaplaincy being light, he has time for literary volopment has been steady and on original lines. Father Talbot Smith has already proved himself capable for dramatic intensity, picturesqueness, brilliam wit, and matural dialog. The production of 'The Haitimore Marriage' will be eagerly awaited.'

# IS TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION" AN IMMORAL BOOK?

A STRANGE issue las been raised in connection with Count Tolstoy's latest novel, "Resurrection," the English translation of which was made by Mrs. Aylmer Maude. Tolstoy, as is well nown, stipulated that the profits on the book were to be used to assist the Doukholors, the Russian Quaker sect, and with this end in view a check for £150 was seen thy Mrs. and Maude to the (Society of) Friends' Doukholor cummittee. The money, however, was returned some months later by Mr, John Bellows, the secretary of the committee, with the following letter.

"While I fully recognize the kind intention of Louise Maude and thy self in sending to our committee that  $f_{150}$  for the Doukhobors, yet on carefully thinking it over I am convinced that we ought not to have taken it.

"Count Tolstoy, in writing 'Resurrection.' intended two things; first to help the Doukhobors by raising money for them; and next to promote the cause of morality by the deindment of the story. And his friends in England who translated and helped to publish the book fully intended the same things...

"When I read the MS, however, it became clear to me that the moral, which was meant to make the greatest impression on the reader, would not do so; but that an enormously more powerful and more immediate effect would be produced by the scene of the seducion itself, giving, as it does, details that force the reader to realize, that is to share nlove or less, the sensations of the surfixes who are chief to the narrative.

"That is, the reader is brough) so close to the transaction that the effect of the narration is such as would be produced—and is produced—by the close study of obscene photographs. In other words it arouses hist. . . . . . .

"I oute understand that this did not strike Count Tolstoy in writing it, the *end* being so present in his mid at the time; but the end is not present to the mid of the average reader, who is simply egged on to indulge in unlawful desire by the suggestion of how eavy it would be under similar circumstances to accomplish his purpose.

"The high character-the name of the writer-carries it into homes where it brings contamination for the first time.

"But I can not rest with the matter left thus. It is a stain on the Society of Friends to use money coming from the sale of a similar book, as it would be if the money came from the sale of indecent photographs: and after a careful thinking it over... I must refund the money out of my own pocket, rather than let it remain as it is. Whether the committee will deem it right to repay me, I can not tell."

The Friends' committee later indorsed the action of its secretary, and Mr. Maude, who reprints the foregoing letter in his "Report and Account of the 'Resurrection' Fund," has the following to say in comment:

"The whole letter, of which I have quoted part, is characteristic of the writer; it bears the marks of thorough sincerity and earnestness. Many a man besides John Bellows is feeling the tremendous importance to man, and to society, of the sex question. And nany are becoming aware that the old landmarks are disappearing; respect for the moral authority of ceremonies in church, meeting-house, or registry office is being more and more called in question, the old barriers are breaking down; yet the passions they helped to restrain seem—in not as strong as in the days of Solomon—amply strong enough, if nonrestrained, to break up any and every lumna society.

"I can not hlame any one who frankly and boldly says what he believes to be true on the matter, and disassociates himself

from what he believes to be wrong.

"Only, I think, John Bellows has not thought the matter out. If I may venture to guess, I should say he was probably brought up to the opinion that there were two, and only two, kinds of literature dealing with sex matters: the dry, diductle kind which gives information or precepts; and a bad, lust-producing kind provided by novelists and poets, -especially foreigners. So when he takes up a novel, I imagine, he does not notice what feelings the writer (if really a literary artist), having experienced, feels moved to share with us; but he simply sees what subjects the book deals with, and if among them is the sex question (with regard to which it is so tremendously important that our feelings should be guarded rightly), he considers it an immoral book, especially if the treatment be outspoken and explicit. Whereas, really, as I understand the matter, a book like 'Resurrection' which deals boldly, clearly, and profoundly with this matter-telling no lies, shirking no facts, but making the receptive reader share the author's feeling that lust and sex-passion poison and spoil life without offering any adequate compensation is a profoundly moral and useful work. The thought and the feeling the book inspires are, I believe, the same that life-long experience brings to one who strives to know what is good. And if that is immoral, then the nature of things is immoral also, and all the striving, all the learning, and all the experience of humanity are leading nowhere!"

This incident has called forth some interesting comment in literary circles. The London Academy declares that it awaits Tolstoy's comment with some interest; and George Bernard Shaw makes the following contribution to the discussion in The Week's Survey (London):

"There is no reason to doubt the perfect sincerity of Mr. Bellows's account of the effect produced on him by the episode in 'Resurrection,' It is well known that there are persons-very worthy persons in many respects-with whom moral discussion is impossible, because they are the victims of chronic temptation. For example, reclaimed dipsomaniacs have protested piteously against the use of wine at the communion table, because the taste of it has swept away all their resolution to abstain, and plunged them into mad excesses of drinking. Pictures of angels : in churches and images of the bodies of martyrs have been ob jected to on analogous grounds. Several of the stories in the Bible, no doubt, produce the same effect on some people that Tolstoy's story has upon Mr. Bellows. It is quite possible that one of the results of Mr. Bellows's letter will be to make a few morbidly susceptible people buy the indecent photographs to which he refers. All this is pitiable; but it can not be helped. The world can not be conducted as a reformatory for morbid people; and even in such a hospital the patients had better brood on Tolstoy's book-a very wholesome book-than upon the suggestions of their own imaginations."

Mr. Naude's "Report of the 'Resurrection' Fund," to which he adds the sub-title, "and of difficulties encountered in administering it," brings out some curious facts regarding the mismanagement of Tolstoy's book in England. Not the least of the "difficulties encountered," he claims, was that caused by the habitum failure of the London publisher of the book (a Todstoyan propagandist) either to make reports on sales or to pay royalties? Between April 2, 1998, and August 30, 1991, £1,694 \$8, 74, were received on the book, no less than £1,200 dividic came from the American publishers. Until now the sales of the English edition in cheap paper copies have been very limited, but a reputable London publisher line lately consented to reissue the book in more suitable form and to put it on the market in the meal way.

# ENGLAND'S ART TREASURES AND THE "AMERICAN PERIL."

M.R. CLAUDE PHILLIPS, a well-known art critic of London, and curator of the recently opened Wallace Collection in Heriford Ilonse, has unmasked a new form of the "American peril." He finds that England is being rapidly despitied of her art treasures by American capital, and he sounds the note of lairm. "For the



THE LATE HENRY G MARQUAND,

of narm. For the last twenty years or more," he says, "the gnins of England in masterpieces of painting and in works of art gen erally have been greatly have been greatly have been continues (in The Nineteenth Century and After, March):

"If the flow of works of art westward is as yet a moderate tho already a menacing stream, it threatens soon to become a

One of America's Leading Art Patrons cataract, then a mighty river, then an ocean-so astonishing is the last for pictures, good, bad, and indifferent-but above all expensivethat has developed itself, partly, it is true, among genuine connoissenrs of the higher order, but in the main among those who regard the possession of great and much-talked-of canvases as a form of ostentation, a convenient method of announeing to all whom it may concern-or not concern-the possession of great wealth and unbounded enterprise. It would be an absurdity and an impertinence to say to a great and friendly nation, bent on preeminenes in all things, and backed up by re-sources seemingly limitless, growing from day to day, too, as the snowball grows, that they shall not develop and complete their collections by the acquisition of such masterpieces of art as are still in private hands, whether in England, in Italy, or elsewhere. The American millionaires have their own arguments. unanswerable from their own point of view. The nobler and more large-minded among them, with a splendid and discerning generosity, desire to give to the American nation as a whole the benefit of their vast accumulations of wealth; to afford them every means of perfecting the higher education, the artistic as well as the practical. The Metropolitan Museum of New York is almost wholly made up of bequests, donations, and loans from private individuals, prominent among them being the collection presented to the city by Mr. Henry G. Marquand, and the group of three famous Rembrandts temporarily deposited in the municipal gallery by Mr. H. O. Havemeyer. Mrs. John S. Gardiner of Boston is about to convert into a private museum, regularly visible to the public on certain days, as are the Roman and the Viennese galleries, her collection of old masters of all schools, the most remarkable in point of quality in the United States, . To stock these private galleries, these museums, no efforts will be spared, no price will be considered excessive."

The largest buyer of British pictures during recent years, declares Mr, Phillips, has been J. Pierport Morgan, an art patron who has, on occasions, "exhibited more generosity than discretion in his purchases," On this point the writer says:

"No sigh of regret would be heard if the celebrated, or rather the notorious, 'Duchess of Devonshire,' whose face Gainsborough never saw as we now see it in its crude and vulgar brightness, were once more to wander into exile, and acquire a permunent domicile in the United States. The vast 'Holy Family ' ascribed to Titian, and as such lent to the present exhibition of old masters at the Royal Academy, is a work wholly beneath criticism; it would be an outrage to ascribe it to any great Venctian of the sixteenth century. It is one of those things which anywhere else it would be best to pass over in silence. "Now ragioniam' di lor, magnarda e passa,' To the credit side nre. however, to be set many exquisite things. A great loss to Raffael students and lovers of Italian art is the 'Madonna of the Nuns of S. Antonio,' the vast altar-piece of Raffael's early time, which hung for so many years, comparatively unnoticed, with the Cartoons, in the Raffael Gallery at South Kensington, but has suddenly become an object of general interest because Mr. Morgan is said to have paid £100,000 for it, . . . Then there are in the Morgan collection a genume Velazimez, 'The Infanta Maria Teresa,' the superb Genoese Van Dyke, 'A Ludy and Child,' now at the Academy; several Sir Joshuas, including the beautiful portrait group, 'Lady Betty Delmé and her children' (acquired from Mr. Wertheimer), and 'Mrs. Payne-Gallpey carrying her child pick-a-back '; Gainsboroughs far finer in quality than the much advertised 'Duchess': the exquisite Romney known as 'Emma Lady Hamilton reading news of Nelson's Victory'; the popular and often reproduced Master Lambton' of Sir Thomas Lawrence; and celebrated landscapes by Turner and Constable,"

What can be done, asks Mr. Phillips, to stem this new American invasion? What counter-influence can be brought to bear upon British owners of great petures who are "drawn against their will by the irresistible golden magnet; desfirms it may be doing their duty to themselves and their country, yet wavering and trembling under the fascination of great figures, as the doomed creature does under the gaze of the serpent? " He calls for legislation that will enable l'ardiament to meet this "great and ever-growing danger," and, failing this, he appeals to the individual conscience:

There are certain great works which under no circumstances should ever again be allowed to leave our shores-works in respect of which, it can never be too often repeated, the owner is morally, if not legally, the trustee for England, and in a larger sense for the world. If the owner of any of these be resolved. or by his necessities compelled, to sell, let him still be mindful of his trusteeship. Let him not surreptitiously, in the hushed quiet of dark closets, make his bargain with the agent of the foreigner offering the biggest price, and with it the promise of a secrecy that can never be maintained. Let him boldly come forward, and offer his treasure in the first instance to the Government for a national museum, or to that museum direct; or, failing this, to a municipal or provincial gallery; or, if there be no response in these quarters, then to an Euglishman, or a collector permanently domiciled in England. This is a case in which patriotism and a sense of the responsibility tacitly undertaken with the ownership of a great masterpiece should prompt even the needy owner to accept a lower price from the nation than he would claim from the individual-especially from the marauder attacking from without. He who, regardless of his manifest duties in this respect, either procures or accepts such secret bargains as are to the detriment of the nation and in defeat of its moral rights, must, in my humble opinion, be deemed a citizen who has forfeited his claims to citizenship by preferring the private good to the public weal."

A Defense of the "Ephemeral" in Literature.— W. L. Alden, in one of his recent London letters to the New York *Times Saturday Review*, takes occasion to comment on "the eurious fact that the ablest men are prone to read the poorest novels, and to find enjoyment in so doing"; and he cites John R. Green, the English historian, and Robert Louis Stevenson as examples of men of great literary genius who were accustomed to seck relaxation by reading "thrid- and fourth-rate novels." Their course wins commendation from at least one cultured reader, who writes a letter to the same paper in defense of "the book which diverts and relaxes, rather than that which teaches, or preaches, or harrows." This writer says:

"There are few enough nowadays, alas! of these books which divert. The superstrenuousness of both authors and critics does its best to put down frivolity with an iron hand, and the novelist is brave indeed who ventures to present that lighter side of life which, heaven be praised, still exists; but as the man of affairs unblushingly prefers floyt to Ibsen, so many people (even those who profess letters) turn with relief at the close of their labors to the comfortable, frivolous, purposeless tales of Rhoda Broughton, Mrs. Alexander, and John Strange Winter. Young persons who, in the pride of unwearied minds and bodies, having been taught to properly scorn the merely entertaining, may choose 'Sir Richard Calmady ' or 'The House with Green Shutters' as the concomitant of dressing-gown and slippers, but mothers of families, tired men, and even literary persons themselves, guilty of Ingubrious performances, turn with relief to the pleasant pages which dare to ignore the requirements of the hour and, secure in the range of their past reading, gloat over the froth and superficiality which are all too sparingly supplied to us. We buy large, solid books, but we look to our libraries for these novels of an evening, and if a well-meant paternalism is really to deprive us of our individual needs let us trust that some sympathetic millionaire will endow a new institution for the preservation and encouragement of light literature; that those who in the fulness of knowledge read for their own pleasure and relaxation may still be supplied with that ephemeral 'trash,' through the pleasant pages of which the weary mind may idle, unbarrowed and uninstructed, in the mere shameless pursuit of diversion and rost '

#### ANATOLE FRANCE'S POETIC DRAMA.

THE greatest stylist in contemporary France. Annuole Prance, novelist, critic, historian, philosopher, and religious skeptic, has tried his hand at poetic drama, and, according to the consensus of competent opinion, has achieved a twofold streess. He has produced an exquisite play, and has clothed it in lovely and fascinating form. Withal, it has a philosophical significance and mystical background. It is entitled "Lex Noces Corinthicane" (The Corinthian Weddings), and was given recently at the Odéou, in Paris, before a brilliant audience of academiclans, artists, and men of letters.

The plot is rather shadowy. It tells of love and religious conflicts in the days of dawning Christianity and final phases of Grecian paganism. Appropriate and vague unisc has been composed for it, and it is pronounced us, on the whole, the most artisic literary-framatic event of the season. Jules Lemaitre, the leading "Impressionist" critic, who is France's opponent in political matters, reviews the drama with great symputly and admiration, and Catulle Mendes, a prominent critic and novelist, pronounces a fervent culegy upon the work as one combining gentle tolerance, a love for the chicin list of Christianity, with an appreclation of what is finest in Grecian mythology and religion. Briefly, the story is no follows:

Hermas, a citizen of Corinth, hos a wife, Kallista, and daughter, Daphné, who have been converted to Christianity. He has remained a pugan himself, the new fasth penetrating the houses largely through the more revpousle and encoincal sex. Daphné is in love with a youth, Hippias, to whom she is formally affianced. But Hippias is also will a pagan. The situation invites discord, but things continue to be fairly harmonious owing to the fact that Daphné is not really an ardent and whole-souled convert. She is a Christian through meckness and submission to be mother. Kallista falls il and apprehends the approach of death. She prays for recovery, and vows, if the God of her new faith should answer her prayer, to consecrate her virgin daughter to the service of Christ. Daphné protests against this vow, but it is too late. Her mother recovers, and the pledge must be

Hippias returns, and Daphné, more in love than ever, revolts against the sacrifice imposed on her by the new religion, and a spiritual struggle ensues. Kallista is not selfish. It is for the sake of the faith, in the hope of converting ber husband dmany others, that she values her life. But the daughter loves the world's joys better thms also does the consolations of religion. A year passes. Daphné retires from the world and becomes the "ride of Christ". The Archibishop Thiaghsis is consulted by the mother, and she is told that the Christian God accepts only absolutely columnty ascrifices.

Accidentally Daphie meets her formet lover. Her peace and resignation are at un end. She can not resist her lower native. She regrets the attractive human gods and goddesses of her former faith, and complains of the "sorrowfin God who is pleased by suffering." She determines to forsake family and religion and join her lover in flight. This is the does, but remorse, fear, and doubt cause her to take poison on the way. She dies in her lover's arms just when the archibishop hastens to release her from the bond and restore to her the freedom to enjoy earthly happiness.

Jules Lemaitre, who gives this brief summary, adds that this is a drama which must have troubled thousands of divided families in the cra described, and that Anatole France's gentle and aphilosophic nature enables him to understand both religions and the conflicts their collision necessarily cause. Of the play he says:

"I find it a masterpiece. I find in it a vital interest in history, an ample sympathy, a delicate act. The action is simple, grand, poignant, and the essential states of mind produced by the conflict are admirably represented. Daphate is a figure of charming and significant truth, her leart and imagination still pagan, but her affection and tenderness won over by the cult of Christ, Annote France has loved these creatures, and we all love them. a religion whose God it was said to love and serve, but in the service of whom there was consolation for suffering souls."—
Translation made for Tisk LITERARY Disasy.

#### NOTES

The descriptor Juneitic calls attention to the fact that "of the fourtees paraches of the free library in New York City the one situated in the district containing the largest percentage of Jews freecent immigrants) reports the smallest proportion of works of fiction taken out and a constant call for histories of the United States and books descriptive of the government of the country, and for books on the various handlerafe;

PROTESION SUPECIA, of Twhingen, says the New Yorker Xastri-Zeiner, in the course of his examination of the Arabian manuscripts collected by Dr. Werstein, formerly Prussine council at Dimascus, has discovered by the Western Communication of the New York of the Thomas and One Nights' series—probably the oldest containing a filterious with a German translation, bold will shortly publish the text together with a German translation, bold will shortly publish the text together with a German translation.

WALT WHITMAN has been set to music by Mr. Homer Nortis, a fewcon massium. The title of the composition, which was recently performed in massium, and the set of the composition of the composition of the level from "Leaves of Grana." Skys the New York Concert-Gove. "Mr. Nortis's work has based on a scale of whole steps. He has seen that Whitman's rogged lines can not be trimmed and phased to fit the servolyped and rhythmical regulativy. The massi moves with passes that the and rhythmical regulativy. The massi moves with perfect freedom of melodic contour and phrase; the composer has artiven to have his main than the contour and phrase; the composer has artiven to have his main than the contour and phrase; the composer has artiven to have his main than the contour and phrase; the composer has artiven to have his main than the contour and phrase; the composer has artiven to have his main than the contour and the same and the contour and the conto

SNP PHILIP BURNE-JOSTA, son of the late SNr Edward Burne-Jones, has brought to this country a collection of twenty-top parlings, which he is at rought to the country a collection of twenty-top parlings, which has just upon has picture. The Vampier, which inspired the well-known verses of his couning, Redyard Kippier; but the two best pictures in the collection, he country is the country of the

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### A NEW THEORY OF HEREDITY

That heredity is purely a phenomenon of growth, dependent on the assimilation of nontrishment, was asserted by Dr. Felix Le Dantee in a recent lecture at the Sorbone, Paris, printed in the Revue Scientifypu (March's). The speaker deprecated what the believed to be the prevailing tendency to make heredity a mysterious force, and asserted that the famous germ-plasm theory, now a widely accepted, is misleading. That a ben's egg should develop into a hen instead of into an elephant is no more remarkable, he asys, than that a small chicken should grow into a large one. Both are instances of simple growth, and a detuched bit having the power of assimilation must necessarily grow into the likeness of its parent. Why this particular attached bit should possesse this power, however, would seem to remain something of a mystery, despite Dr. Le Dantee's disclaumers. He says, in part:

"When we speak of heredity, we generally think of a mysterious force, guilty of all sorts of crimes against the individual and against society, and ruling the lives of men and animals by a sort of terrible fatality.

"But this is an injustice analogous to that which would be done by a person who, inheriting a million on condition that should pay out of it an annuity of yoo francs to un old servant, should forget the million and continually complain of the expense of the annuity. Each of us has certain faults to find with heredity; that we must not forget that it is the accumulated gifts of heredity that have made men of us, and that altho we ove to our parents perhaps a certain nervous nifection, a tendency gout, or the like, we also owe to them all our organs, our legs, our arms, our eyes, our thinking brain."

M. Le Dantec notes that the primary problem of heredity is the explanation of how a man, with his sixty trillions of cells-each occupying its own place and having its own characteristics - can be produced from an egg as large as a pinhead. Thus the first investigators tried to discover something in the reproductive elements from which the future organism might grow. They imarised a microscopic man, a homuneulus: and the only quarrel was about whether this was present in the male or in the female element. But, M. Le Dantec remarks, even if such a thing had really been discovered it would not have helped things. Besides it takes no account of change in growth. If the infant grew into a man simply by enlargement, it would become a monstrosity, Growth is change, and takes place by assimilation of nutriment, which is really the chief phenomenon of life. The transformation of food-substance into the substance of one's own body and none other-that is the great mystery of life. According to M. Le Dantec it is precisely the same process that we have to do with in explaining the change from egg to animal. Assimilation, he asserts, involves heredity. He says:

"A piece detached from a living being, and capable of living by itself, manufactures its own substance and takes progressively the form of the being from which it was removed, since the same substance necessitates the same form. And living beings are divided into two classes: (1) those of which any part whatever is capable of living by itself, that is to say, of assinilating after being detached from the parental body (for example, hydrae, etc.); (2) those of which a detached part can not live separately, as with the higher animals and man. But altito in this latter class an arbitrarily chosen part can not live when detached, there are, unevertheless, special elements capable of ascitucive elements. A reproductive element, therefore, is, by definition, an element that differs from the other bodily elements in the productive elements.

"Another definition, and a very different one, is in general use at present, because it has been sought to derive conclusions from the study of man alone. This definition endows the reproductive elements with mysterious power, and makes them essentially different from the other tissues of the body, in tim, the whole body is in some way represented within them, something like the 'homenclus' of the old writers. This theory of a 'germ-plasm' seems to me erroneous and harmful. An egg is simply a bit of substance that can live separate; from the moment when it can live—that is to say, assimilate—the growing mass of substance that from its activity necessarily takes on the forms that lead it to the form of its parent. . . . A piece of a man that is able to ussimilate must assume many is form.

This involves, M. Le Dantec asserts, not only the inheritance of general but of individual characteristics. It also admits of the unbertiance of acquired characters. This would not be the case, he points out, if assimilation were the only possible phenomenon of living substance. The converse process also continually takes place, and the superposition of the two may bring about variation in the nature of the substance; in other words, heredity may be modified by education.—Translation mode for The LITERAC PLOST.

### A DISGUSTED INVESTIGATOR.

F the daily papers are to be trusted. Prof. Jacques Loeb of Chicago University, whose discoveries and theories in biology have come prominently before the public of late, resents the quality and quantity of the notice that has been bestowed by the press on his work, and has expressed his intention of going back to Germany, the land of his birth, where he can work in quiet, Possibly Dr. Loeb's friends of the daily press have misrepresented him in this respect no less than in the matters about which he is said to complain. The American Inventor, however, takes the report seriously and devotes an editorial to it, pointing out that autoying as sensational misrepresentation in the press must be to a conscientious investigator, it is something that can not be controlled in a free country, and at any rate it is a sign that there is a certain kind of public interest in scientific discovery. By proper guidance, this may develop into that form of interest that will raise American research from the low level that recent writers tells us it now occupies. Says The Inventor:

"Dr. Loeb is a German, but an American citizen. He is going back to Germany, where he will not be 'beset by a greetly public which gets its expectations up too high as to what certain lines of scientific work mean." In other words, Dr. Loeb does not notice American newspapers, does not want publicity, does not like to be talked abut, and, above all, does not like to be written to. Poor Dr. Loeb! You should have selected the Sandwich Islands. The Desert of Sahara, or a peak in the Alaskan Mountains if you wished to escape the lime-light of modern publicity. It is very

"All of this is more or less by the way. The American people are andoubtedly without reverence. "Tis true, 'tis pity ; pity 'tis tis true. ' We don't understand this desire to hide one's light under a bushel, and the American newspaper office is not the birthulace of abiding respect for individual eccentricules. At the same time, while it is undoubtedly the correct scientific spirit to desire one's discoveries to be given to the world in a dignified manner and through a dignified medium, it does appeal to even the superficial thinker as strange that a man of Dr. Locb's mag nificent attainments and education should not be able to rise above such comparatively petty annoyances and that such a man should give cause to these same obnoxious newspapers to make him ridiculous. The press is industriously spreading the report that every letter sent him about his discoveries is taken as a personal insult and a separate and distinct prick in the thin epidermis of his scientific pride.

"While we have no doubt whitever that this is all more or less an exaggeration, it is nevertheless true that Dr. Loch has expressed himself in rather prevish terms of complaint about one of our national institutions, and has mistaken for irreverence and dilde currosity what is really the innate desire of the native American to know "what is doing" and to keep abreast of the times. No reader of the newspapers accepts the statements as in variably and strictly accurate, particularly in scientific matters, and any of those interested, and their name is Legion, will at once seek the columns of that scientific journal which the eminent Chleago investigator may select in order to learn the exact truth.

"The whole thing is more or less a tempest in a teapot, and it is to be hoped that Dr. Loeb will reconsider his hastily expressed intention of leaving America, and accept our newspapers and their dire publicity as inevitable and our Chicago enterprise for what it is worth and in the way it is meant."

# COMPRESSED BRICKS OF FUELS AND ORES.

NE of the most important steps ever made toward the utilization of waste material is the compression into small bricks, or "brighetes," of waste fuels and ores that have formerly been thrown away because they are so fuely divided as not to be usable. This has grown into a profitable industry. In an article about it, contributed to The Engineering Magazine (March) by William G. Irwin, we learn that the processes involved were first brought to perfection ultracal. Says this writer:

"For many years the briquetting of mineral fuels has been carried on extensively in Europe, and the first attempts at briquetting mude in America were contined to similar lines, However, it was not long until the idea of applying the same process of other minerals was evolved, and as a result the briquetting of fine mineral ores has, through the experiments of the past six or eight years, come to be an important feature of metallurgical brackly.

"While the brignetting industry as carried on in continental Europe and in England is still almost wholly applied to the brignetting of mineral fuels, three distinct fields for this important economic industry have already been exploited in the United States, i.e., the briquetting of coal and coal dusts, lignite, and other forms of mineral luck, along which lines the industry was first exploited in burope; the briquetting of fine orea and fine dusts; and the briquetting of precious mineral ores. The attraction of the control o

More than a hundred patents bearing directly or indirectly on briquetting processes have been issued by the United States patent office, the writer tells us; but aithe the first of these dates



BRIQUETTING PLANT OF THE HALL MINES SMELTER, NELSON, B. C. Courtesy of The Engineering Magazine (New York).

from 1872, the first plant was not installed here till 1885. This was near Philadelphia and was for the briquetting of anthracite culm. One of the principal processes now used is that invented by B. G. White, in whose machine lime is employed to bind together the dust in briquetting ores, while pitch or other vegeable matter performs the same office with fuel. The materials to be briquetted are fed automatically into the press, and the binding material, which has been separately mixed in a "slacker," is introduced at the same time. In another system, the Corning, the coal is reduced to a pulp by being passed

through powerful crushers before the binding material has been added. The mass is then carried to a furnace where a temperature of from 180 to 200° F. is maintained, and is thus heated sufficiently to make the binding material adhere firmly. Bright quettes made by this process are said to be almost smokeless and



WHITE BRIQ LITING PRESS.

Courtesy of The Engineering Magazine (New York).

to possess superior qualities of toughness and density, retaining their form long after they have become incandescent and reduced to a white ash. Says Mr. Irwin further;

"Considering the fact that England and the Continent now produce nearly 20,000,000 tons of fuel briquettes annually. largely from waste slack coal which otherwise would be useless, some idea of the importance of the industry there will be gleaned. Already fuel briquettes are being exported from Europe to several South American countries, where they sell as high as \$8 to \$9 per ton as against half that sum paid for American coal. The field for the fuel briquetting industry is, indeed, a wide one, and the near future is certain to see the millions of tons of waste coal refuse which has collected about the mines of the anthracite and bituminous coal-fields turned to a commercial value through this new industry. Among the advantages of the fuel briquette is its freedom from dust when handled. For marine purposes, briquettes possess the advantage of storing a greater amount of heating power in a much smaller space than is the case with ordinary coal. Tests made of this compressed fuel on railroads in the Western States have been very satisfactory, and the same flattering results have been obtained through long tests conducted in mills and factories."

This process may also, in the near future, become very important to the iron industry, the writer thinks. He notes that the supply of Mesaba ore in lumps large enough for blast-furnace use is decreasing. The large furnaces, and the economical proccesses that they make possible, will be successful only so long as there is large lump ore. At the same time the loss from these furnaces in the form of dust is very large. Says Mr. Irwin:

"In view of this state of affairs, the present blast furtures conditions present a most serious question, and one which is new receiving the thin the present of apperts as synthete. The question involved means either the abandonment of the monster modern blast-furnaces or the adoption of briquetting as a relief to present conditions. By this method the fine rote are prepared in solid form before being charged into the furnace, and the fine flue dusts, through a process similar to that involved in treating precious-mineral flue dusts, are to be recovered and turned into use in forms of briquettes."

Do Fowls Spread Diphtherla?—Lately, the question has been several times seriously raised as to whether certain infectious diseases can be communicated to the human race by the agency of animals and birds, Says The Medical Record

(March 15): "The declaration has been made that cats can disseminate both scarlet fever and diphtheria to men. Now the suggestion comes from a remote part of Wales that there may be some connection between a disease which is frequently epidemie among fowls and known as roup and diphtheria. According to The Sanitary Record, January 23, Dr. Herbert Jones, medical officer of health to the Rhondda District, when investigating fresh outbreaks of diplitheria, in different localities, found that in several instances there had been, immediately preceding and running concurrently with a diphtheria outhreak, a very fatal epidemic among fowls. A bacteriological examination was, in three cases, made of material obtained from the throats of fowls but without any satisfactory results following, in so far as determining the question of direct infection is concerned. 'Some diseases of fowls, such as roup,' Dr. Jones proceeds to say, 'are so very contagious, and the symptoms so very much resemble those of diphtheria, that there may well be some connection between the epidemic among the fowls and the outbreaks of diphtheria we have so frequently had in our midst during the past few years. In considering whether any practical steps could be taken in the light of the possibility indicated, it appeared to me that it might be advantageous to circulate among poultry-keepers a description of the fowl disease, with instructions how to deal with affected birds,' The fear of disease being directly communicated from fowls to man is one so far remote as not to be worthy of serious consideration. However, for the sake of the fowls themselves, and in order to keep up the supply of so succulent and nutritive a food as chicken, it is well that breeders should know how to treat a disease of the nature of roup.

### "THE BUILDING-STONES OF EVOLUTION."

'HIS is the name that Prof. H. W. Conn. of Weslevan University, gives to the variations from type upon which, according to the theory of biological evolution, natural selection depends for its action. Dr. Conn begins his article, which is

published in The Independent

(March 20), by reminding us

of the universality of varia-

tion. No two children of the

same parent are precisely

"But, altho there can be

no question concerning this

simple statement, it appears that there are two manifest

possibilities as to the relation

which these variations may

have had in the making of a

new species, two possibilities which involve very different

conceptions of nature and of

"A crude illustration may

make the matter clear. Iu

making a stone building, the

builder sometimes makes it

out of rough stones which he

may pick up at hazard. When

he does this, the erection of

the structure begins with his

evolution.

alike. He goes on to say:

B . F B

4. The foot of a hog, showing four separate loss.

B. The foot of a bog in which the third and fourth tors are fused together so that the animal has only

three toes. Courtour of The Indebendent (New York)

picking out the stones, plaeing them in position, and eementing them together. To explain such a huilding there is no need to account for the shape of each stone, since the shape of the stones had no connection with the shape of the building. In another case the builder makes the structure out of hown stones which have been shaped for the building. From a large pile of such stones he selects those which are made to fit each place in the structure, and every one proves to fill its position exactly. To explain the erection of such a building we must go farther back than the point where the builder selected from the stones brought to him those which were evidently made for their respective places. Other men have been at work beforehand and have hewn the stones into such a

shape that they properly fit their places in the structure. The forces which shaped them must be explained as well as those which selected and put them in position.

A somewhat similar conception, Dr. Conn goes on to say, may be held in regard to nature's method of building species. The

facts may be interpreted in two ways. According to one, which is that of Darwin, new species have arisen by slow accumulation of the ordinary minute variations, such as those shown in the illustration of eggs of the sparrow. According to the other, they are the results of larger occasional variations such as those shown in the illustration of the hog's foot or the butterfly's wing. Dr. Conn. remarks:



Two specimens of the same butterfly A is the common form : H. without the eve-spols, is an occasional variation

"New species may have been derived from older ones by slow stages, by the

Courtesy of The Independent (New York) gradual accumulation of such minute variations as we see all

around us in every animal and plant, and which are so universal as to lead us to say that no two animals are alike. On the other hand, they may have arisen by the ordinary process of reproduction, but by suddenly starting into existence in the form of one of the large variations, like a solid-toed hog, which would start a new race at a single birth.

"It makes quite a difference in our conception of nature whether we find the one or the other of these methods to be the true one. If the first method is true, the building of a species is like the construction of a building out of rough stones. The origin of species would then begin with the selection of some of these accidental slight variations, and Darwin's famous law of natural selection would appear to be sufficient to explain them. If, however, the latter should prove to be true, it would be more like making a building out of stones already shaped to fit the plan. Such great variations, so firmly fixed in the nature of the animal as to be transmitted generation after generation by heredity, are more than accidental differences in size and shape, or length of toes or wings. They are even from the beginning fitted to the life of the individual, and perhaps already adapted to conditions, and may form the corner-stone of a new species,

"While we need not ask for the reason of the shape of every stone that goes into a structure built of rough stones, we must explain the reason for the shape of peculiar stones which are fitted to their positions in the structure. Such stones demand an explanation which precedes their selection for their positions, So it is that we need not ask for the cause of the miscellaneous minute variations in size or shape which we find all around, and if species have been built out of such variations we need not try to go deeper than selection to have the satisfactory solution of the origin of species. But if species have come by sudden large

variations, which from their first appearauce start new types, and are at the outset adapted to their conditions. then we must look deeper than simple selection before we shall have explained the origin of species. We must ask, What

EGGS OF ENGLISH SPARNOW, SHOWING VARIA-TION

Courtesy of The Independent (New York) produced such sud-

den departures from the ordinary line of inheritance and started the new line of descent?

"Hence it is that naturalists are trying to determine which of the two methods of variation has been at the foundation of the origin of species, and in doing so are studying, sometimes unconsciously, a deep philosophical problem. They are trying to decide whether selection is to be regarded as a primal factor in the origin of species or whether the real solution lies far deeper and is obscured in the still unfathomable mysteries of life.

# WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND ATMOSPHERIC STRATA.

THAT an electric wave, spreading in all directions, should yet retain sufficient intensity at its front to affect an instrument two thousand miles from its source has seemed to most persons little short of miraculous. A recent suggestion by an American electrician, Dr. Kennelly, furnishes an explanation. According to him, the waves do not spread out at all, but are confined between sea and sky, as between the walls of a speaking-tube. The same consideration shows how the waves follow around the curvature of the earth. As all electricians know, conducting substances reflect the waves, whereas non-conductors are transparent to them; and Dr. Kennelly shows that the upper state of the introduced conductivity. Says The Electrical World and Engineer in discussing this point elditorially.

"From the earliest days of wireless telegraphy the manner in which etheric waves of the Hertzian order are transmitted through the atmosphere has been a subject of lively interest, By some it was held that unless a portion of the terminal antennæ projected above a plane tangent to the earth midway between stations transmission was impossible, and some experiments made in Belgium to test this assumption were held to have verified it. One result of the recent brilliant experiments of Marconi has been effectually to dispose of theories which considered the height of antennae a definite function of the distance between stations. Dr. Kennelly points out that reasonable grounds exist for the assumption that in transoceanic wireless telegraphy the waves in their course are reflected on the one hand by the electrical conducting surface of the ocean and on the other by the surfaces of upper atmospheric strata, which latter, by virtue of their rarefaction, approach sea-water in conductivity. The deduction from this view is, therefore, that the curvature of the earth plays no important part in transoceanic wireless telegraphy; that the propagation of the signaling-waves is cylindrical, and that the attenuation of the effective waves is in simple proportion to the distance traversed by the waves.

"The figures given of the conductivity of rarefied strata are most interesting in view of the claims that have been put forth as to the possibility of utilizing the upper strata of the atmosphere for the economic transmission of electrical energy in large quantities. Such claims have been vague as to the height of elevated transmission termini-in fact, merely specifying that they should extend into the rarefied atmosphere. According to rigures given by Dr. Kennelly as deduced from data determined by Prof. J. J. Thomson, at a height of from 45 to 55 miles above the surface of the earth, the conductivity of the atmosphere for low-frequency alternating currents is about 600,000 times less than the conductivity of copper. As to the conductivity of atmospheric strata at an altitude of but a few miles, we do not think its value would be of an order to eause the engineers of a Himalayan transmission project to fear that measurable shunts of energy would occur across high-voltage pole-line conductors. Indeed, one of the mountainous regions of the world would furuish an ideal field for a test of the upper-strata transmission of power theory; for if not successful there, we could hardly hope to attain a sufficient altitude for the transmission termini in habimble regions of the earth."

Cheese and Tuberoulosis,—Tuberoulosis may possibly be communicated from cheese, if we are to believe Baron Henry of Anchald, who writes on the subject in the Journal of Agriculture Pratique. If Dr. Koch's idea that tuberoulosis can not be communicated from animals to man be correct the experiments described by M. d'Anchald do not bear upon the question; but

most of us would prefer to take no chances. Writes a reviewer in Cosmos (March 1):

"Cheese made with tuberculous milk is more dangerous than the milk itself, for altho we may destroy the germ in the latter by boiling, it persists in the cheese and lives there for mouths. . . Cheese was made with milk in which tubercle bacilli had been placed. . . . With specimens of these, guinea-pigs were inoculated and the animals were found to be infected. The toxic effect remained from eleven to fourteen days. This last statement is somewhat reassuring, since cheese is generally eates not less than four months after its manufacture. The same experimenter, however, chose some fresh cheeses in the market at Berne and found that more than half communicated tuberculosis to guinea-pigs. This is a more serious matter. . . . Fortunately, displeasing as it may be to the pessimists, our organism is generally able to defend itself against germs, so we may continue to eat our brie and camembert. That everybody may be satisfied however, L'Industrie Lartière advises its readers to pasteurire all milk, no matter for what purpose it may be intended. But who shall guaranty that this pasteurization has been carried out before the manufacture of the choose, even if the prospectuses announce it? And, besides, what will be the quality of these upto-date cheeses,"- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### DAMAGE DONE TO TREES BY ICE.

SO-CALLED "icc-storms," in which great damage is done to trees by the weight of the frozen ratio on their branches, are common in many parts of the United States, notably in New England. The storm of February 21 of the present year seems, however, to have been nunsually widespread and to have rained trees in places where this kind of injury is seldom done. In Fasestry and Irrigation (March) Herman II. Chapman writes as follows on the subject:

"To calculate the forces which caused such destruction, a number of twigs were cut transversely and diagrams made of the thickness of the twig and the ice incrnstation. The roe is of about the same weight as the wood of a green twig. Calculating from the relative area in cross-section, it was found that twigs one-eighth of an inch thick were carrying from thirty to forty times their weight of ice, those one-fourth of an inch thick twenty times their weight. And those one-limit of an inch thick twe times their weight. While the exact calculation would be rather difficult, it is safe to say that branches one-indth thick were called upon to support a weight over ten times as great as usual, and possibly twice as much.

"In addition to this enormous burden, the surface of the crown or brunches was increased over fivefold, thus multiplying the effect of the wind by that factor. The wonder is that any limbs were left.

"Forest trees depend very largely on one another for protection from such unusual conditions. Where the trees grew thick and undisturbed, the protection from the wind was so complete that much fewer and smaller branches were broken; but where man had stepped in and 'improved' the woods, by cutting out the underbrush and saplings and leaving only the 'grand old trees in their majestic beauty,' nature took especial pains to point out the error of his ways, and most of these grand old trees are now more fit for scarecrows than for shade. That wind and ice are not the only enemics that 'improving' gives a chance was shown by the fact that nearly all the hmbs broken off showed rot in their interior. The drying soil, the grass, and the exposure following thinning had already gotten in their deadly work, and it needed only the storm to reveal it. If man wants a park, let him keep the whole wood, or raise a new one. 'Improvements' are seldom accepted by nature."

"THE Races of Ecrope," by Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of the Massachosetts Institute of Technology, and professor-elect of economics at Harvard University, has been "crowned" by the award of the Bertlino prise of the Paris Authropological Society, as is announced in The Phyllar Science Monthly.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

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# THE MODERN NOVEL AND RELIGIOUS FAITH. MANY students of current fiction have called attention to

MAN students or current netion have called intention to the prominence of the religious motive in the novels both of this country and of England. The fact that the religious novels of smost widely read and discussed during our generation have been almost invariably novels of "heresy," inculcating doctrines directly in conflict with conservative religious thought, leads an English writer, Miss Jame H. Findlarer, to inquire how far it is true that this kind of reading undermines religious faith. "It is a pity," she says, "for a nation to be priesviriden, to accept its beliefs too childishily from the hands of even a learned class of me; but it is a much greater pity for a nation to give itself over into the hands of movelists for religious instruction." She continues (in The National Review, March):

"It is a characteristic of youth that it must always be in a state of revolt from anthority when in its period of growth; a necessity seems to be laid upon it to reject every dogma it has been brought up to believe, and to turn to new guides. The influence of religious novels on such readers is often very profound, and very helpful for n time. Later on they may outgrow these teachers, but in the 'present distress' they afford comfort and guidance. They see all their doubts and despairs reflected here, and take courage. Others have passed the lions. The House Beautiful may yet be ahead, and the Delectuble Mountains mny be gained at last. But the benefit of religious fiction to half-educated renders is much more questionable. The book which may comfort the doubter may easily torment the man who bas never begun to doubt. He is presented in an easy, readable form with a sort of digest of modern thought, more or less convincingly put. These ideas are hopelessly at variance with the creeds of his childhood, yet time and opportunity both fail him to examine into their truth or falsehood. Such are the inevitable and melancholy results of cheap education and cheap cultureone more illustration of the truth that 'a little learning is a dangerous thing."

"Now to meet this hunger for help and truth and gnidance, which is such a real want just now, only a few really good religlous novels have ever been written. You might count them on your fingers. The number of indifferently good ones is countless, while of sorry trash there is no end at all.

The writer selects as types of the great religious novels of our age George McDonald's "Robert Falconer," "Mark Rutherford," Mrs. Humphry Word's "Robert Eismere," and John Lane Allen's "The Reign of Law," The first-named author she treats as the spokesman of the earliest stage of doubt in the young thinker's mind-the stage in which the attempt is made to reconcile the justice and omnipotence of God with the origin of evil or with the theory of an after-state of punishment. Mrs. Humphry Ward's famous book, as all the world knews, deals with the question of miracles and the divinity of Christ. "Mark Rutherford " and John Lane Allen are known as the exponents of agnostieism in fiction, the former voicing a "melancholy incertitude," the latter prophesying that ' our religion will more and more be what our science is, and some day they will be the same," Miss Findlater sees in all these writers and their novels a reflection of "the general course of doubt as it rises, grows, and takes possession of the human mind." She comments:

"When you consider that each one of the authors whose books I have considered is only the leader of his or her own especial band of imitators, some idea may be obtained of the ramifications of religions fettion. Not a doubt but has its special pleader: not a new faith but bas its prophet. And the newer the faith, he poorer the book that is profused by it. One has some patience with the old classic doubter, with his gennine scruples; and with the utmost againty replace it by means of electricity or vegetarianism, theosophy or Christian Science, can not hold our sympathics. It is illiberal and perhaps unfair to say that the

new is never true; but for the purposes of serious fiction it is a sasfe ratic to keep to the old paths. No lirand-new ideas can be the right material for building a book of. The stirting, testing processes of time are needed to make ideas into usuble book stuff, just as wood needs seasoning before it can make a seaworthy eraft. The stirrinkage of ideas has to be ultowed for—what seems to fill the public mind and dominate knowledge one year, may have shruk into insignificance before twelve more months have run. This view of things, if practically adhered to, leaves rather a small field for the religious novelties of the future. The stories have all been told '—an eminent authority tells us; certainly the doubts have all been expressed. Perhaps a true may be called now—it is time—but the War of Opinions will still go on."

# NEW YORK'S REJECTION OF THE PASSION PLAY.

SACRED drama entitled "Nazareth" was presented at the A Garrick Theater in New York on March 23 by twenty-four members of the "Lambs' Club," with a musical overture and four intermezzos composed for the occasion by Henry K. Hadley. The "Lambs' Club" is largely composed of actors, and the performance was a private one, given before three hundred members of the club and their friends. "Nazareth" was written by Clay M. Greene, and was produced, for the first time a year ago by the students of the Roman Catholie College at Santa Burbura, Cal., of which he is a graduate. The important personages of the Gospel period are introduced and the playwright himself impersonated Andrew, one of the twelve apostles, in the New York performance. No attempt is made to portray the visible person of Christ in "Nazareth," but his presence is indicated in the most important scenes. In the trial scene, Christ's proximity is conveyed to the mind of the spectator by the theatrical device of a bright light thrown from the side; and shadows thrown on a transparent curtain make a picture of the Crucifixion. "The drama," observes the New York Herald, "was performed by an exceedingly capuble cast, and was elaborately staged," It continues:

"The first chapter of 'Nazareth' showed a scene in the conneilchumber in the bouse of Caiaphas, the High Priest, on the first of all Palm Sundays, during Christ's entry into Jerusalem. The action of the second scene was on the Mount of Olives, overlooking Jerusalem; the third, in the judgment-hall of Pontius Pilate, and the closing lephaptr on the road to Caluvale.

"Through these last days and profoundly tragic events in the life and death of Christ, he was seen only through the eyes of the twelve disciples, the Roman soldiers, and the street crowds; but the intimate suggestions of his presence and participation were impressed with great dramatic skill.

"The performance was received with much enthusiasm, and with all the scriousness demanded by the ambition of the theme, which was interpreted without a flaw of possible offense.

"The leading characters in Mr. Greene's drama of Holy Week became Pontius Pilate, portrayed by A. S. Lipman; Judisson scariot (Joseph R. Grismer). Matthew (Harry Woodruff), Peter (Henry R. Roberts), and Calaphus (Nathaniel Harwigs). The story followed closely the narrative of the gospcis in the important incidents.

The rumor was printed in the dnily papers on the day following this performance that New York theatrical managers were
seriously considering the presentation of a Passion Play; and, in
view of the fact that a Freneh Passion Play is at present being
performed in Montreal before commons andiences and with the
tact consent of the clergy, the report was widely credited. Public
sentiment in New York, however, proved to be so hostlic that
the plan was at once abandoned. "I think the production of a
Passion Play here would be ill-adviced and unfortunate," said
Blaop Petter, when approached on the subject; "the objections
to it seem to me to far outweigh whatever advantage it may
possess." In more emphatic language, Archibishop Corrigan de

clared: "To produce the Passion Play in this city would be to degrade the most holy of things. I voice the sentiments of the entire Catholic Church when I say that the mere suggestion of such a play is revolting and should meet with opposition at its conception."

The New York Nur recalls the fact that about twenty years ago SaImi Morab brought his "Passion Play," to New York from San Francisco. It was a fine production and cost \$\$\phi\$,000, James O'nelli impersonated Clirist, and in the cast were Lewis Morrison, James A. Herne, and others since conspicuous. During mes A. Herne, and others since conspicuous. During the three weeks in San Francisco large audiences were drawn, but the leading actors were arrested every day and finel \$\$\phi\$ o each. At last the covernor of California rook unbulbitive action.

The New York Journal thinks that "ignorant peasants may innocently enough portray in their gross and clumsy fashion the sufferings of Christ and those who followed him." but that actors or managers attempting it in New York "would be mobbed and would deserve to be mobbed." The New York Evening Post Savs:

"If there were not many other good reasons for this ' Hands off ' to pushing managers and sensational playwrights, the offense which such a performance must give to all truly devont souls would be a sufficient cause for discouraging this proposed revival. It should be realized, too, that the life of the great sufferer for humanity was essentially undramatic. Its moral beanty was expressed often in passive endurance, at most in words or in slight intimate action which can not be adequately represented under the conditions which bind the actor. As soon as the touching episodes of the Scripture are put upon the stage, all the nonessentials are exaggerated for spectacular effect, and what was insignificant as regards religion becomes positively bad as regards art. It is the possibility of great spectacular scenes to which morbid curiosity will drive the public, and about which the sentimentality of the pious can be made to furnish infinite free advertising-it is this which stirs the imagination of managers to whom a crucifixion and a ballet are equally 'drawing features.' The dubious success of a few closet dramas, which have touched lightly the life of Christ, should not blind any one to the fact that any dramatization of the Passion is inevitably, under present conditions, a vulgarization of the supreme act of the most revered of lives. We can not believe that any manager, Christian or otherwise, will wish to revive the Passion in such form as must infallibly recall Judas, who sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver."

Of the Montreal Passion Play, which is now being presented without hindrance, and in which the person of Christ is directly introduced, the New York *Herald* says:

"The immense Prench National Theater in St. Lawrence Street, where the performances are being given is, constantly crowded with thousands of spectators. So far, Archibishop Bruchesi has not spoken on the subject, but scores of institution, directly or indirectly under his control, are attending the production in bodies.

"The play has been referred to at length in many of the pulpits, and there has yet to be lead a word of condemnation. The play is in French, but English-speaking people are equally auxious to be present, and never in Montreal have so many persons sat through a play without the slightest idea of what words were being spoken, but yet were completely overcome by the remarkable acting, seenes, and situations, that in themselves suggest the dialog. It is no uncommon thing to see half the audience in texts during the Crucifision seene.

"Since the piece was first presented there have been a few changes in the cast, and it is now composed almost entirely of French-Canadian actors who have had experience in France or the United States. There were several old-country actors, but at the end of last week they fell out with M, Julien Daoust, the proposition, the result being that they got a "Passion Play" of their own and went to Quebec with it. It was a disastrous failure, and has been given up.

"M. Daoust's financial position in the matter is one of the interesting features of the whole story. It may almost be said that he has come from poverty to affluence in two weeks. A struggling actor, playing at the various French theaters in this city, he amounced that he believed that there was money in the 'Passion Play,' and, despite the protests of his friends, he got M. Germain Beauleau, a French-Canadian advocate, to write a two-hour version from the original Ober-Ammergau piece. In a single night success came to such an extent that already M. Daoux's profits are estimated at many thousand dollars.

"In the play M. Daoust assumes the part of Jesus, and his make-up is quite starting. If its eyes are naturally sunken, and physically he is all that history suggests. In many respects the part of Judas is the best fole in the play. It was brought out with much force by M. E. Meussot. The principal women in the cast are Mile. Rhea, who appears as Madelene; Mile. Johanna, a former member of Mr. Charles Frobman's forces, who takes the role of Martha, and Mine. Reid Bedard, who is Mary.

"The aucess of these performances is the more remarkable since all previous attempts to ntilize the story of the Christ on the professional stage have proved so futile. In Montreal, several years ago, when the old theater near the Champ de Mars was running, an effort was made to produce a version of 'The Passion Play,' but it was promptly stopped by clerical disapproval."

### PROFESSOR PEARSON'S NEW BOOK.

DROF. CHARLES W. PEARSON, who recently resigned his chair in the Northwestern University on account of the storm of criticism that was aroused by his public disavowal of belief in Biblical miracles, has written a book entitled "The Carpenter Prophet: A Life of Jesus Christ and n Discussion of His Ideals," in which he still further elucidates his religious views. In the present volume he retracts nothing, but attempts to prove that many of the fundamental beliefs of the Christiau Church can not stand in the light of modern knowledge. "Upon this book," remarks the Chicago Tribune, "Mr. Pearson is said to have been engaged for a long term of years, and there can be no doubt that the ideas set forth in it have gradually taken possession of the writer until they have become a conviction. But many of the chapters appear to have been written recently, containing, as they do apparently, allusions to recent events. . . . The intention of Professor Pearson in writing this book is not that of the agnostic, the pessimist, or the wilful heretic. He writes to reassure those whom the spirit of the time has won from the worship of tradition, as he believes it to be, those who are emerging from 'the mesmeric influence of special education.'" The position taken by Professor Pearson is practically that of the Unitarian. He rejects the miraculous element in the Bible, as well as the idea of the trinity and of transubstantiation; but he affirms his belief in a personal God and in prayer,

Asserting in his preface that he writes to "undermine no man's faith" and to "destroy no man's hope," but rather to "substitute a larger and happier view of life for the narrow and gloomy one of 'orthodox', theology," he proceeds to consider the leading events in the life of Jeaus. From his argument regarding the birth of Christ the following sentences are noted:

"The dectrine of the immaculate conception of Jesus by the Holy Spirit is a figurative way of expressing one of the most important of all truths—viz.: that a pure birth is needful to a healthful life.

"Both Matthew and Luke agree in tracing the descent of Jesus through his father Joseph. This is evident testimony that in the earlier historic period there was no doubt that Jesus was the son of Joseph, since otherwise Joseph's descent would have been altogether unimportant.

"At the Reformation, Protestantism cut down the ranker growth of supersition, but it did not destroy its roots. In leaving the legends about the birth and miracles of Jesus, it retains the germs of every other wild exaggeration of the Acta Sanctorum. The life of Jesus in the Gosyel implies a similar life of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and that, a legend of Mary's mother, St. Anne."

Professor Pearson accepts Jesus in his manhood as a self-

educated, passionate, and self-immolating poet and liberator and pays him eloquent tribute. "Jesus the man," he says, "is nexpressively beautiful and attractive: Jesus the demigod is still a fascinating creation of art; but the Jesus of Athanasius and Calviu and their followers, the angry and pitiless delty, is a revolving conception, essentially and basely pagan." Of Jesus as a teacher the author says:

"There is no trace in the teaching of Jesus of the influence of the dram as such, yet he is akin to Shakespeare in the natural qualities of his mind, in the quickness and range of his observation and sympathy, and in the ease-with which he interpreted the human heart. . . He talked of shepheris and fishermen, of farmers and merchants, of slaves and kings, of stewards and soldiers, of maidens and housewires, of mothers and children, of rich and poor, of sinners and saints, and knew what was in them all."

Prayer, as already stated, commands Professor Pearson's belief. "God is trath," he says, "and does not deceive us." But the thought of the actual presence in the sear-ament of communion he regards as "mere fetishism and magical incantation, infaultely removed from the spirit of the religion of Jesus." Of hell he says:

"There is a hell, the hell of an evil conscience; but Jesus, tho he has delivered many from it, never descended into it. His body descended into the tomb and returned to the dust from which it was created, and his immortal spirit entered into everlanting life, and has uplifted, and will continue to uplift, countless others to sit with him in eternal joy and glory at the right hand of God."

The conclusion of his argument is as follows:

"The struggle for a genuine Christianity free from false philosophy and pagan error has been long and bitter, but the victory of truth and rightcousanes is drawing near. The ignorant have opposed the dead weight of their stupidity, the selfish and active ingenuity of their ambitton, the bigoted, the ferec cruelty of their fanaticism against every social, political, and moral reform; yet, in spite of all, knowledge and freedom have increased.

"We are all descendants of hundreds of generations of pagns. The blood of the cave-dwellers, who thought the thunderbot the dart of an angry god is in our wins. Our nerves still tremble with the superstitions which made altars rese with blood to propijiate the vengeful delities who scourged men with famine and pestilence. And so we still have a fading theology that makes Christ a mediator between an angry God and a suffering race of men and his death an atoning scarfides. But all this is passing away, and we are coming to understand the simple Gospel of plesus, the plain Gospel of purity, love, and service.

"We are not, as some timid persons seem to think, looking upon the sunset of faith, but are witnessing the sunrise of an immeasurably more glorious day, a millennium in which religion will not be an affair of one day in seven in the church, but of every day and every place; in which men will not serve with hip and knee only, not say Lord, Lord, and neglect justice and the only of the control o

Roman Catholic Chaplains for the British Navy.

—An appeal is being made by the Irish members of Parliament,
as yet without success, to obtain the appointment of Roman
Catholic priests as scagoing chaplains in the British navy. They
point out that the there are now some 12,000 Ruman Catholic
sailors in the navy, there is not a single Roman Catholic chaplain
at sea. Two priests serve as chaplains on shore, but their higheat pays is just half of the highest pay received by Anglican chaplains. Says the Loundon Table 10.

"The cruelty as well as the rank absurdity of the thing becomes apparent when we consider what are the respective functions of an Anglican and a Catholic chaplain. To the dying Catholic the presence of the priest means just this tremendous difference—the difference between going into eternity with his sins forgiven or unforgiven. To the dying Protestant his chaplain msy talk consolingly, and that is all,"

The Baltimore Catholic Mirror makes the following comment;

"Appeals to sense of justice count for little with Englishmen in authority, and especially In matters where the demands of bigotry must be withstood. More effective than this is the veiled threat of the Irish hierarchy that if priests are not provided as chaplains, Catholies will be warned against the danger of entering the service. Britain needs men to man her ships and needs Irishmen especially, because on account of Irish industrial stagmation she has more hopes of getting Irish than of getting well-ted English citizens to enlist in the service which is not the only door of opportunity open to them."

The New York Sun cails attention to the fact that the French Government, which has recently abolished the navy regulations making attendance at religious service compulsory, is now suppressing chaplaincies in the navy entirely.

#### IS HELL PREACHED ENOUGH?

I T is generally assumed by exponents of the "New Theology" that the apparently diminishing belief in hell and a personal devil as a thing to be rejoiced over, as marking a new stage in the progress of religious thought. To The Christian Endeavor World (Boston), however, hell is a very real place, and the diminishing emphasis of the church on it appears full of disaster to the "virile Christian preaching that has to de frankly and forcefully with the eternal truths." The same paper goes on to say:

"It should be preached. Because, in the first place, hell exists. The testimony of our Lord should be sufficient on this point. It is reinforced, however, the reinforcement is not needed, by all the evidence of our reason and observation. We see many men growing worse and worse up to their dying day. We see their characters becoming absolutely fixed in evil and impenitence. Often tiley are unconscious of it, but we can see their punishment gathering slowly but surely around them, even in this life. We have no grounds in reasoning or revelation for expecting any change to be forced upon them in another life. Just as, on contemplating the sunset of a noble career, we are irresistibly led to imagine its continuance and increase in glory forever, so, in watching the last days of a bad man, instinctively we paint the picture of eternal wo. It seems reasonable to believe in heaven. It is not our reason, but our pity and our horror, that objects to the doctrine of hell,

"In the second place, hell should be preached because millions are some properly of the preached because millions are some properly of the pro

"In the third place, hell should be preached because 'the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.' The love of God is the end of wisdom; fear must come first. The reason why the church's love of God is often so weak is because it so not firmly founded upon respect for His authority and awe at His majestic power. Sinners must be made to feel the terrors of the law, before they will appreciate the graces of the Gospiel.

"In the fourth place, even Christians need to be reminded of the peril of hell. We need to see the pit whence we were dug. We need to put more spirit into our daily prayer, 'Deliver us from evil.'"

The church, continues The Christian Endeavor World, will fourtsh only in proportion as men are brought to a "deep conviction of the exceeding sindliness of sin," and its appeal to the sinner should not be, "The church needs you," but, rather, "You need Christ. Without Christ you are ruined for time and eternity." The Boston paper concludes:

"We are not advocating a return to the preaching of Jonathan Edwards, tho there were much salt in that. We do not care to have men fall swooning in our churches, and women half frantic with fear. But we do arge a preaching of hell in the same measure in which Christ preached it, and in the same manner to used.

Soften the dread doctrine with the hope and assurances of the
Gospel. Throw across the very mouth of hell a ray from the
cross. But do not expect to win sinners till you have preached
the whole truth, and testified, as selembly as our Savjor test-lifed, to that terrible alternative, the place 'where their worm
dieth not, and their fire is no quenched,"

The Salt Lake Tribune, commenting on the arguments of The Christian Endeavor World, declares that in reading them "one is irresistibly reminded of the old-fashioned revival." It adds:

"We have all heard the hellfare-and-damnation sermon. We have all listened to the revivalist who says: 'Oh, my unredeemed brethren, the fires of hell are yawning for you. For thousands and millions and billions of years you are going to suffer the scorching pangs of the pit unless you accept salving to to-night, "He that, heing often reproved, hardeneth his neek, shall saddenly be destroyed, and than without remedy,"

"That style of preaching has gone out of date, and one does not have to search far to find the reason. The man who was scarcillate the church—and most of those who listened to such sermons were scarced into the church—and most of those who listened to such sermons were scarced into the church—backslid just as soon as to first frenzy of terror had passed. Unregenerated he remained until the next revisalist came along and once more lashed him to the mourners' bench. The almost absolute unclessness of the bell's-first control of the control of

#### IS DARWINISM ON THE DECLINE?

N OWHERE have the merits and demerits of the evolutionary theory of Darwin and his friends been more holty debated than in Germany, especially in the religious hearings of the theory. So strong has the opposition become both among theologians and naturalists that Professor Ziekler, in the Reveit det Glaubens, declares that Darwhism is on the decline. Ills sustements are in substance as follows:

Notwithstanding the phenomenal success achieved by Charles Darwin in the proclamation of his evolution theory, which spread into other realms of thought than that of natural philosophy, it must be stated that the supremacy of this philosophy has not been such as was predicted by its defenders at the outset. A mere glance at the history of the theory during the four decades that it has been before the public shows that the beginning of the end is at hand. This theory had reached its acme of popularity about the close of Darwin's life (1882), but since that time there has been a slow but sure retrogression. This retrogression assumed the form of a constantly increasing number of naturalists who have come out in opposition, at any rate in opposition to it In its original form. This process of disintegration has already to a great extent undermined the theory and shown its weakness. So great is the difference between the original Darwinian theory and the substitute that is now taking its place that the resemblance can often scarcely be recognized. The biology of the future will practically contain nothing of the one-sided monistic form of the development theory as formulated by Darwin and Haeckel, notwithstanding the load and long protests of the followers of the latter to the contrary.

What is considered by Profossor Zöckler as the best statement of the present status of the theory is given in the recent work of the Würzburg philosopher, Dr. Stölzle, on "Kölliker and his Relations to Darwinism." Kölliker is eighty-four years of age and a vectera nuthority in his branch; but notwitistanding his leaning toward a certain type of Darwinism, especially in his rejection of miracles and of interference with nutral processes, he on all real points of issue is against the English naturalist. Ills opposition to kinleft on these points:

- Darwinism does not explain the connection and harmony of the different classes of organisms.
- Its utility principles do not explain the phenomena for which it aims to account.

 The absence of real transitions of one species to another in our day, or in former days as far as we can trace, is an element of weekness.

In addition to Kölliker, Professor Zöckler gives the views of a large number of German and other Continental naturalists who amagonize the theory.—Translation made for The LITERARY DRIBAR.

# THE "NAMELESS EPISTLE" IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

THERE is at once an allurement and a provocation in any great book the origin and the authorship of which are uncertain. Many of the most famous books of the world, remarks The Christian Commonwordth (London), have been published anonymously. The "Letters of Junius" still excite discussion as to their authorship. "Waverley" created a great sensation when first issued, and for many months speculation was rife as to the lidentity of the writer. A remarkable proof of the genius of Lord Lytton was furnished by the fact that "The Coming Race," published near the end of his life without his name upon the ittle-plage, uroused such general interest. The Christian Commonwords frontiers.

"The one epixtle of the New Testament which is clouded by the double doubt of origin and authorship is in some respects the most wonderful of the sixty-six treatness which make up the Bible. It transcends all other Serjurus portions in that peculiar clevation which belongs to thought expressed without rhetoric. It is full of pure logic. It is sublime in the loftiness of its immediate ascent into the realm of Deity. The Epixtle to the Hebrews contains the grandest argument extant in application to the pure humanity of the Messiah as exhibited in his sacerdotal office. In no other part of the Bible do we gain so picture-sque an exposition of the typology of Mosaic rituals.

Prof. A. S. Peake, lecturer in Laneashire Independent College and formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, is the celtior of a new volume on the "Epistle to the Hebrews," in which he discusses at some length the various theories of its authorship. "Nothing is so certain with respect to the authorship," he says, "as the negarity conclusion that it was not written by Paul." He considers in turn the claims of Silas, Luke, Clemen, Barnabas, Peter, and Apollos, but without arriving at any definite conclusion. The most curious conjecture is that of Professor Harnack, of Berlin, who suggests that a woman, Priscilla, wave the book; and this theory has found many supporters. Says The Christian Commonwealth.

"We suppose we can never hope to know who wrote the Epistle to the Hebrews. . . . It is, however, not this question of authorship which is of any real moment. Infinitely more important is the matter of date. It is remarkable how unanimous is the consensus of critical opinion that the letter was written before the end of the first century. Even the 'Encyclopedia Biblica' locates its chronology thus. This fact makes it evident that even the most destructive of the higher critics are constrained to spare us this precious section of Holy Writ. If all our great scholars thus allow that the Letter was written in the apostolic age, reassurance may take full possession of every evangelical mind. The book is genuine. No investigator seems even inclined to doubt that the earliest churches were familiar with it. Thus, the epistle which points most vividly to Christ, both in his earthly history and his heavenly offices, is admitted to have been written while many people were alive who were born before his death. Here is an evidence of the truth of Christianity which no infidel attacks can ever shatter.

THE "Gere case" in England has been finally settled. "The new Bishop of Worrester has been connectrated and enthrones, and has entered upon of Worrester has been connectrated and enthrones, and has entered upon casion of the objections to his confirmation have been definitely account of the objections to his confirmation have been definitely admitted by set up." The ceremony was performed a few weeks ago by the third of the objection objection of the objection o

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

# ABANDONMENT OF KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

THE first result of the abandonment of King Edward's contemplated visit to Ireland is a shower of heated comment that seems little calculated to promote good feeling. Thus the London Times

"The disgraceful action of a portion of the trish members on Monday night has been followed, as we anticipated, by an officlal announcement that the royal journey to the sister kingdom has been abandoned for the present. The King, by the advice of his ministers, has expressed his regret to the lord lieutenant that the visit of their majestles to Ireland can not take place this



A PRICELY SUBJECT.

It is said that the Cabinet decided at their Council on Tuesday not to interfere, at present at all events, with the United Irish League by proclaiming it a "dangerous association." - R'estminster Gazette (London).

year. This decision will cause profound disappointment to the Unionist party among the Irish nation and as we confidently believe, regret no less acute among tens of thousands of Nationalists, who lack the moral courage to express their real sentiments, but who are keenly sensible of the advantages to be derived from the presence of royalty. They must recognize, however, that it is the natural consequence of the flagrant display of disloyalty and seditious feeling in which some of their representatives have chosen to indulge. After such an outburst from men who have been returned to serve in the imperial Parliament by Irish constituencies. His Majesty may naturally and rightly feel that it would hardly be proper that he should honor their shores with his presence during the continuance of the war,

A less acrimonious tone is that of the London Standard, which comments:

"Disappointment may be confessed that circumstances do not permit of the fulfilment of the sovereign's wish and the desires of their loval subjects. But it must be owned that on general grounds the postponement is not wholly to be deplored. A period of political unrest and of greater or less conflict between the public authorities and an agitation which sets aside the ordinary law would scarcely be propitious for a royal progress. Unfortunately, it can not be doubted that, so far as depends upon the organizers and instruments of the United Irish League, there is a settled purpose to promote trouble."

Irish newspapers discuss the abandonment of the visit with warmth. Freeman's Journal (Dublin), the Home-Rule paper, says responsibility for the matter rests with the ministers, not with the King:

"His ministers could not venture to allow the King to see with his own eyes and hear with his own ears the barbarous methods of the Castle and the deep resentment of the people. His presence would have been a sore encumbrance to the coercionists. There was imminent danger that his visit might have converted him to Home Rule or confirmed an existing conviction. Therefore his ministers have in their own interests, and the interests of unionism, forbidden his visit to Ireland "

A hope that "before Lord Cadogan ends a vicerovalty which

has been singularly distinguished by brilliant incidents, the King and Oncen will have visited the Irish capital," is expressed by The Irish Times (Dublin), and The Daily Express (Dublin) savs:

"During recent mouths the English public has been passing through a rapid process of enlightenment as regards the condition of Irish affairs. The announcement which will be made this morning in every newspaper in the country will, we hope, complete that process. The United Irish League, Englishmen were told three years ago by Mr. Gerald Balfour, would speedily fall by its own weight. The Local Government Act, they were assured on the same high authority, would effectively reconcile Nationalists to the bond of union with the greatest empire in the world. Two days ago the English public found this beneficent policy bearing fruit in the cheers of the Nationalists members of Parliament at the defeat and capture of a gallant English general. To-day they will learn that the kindness of the Irish Government to disloyalty and sedition has obliged the King's ministers to dissuade him from his proposed visit to his kingdom of Ireland."

# HOLLAND'S ABSORPTION BY GERMANY.

ERMANY'S alleged intention to absorb Holland was the Grander of a long article in the London Times. A book by the German professor, Ernest von Halle, entitled "Economics and Sca-Power," was the basis of the article. Professor you Halle, we are told, is "one of the ablest of the younger professors in Germany, and advocated the Emperor's views in the actitation for an increase of the fleet." Says The Times corre-

"At this inneture, when the Dutch have been systematically educated to regard the English as their worst enemies, it will certainly do good and clear the atmosphere of continental politics of sundry misunderstandings if attention be called to Professor you Halle's deliberate plea for the incorporation of Holland in the German confederation. This more especially at a moment when Germany is courting the friendship of the United States by Prince Henry's visit. In this connection I may mention as a significant fact that Professor von Halle, while representing the eventual absorption of Holland and all the Dutch colonies by Germany as a matter of course, entirely ignores the Monroe Doctrine, altho there is excellent reason to believe that the United States would never permit Dutch Guiana and the islands of the Dutch West Indies to become German possessions. He does this regardless of the mischief of accustoming public opinion in Germany to such impossible designs and of the danger attending an outbreak of patriotic indignation in the German empire whenever America has occasion to interpose her veto."

The German professor is well aware of Dutch objections, but he has a way to meet them;

"According to Professor von Halle all authorities agree that the large and varied interests of Germany in the Dutch colonies are exceeded by those of no other country. Her trade with those territories is constantly progressing, and is bound to increase still more with the development of German shipping in the East Indian Archipelago. England in particular must yield to us [Germans] the leading position in shipping and trade which she has hitherto held in those regions. It is these circumstances which appear to give real value to the acquisition by Germany of the Caroline Islands and the other adjoining Islands, as it prevents the Dutch colonies from being entlrely shut in by the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers. Holland is conscious of the dangers. which might one day approach her from the Philippines and the Sulu Islands, or from Singapore, the Straits Settlements, and Borneo, and which she would be utterly powerless to avert single-handed,"

The subject is taken up with interest by the English papers, the anti-American Saturday Review (London) saying

"It would be far better for England that the Dutch West Indian colonies should pass into the power of Germany than of the United States. German power can never seriously threaten us in the New World; it may rather assist us; while American pre-

[April 5, 1902

dominance-whether the people have good will or bad will toward us-must necessarily be a source of constant anxiety."

"America announces through Captain Mahan that if Holland is absorbed, her American colonies must be given up," says *The* Spectator (London):

"German opinion is, however, formed by pamphlets of this kind; the derier to absorb Holland, and so acquire ships, colonies, and commerce at a blow, is very keen; and it must be acknowledged that the geographical position of the little country makes the desire of the bigger one quite natural. Germans own the Hinterland but not the coast—a cause of daily irritation."

"The question is not at all new and has already been dispassionately and carefully considered," says the Hamburger Nachrichten, which, in a matter of this sort, is fairly representative of German opinion:

"We have here—apart from the purely academic forecast of Holland's future—the highly comical situation of the English playing the part of protectors to 'Holland in need.' The English are the very ones who for the past two hundred years have pillaged the Dutch in the most shameless way and brought them down from their greatness. In the Cape, as in Japan and formerly in the East Indies, the Dutch have been oppressed by the English now so guiltless, whereast the Prussians in 1787, as in 1817, freely rendered, under Béllow, the aid solicited of them to the house of Orange."

The Dutch papers do not seem alarmed at the prospect, relying, as they do, upon Europe's guaranty of their independence. Such is evidently the attitude of the Nieuws van den Dag (Amsterdam), while the Handelsblud says:

"The writer of the article (on the German professor's book) tells an aneclote that is worth remembering in this connection. Prince Bismarck met the bright Dutch diplomatist, Baron van Heckeren, at a German resort, and asked if the Dutch monarch would like the absorption of Holland by Germany. If so, the Dutch King would be made commander of the German nuswered that the King would not deem that a premotion. However, a good understanding with the German principle is and will remain a necessity to our country. More of a promotion that that we hope to be guarded from throughout the twentich century."—Translations made for The Literary Discovered

## GENERAL METHUEN'S DEFEAT.

I T would be difficult to convey an idea of the plenitude of European comment upon Lord Methuen's defeat and capture in South Africa by the Boer General De la Rey. Methuen's subsequent release by the Boers increases the comment. English papers attribute the affair to "accident" or "ill luck." Thus The Westmarter Gazette (London):

"It may be that the reverse suffered by Lord Methuen is in Its immediate aspects to be explained by the theory of 'sheer illfortune.' . . . Certainly the stampeding of the mules and the confusion which followed are incidents which would tax the resources of the most capable commander, and not less certainly there will be widespread sympathy for Lord Methuen, who for the last two years has won golden opinions by his persistence and admirable courage in a most wearisome task. But when we read the despatches, and, still more, when we look back on the recent course of events in the Western Transvaal, we are obliged to surmise other reasons which will need to be carefully examined. Until the last few weeks De la Rey, who is andoubtedly the most during and skilful of the Boer commanders, had been out of action. Report said that he had been attacked by typhold fever and was slowly recovering. At the end of February he suddenly came to life again and struck the heavy blow at the convoy near Klerksdorp which cost as 630 men killed, wounded, and captured. On March 3, a week after this disaster, Lord Kitchener reported that 'Kekewich and Grenfell's columns are pursuing De la Rev's forces, which are reported to have scattered, and Lord Methuen has started with a column from Vryburg toward Lichtenburg to try and intercept the enemy.' It was apparently in the course of this operation that Lord Methuen suffered his disaster."

As for the impression made upon the English mind by the Boers' release of Methuen, it is perhaps most adequately conveved in this utterance of the London Times:

"In releasing him the Boera are following a general policy dictated by their inability to retain prisoners sexept upon conditions which hamper their own movements to an intolerable degree. It is obvious, however, that the considerations which forbid them to bold numbers of prisoners do not apply to a single prisoner of high millitary rank whom they might have thought it desirable to keep in their hands. We need not speculate on the question whether Lord Methuen would have been detailed had be been unwounded. It is enough to know that in his crippled condition his cuptor has placed humanity and chivary be his conduct. He has refused to take the responsibility of detaining a wounded man at the cost of inflicting upon him the exquisite torture of incessant joilting in a wagon traveling over rough country. We do not know the precise nature or gravity of Lord



A SOUTH AFRICAN PERIL

RUSSIA (to the Emir of Afghanistan): "John Bull has his hands full with the Boers. I'll take the opportunity to wound him in the heel.". —De Amster dammer Weebbild voor Nederland.

Methuen's Injury. But we have been told that his thigh has been fractured, and this points to a condition of affairs which, at the lowest, may become very serious in the absence of rest and surgical attention. In such circumstances the action taken by De la Rey is such as was to be expected from one who has always borne a high character for humanity, good feeling, and enlightemment."

The release of Methuen should lead to the release of Kritzinger by the British, according to *The Daily News* (London), to which *The St. James's Gazette* (London) replies:

"There is no parallel between the cases of Lord Methuen and Kritisinger. The latter is, we do not doubt, receiving all the attention and consideration which the best medical skill can provide in a hospital fundreds of miles from the battle-field. He is on his trial for grave offenses, which if proved against tim can be in no way excused by the existence of a state of war. It is at least doubful whether in addition he is not a rebel instead of a legitimate belligerent. No such charge could have been brought by the Boers against Lord Methuen."

Sympathy with Methuca personally is voiced in the Irish press, Freeman's Journal (Dublin), saying:

"Noboly will refuse sympathy with the captured general, We an not forget that he behaved file a gentleman wer the death of Villebuis-Marenii, whom some other British generals were bleding as a mercenary adventurer. The man who wrote libe letter to the French colonel's brother and raised a memorial over his fallen for is entitled to consideration."

Prench newspapers are critical, but not exultant at the disaster. The Matin (Paris) recalls Methuen's chivalrous treatment of Villebols-Marenil. The Courrier du Soir (Paris) says the most critical period of the war, for England, has arrived. The Journal des Débats (Paris) insists that while the defeat is serious, it can not really change the situation. The Temps infers from the defeut that snobbery reigns in English officialdom in spite of everything:

"Many have alleged that his (Methuen's) social position, his connections, his popularity in society, the chronic snobbery of the War Department, Lord Roberts's liking for well-born and well-related people, have won him impunity for his faults."

The German newspapers of the official and semi-official classes are more or less sympathetic, acting upon instructions, it is alleged. But the anti-English Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin) is not reserved in expressing its pleasure. The Berliner Post thinks Methuen's capacity inferior. The Tageblatt (Berlin) says Methpen's defeat is the Boer reply to England's rejection of peace. The Kleine Journal (Berlin) thinks it a blow to British prestive. The Neueste Nachrichten (Berlin) says the English will now make peace. The Hamburger Nachrichten says:

The moral effect of this latest English misfortune will not be underestimated, . . . We do not believe that the official statements repeatedly made in the House of Commons to the effect that the war is approaching its end have the slightest foundation in fact."

In Holland the comment of the newspapers is jubilant. The Telegraf says "the moral effect of the triumph can not be overvalued and the Boers will obtain another lease of life," In Spain the newspapers are for once, apparently, manimous, Madrid journals such as the Liberal Heraldo, Imparcial, and Globo, the Republican Liberal and Pais, the Clerical Siglo Future, and the Carlist Correo Español all rejoicing in the victory over Methuen and pronouncing it fortunate for humanity. Italian papers are differently inspired, the Patria (Rome) and Tribuna (Rome) admiring the coolness and steadiness of the English and advising the Boers to yield .- Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS AGAINST GERMAN INSTITUTIONS.

"HE contrasts brought out so sharply during Prince Henry's trip to this country are now engaging the attention of German newspapers, and even of the press outside of Germany. There has ensued, in fact, a comparison between American institutions and German institutions, the trend of which is denoted by the following from the Frankfurter Zeitung :

"Those who think the maintenance of order throughout a princely trip impossible without a great force of police and military, must be impressed by the ease with which it is accomplished in a self-governing community. It is to be hoped Prince Henry will not fail, upon his return to Berlin, to report his experiences in this respect fully. . . . Especially noteworthy is the extraordinary appreciation which Prince Henry, in his brother's name, testified for the American press. As we are not aware that the moral quaitty of the American press is higher than that of the European, and especially of the German press, one may reasonably anticipate that Emperor William will transfer some of his esteem for the American press to the home press. Until now the impression has been that in German official circles representatives of the press ranked not even with non-commissioned officers, to say nothing of 'commanding generals.' In Prussia it would be thought a thing unheard of for an inferior officer under punishment to be led bound through the streets, as has repeatedly happened to German newspaper editors. Only when a certain prestige was sought, as, for instance, at the opening of the North Sea Canal, where the foreign press was likewise represented, was the German press given the consideration to which it is entitled. If Prince Henry's trip through the United States effects a change in the point of view from which certain elements at home regard the press, that would be a most unexpected but highly desirable result."

In comparing American newspaper editors with his own commanding generals in importance. Emperor William did not say whether he approved or disapproved of the manners of the Americans, says the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin), an organ of the middle classes; but it is to be hoped that he approved. The Berliner Tageblatt observes:

"Is not this reverence for the press merely a German export article, of no use at home? Was not the Emperor's bright saying, as repeated by Prince Henry, 'that editors rank almost with my commanding generals, framed only for the other side of the water? Whoever knows anything of our domestic manners and customs must, unfortunately, think so,

This sort of comment displeases the conservative Hamburger Nachrichten, which says the flattery of the Americans in which royalty indulged has gone to the heads of some at home. It says that Prince Henry also compared the press to numberless submarine mines:

"These mines go off at times in the most unexpected ways. Prince Henry added that American paval history teaches us to pay no attention to mines, if any are in our way. He had only to mention the name of Farragut. If the text of the speech in this place is accurately given in the cabled translation, this



GERMAN IDEAS AND AMERICAN IDEAS. GUARDIAN BÜLOW: "Don't crowd, gentlemen, don't crowd!" VOICES FROM THE REAR: "Then see that the way is cleared. We have business to transact with Uncle Sam."

- A'ladderadatech (Berlin)

seems to us like a reference to the Pauncefote matter and the press campaign so actively carried on here and there since Samoa and Manila days. The last mine went off, as is known, just when the prince departed, in the shape of the New York Herald's announcement that Prince Henry had sent Admiral Dewey a letter of excuse on account of Admiral von Diederich's conduct at Manila. This announcement Prince Henry personally contradicted just before he went on board. There was no telling what other mines would go off, and it was with this in mind that the words of the Prince to the American press representatives were spoken.

German institutions may be modified by American ideals, in the opinion of the liberal weekly, the Nation (Berlin), which says:

"Prince Henry will return from the great republic on the other side of the ocean with impressions that may have a bearing upon our domestic development in Germany. The powerful growth of this republic, the conspicuous number of individuals who have raised themselves from the poorest circumstances to positions of first importance, will show him in the clearest way that the modern world demands men different from those that can be produced by the Prussian aristocracy."

An interpretation of American Institutions for the benefit of Germans has been made in the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) by the

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editor of the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, through the medium of a series of articles on the Monroe Doctrine. The writer, Georg von Skal, says:

"The American people are firmly convinced that their form of government is the best in all the world. With very unusual execptions, there is no arguing on this point with even the most enlightened Americans. They will invariably conclude with the observation that the worst republic is preferable to the best monarchy, and the admission that anything good can be connected with monarchy as such is a great concession."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE BOER ENVOYS

EUROPEAN newspapers, with the exception of those of Eugland, are beginning to attack President Roosevelt for his treatment of the Boer envoys, whom he received as individuals merely and to whom he communicated the official neutrality of the United

States in the Boer war. Says the l'ossische Zeitung (Berlin) .

"The talks of the envoys two years ago with the President of the I'nited States and with the Secretary of State were fruitless, but they bore the impress of kindliness. Then, as well. McKinley had to tell them that after the refection of his overtures by the Euglish cabinet he must adhere to the policy of strict neutrality. But his words had the ring of warm good-will. perhaps only



A D WOLMANA

because the Presidential election was in prospect. McKinley might, by gruff rejection of the Boer envoys, have alienated the sympathies and votes of many voters. Mr. Roosevelt's re-

accounts before us, to be the outcome of cold calculation." There was a great difference, too, in the treatment accorded the envoys in New York from the warm reception of two years ago, according to the same paper. The metropolis in 1900 greeted them enthusiastically, while in 1902 it did not notice them. The Independance Belge (Brussels), which coudemus

"imperialism" in the United States, says:

pudiation of all intervention in the struggle seems, from the

"The United States, it seems, made an effort at the beginning of the war. Mr. McKinley, it will be remembered, asked England if she would consider an offer of mediation as an unfriendly act. The offer was declined with all possible courtesy, and the Washington Government after that could have engaged only in violent intervention. But Mr. Roosevelt might have taken it upon himself to ask London if Great Britain was still in the same frame of mind and if she remained firm in her refusal to accept the mediation of a foreign Power. The reply can be foreseen, but the action, simultaneous with or immediately following the action of the Netherlands, would have had a powerful moral effect."

Mr. Kruger's disappointment is referred to as "powerful";

"That the illustrious old man should feel disappointed will be readily understood. But it must not be overlooked that the

Boers will need the good offices of foreign Powers when they have decided to negotiate without reference to the question of the independence of the republics.

A proposition to appoint a mission of peace "dependent upon no nation" is made in the Deutsche Revue (Berlin) :

"The sentiments of all humanity are with the Boers, but the policy of every one of the Powers forbids all intervention in this most deplorable war. The danger of a world in flames would be more fearful and much worse even than this guerilla war."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"Drink Coercion" in Germany,-Three fatal duels have recently been fought in Germany by members of important social circles, and the close connection that seems to have been established between the drinking customs of Germany and these duels has elicited from a Leipsic professor, Dr. Rudolph Fick, a protest against what he calls "the "drink coercion" that prevails. No one, he writes in the Berliner Tageblatt, dreams of demanding uni-



C C WESSELS

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATES.

astrons compulsory drinking and the Kneip Comments that are proving the ruin of innumerable

Why should it be necessary for everybody to young people. partake of intoxicating liquor, even for those to whom it is distasteful or injurious? Where is the 'manliness' in inflating the stomach with a large quantity of alcoholic liquid; why should it be particularly 'manly ' to vie with one another in drinking spirits; why not in drinking water, why not in eating roast yeal? Why this coercion just with regard to alcohol? No one ever dreams of constraining another to use seltzer water, or coffee, or tea. In short, this alcohol fanaticism, this intolerance on the part of a drinking public, this persistent subjection of those who are not inclined to drink to ridicule, derision, and constraint . . . we must prevent. People ought to be at liberty to let drinking alone, or to use beverages that contain no alcohol, without danger of insult. And just for the attainment of this object, the spread of total abstinence is of the utmost importance. . . . As long as intoxication is considered no disgrace for respectable people, as long as even in joke people are suffered to quote, 'He who never has been drunk is not an upright man,' we shall continue to lament occurrences like those at Insterburg, Morchingen, and Jena," -Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IF WALDECK-ROUSEAU HAD DIED! "We do not wish the death of the singer, and God knows if this man is one," observes the clerical Corre-(Nondant (Paris) of the recent accident to the French Premier; "but on learning of the event which might have been so fatal, we could not refrain from asking ourselves a question which M. Waldeck-Rousseau, is the painfut leisure his wounds bave brought him, has perhaps asked himself would have happened had he succumbed to this terrible shock! What impression would bis death have made! What regrets would there have been! How many, outside the allways narrow circle of intimate affection. would have thought of shedding tears at his lose ""

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

### A PEN BALLADE FROM SOUSA.

THE FIFTH STRING. By John Philip Sonsa. Cloth, 75 x 352 inches, 123 pp.
The Bowen-Herritt Company, Indianapolis.

In these days when everybody writes, it is not surprising that John Philip Sousa, the energetic bandmaster, should make a plunge into literature and prove that he has "more than one string to his bow." "The Pifth String" is a musical romance with a strong love interest and a generous dash of the preferentartal. His English and



IONN PHILIP SOUSA

style are sufficiently continendable. But it is a heavy undertaking to introduce the devil to one's readers convincingly, so that they take him seriously. The fault Mr. Sousa falls into is that he projects his Satanic majesty flippantly, and then quite gravely sets forth his potency.

A pushing impresario brings over a wonderfor violinist, Angelo Douti, who meets Midred Walker, the limit-lessly beautiful daughter of a banker, at a reception the evening preceding that of his debut at the Academy of Music. He falls in love with her even before he is Introduced. Then Mr. Seusa puts an awful obstacle in the path of the young violinist. The lady has never been moved by music! She saystohim, in her beautiful sincerity:

"I never hear a pianist, however great and famous, but I see the little cream-colored hammers within the piano bobbing up and down like acrobatic Brownies."

Angelo, of course, liminediately reflected that she had not heard him play! When she did, it would not be to hills of the very different sounds to which his violia strings were contributing when resident in thiel natural womers. But had: visule the Academy is yelling its deslight over his masterly virtuosity, "Mildred Walker, serutinizing the program, merely drew her wrap closer about her bisulders and sat mure erect." Yethe had "unquestionably soored the greatest triumple of his career." Could anything be wors!

Dioti boits, and, flying to the Bahamas, leases a small toy and tries to learn to play the violin! He gets out of patience and, smashing his "Straft," cries on the prince of darkness to help him. This obliging in dividual promptly appears and presents his credentials: a visiting-card with "Satan" engraved on it and in the lower left-hand corner, "Prince of Darkness."

Satun gives tilm a violin possessing one dark string with two white ones on either sule. He tells Diotit that this "wrapped with strands of hair from the first mother of man, and that to play upon it is to die at once." He cheerfully adds that this need make no difference to so skilled a low as Diotit.

Of course, Diotti takes it, and what happens one may discover by perusing Mr. Sousa's little book. If the opera-bourfe introduction of the Devil doesn't balk one, the rest is easy and rather interesting, although the "Fith String" has not a happy ending. How could such a string have:

#### THE REAL SWITZERLAND.

Swiss Life in Town and Country. By Alfred T. Story. Cloth, 5 x 752 inches, 989 pp. Pirce, \$0.10 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

T has been the fate of Switzerland to be regarded as a sort of show place for the rest of the world. The ordinary tourist will hardly get a glimpse of the real life of the people if he follow only the beaten line of travel. The individualities of other countries thrust themselves even on the blindest of sightseers; but in Switzerland, in the route of travel, there is nothing in sight but elaborate preparations for the traveler that he may enjoy the incomparable scenery in comfort; even the national costumes that he sees he knows are put on for his benefit. And after a time the whole country seems like an elaborate setting for an opera that never takes place. Books like Mr. Alfred T. Story's "Swiss Life in Town or Country" give the other side of Switzerland; what the life is that goes on, on the foothills of the spectacular mountains, and in those parts of the Swiss cities not occupied by the Hotels Beauregard and Bellevue. Considered as a whole, Mr. Story's book is an interesting one. He was fortunate, in the first place, as to his subject; and his manner of treating it, while not brilliant, is very acceptable, and goes as deep into the subject as the space permits. It is not a book that is written from within. It is manifestly the work of a man who knew a good deal of his subject to start with, and then conscientiously "looked it up" before writing his book. But if the book is written by an outsider, it was written by a sympathetic one and one capable of making his readers come in touch with his subject. In second chapter, "The Strugele with Nature," is a peculiarly suggestive one, especially if the reader has had the habit of looking on the numutation of switzerland as a magnificent spectacle placed there by a beneficent Providence that he and his fellow tours is might enjoy the view or do a lattle amateur mountan-climbing.

It has always been the conventional thing, to admire the Swiss character, when one though about it at all, and Mr. Story gives succine reasons, for this admiration in his chapters on public education, philametropic work, and national industry. For the little Swiss republic manages all its house-keeping with a precision that is the despair of the clear indicate the surface of the

# THE LIFE OF A FLAWLESS QUEEN.

V. R. I. HER LIFE AND EMPIRE. By The Marquis of Lotne, K. T. mow His Grace the Puke of Argello. Cloth, 5½ x 8½ mehes, 3y3 pp. Price, 8,59. Harper & Hros., New York.

I T would be bad taste for any one to write an uncomplimentary life of his deceased models-rishes; and in some tasted if the mother than the paper of the base been Queen of England. At the same time has song of praise, and yet not have tarrished the memory of this, lustrious lady, "V, R, I." is the title of the book, and it is as Victoria Reginal Imperatis that the queen appears throughout its pages. Every aspect of the Queen shown by the author is the queen of the robes of sestimating the properties of the probability of the properties of the probability of

We are told that in certain homes of the British middle classes. Burke's "Peerage" and the family Bible form the most conspicuous part of the household library, and "V. R. I." by the Marquis of Lorne, now his Grace the Duke of Argyll, would form a worthy pendant for the Peerage. It is so eminently what a person of the middle class would desire his queen to be, so decorous, practising in an imperial way all the domestic virtues, rearing any number of little princes and princesses with regal simplicity-a fine figure of all that was dearest to the heart of the British matron. No new light is thrown by this book on the charactor of the Oueen. It will not be here that the future historians of the Victorian era will look for material, for the Marquis of Lorne has tried to draw a picture of a faultless woman and perfect queen. The touches of human nature that exist in the book have found their way there in spite of the author. Occasional notes from the diary of the girl queen who "loved to be gay" sound a human note that has persistently been stifled. The account of the Queen's childhood given in " V. R. I." is familiar to every one who read the jubilee editions of the English papers. Many of them are as

familiar as the lamentable "I did it

with my little batchet" story. There are some amusing passages in the book, however. The story of the Queen's courtship and betrothal is told most naïvely, the author being quite innocent of the fact that the irreverent might find it funny. After the Queen's proposing and coufessing that she does not feel worthy of her prince, for all the world like a well-regulated suitor of the other sex, we find the prince, too, writing home to his mother: "Oh, the future! does it not bring with it the moment when I shall have to take leave of my dear, dear home and of you? I can not think of that without deep melancholy taking possession of me," exactly like



MARQUIS OF LORNE.

a reluctant young lady. It will take a true Mid-Victoria nature to find much substance to this book.

#### NEGRO HUMOR BY A NEGRO.

THE BLACK CAT CLUB. NEGRO HUMOR AND FOLK-LORE. By James II. Correthers. Silhouette Hustrations by J K Bryans. Claim, 4% x 7% inches, sée pp. Price, \$n.o., net. Funk & Wagnalla Company.

THE date of publication of "The Black Cat Club" should be commemorated by cultivated people of color as a second "Emancial
memorated by cultivated people of color as a second "Semancial
the beginning of the Independence of the Ilterature pertaining to the
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memorate of the people of the second people of the second people of the
supreme in England. And the later "Unde Remus" conception,
while it takes a true and somewhat typical specimen for subject, never.

theless views him through an atmosphere of kindly, yet obscuring,

sentimentality. In short, it is unconsciously patronizing

Even writers with colored blood in their veins have had the white man's view imposed upon them. The negro is by nature imitative,



TAMES D. CORROTHERS

So Paul Dunbar, whose mastery over accepted literary forms makes him the equal of any American minor poet. is, when he comes to write negro stories and sketches, mastered in turn by these same literary canons. He makes his characters plot and plan, because of the necessity in his own mind to round out the narrative in the way approved by Prof. Brander Matthews's " Philosophy of the Short-

Now the negro does not plot. His humor is "touch-and-go." His stories are pointless in form, the so insinuating in quality that they can never after be crowded out of the mind. Certain phrases, such as "Ole Massa Gone to Phillimoyo'k" (the title of a folk-tale in the present book), are

Not only has Miss Johnston the same setting for "Audrey" as for "To Have and To Hold," but the

period is almost identical, the action,

with the exception of the first two

chapters, which might have been put

as an introductory, occurring in 1727-

28. The book is more of a love-story

than one of action, tho there are

several dramatic episodes. Its charm

is due to the portraval of an exquisite

child of nature, Andrey, and her woful

fate, for the story does not "end

happily." Many a reader will resent

the final tragedy as needless. Sometlmes a being stands so marked out for adverse fortune that ultimate

disaster is accepted as the only logi-

overflowing with such natural, spontaneous humor that any number of varying stories could be built around each. In fact, "protean" is the adjective that exactly applies to negro folk-lore-so clusive is the secret of its informing principle.

of its informing principle.
There is no legic, and me this, who she presenting it therein it is not in the Three is no legic, and me this, who whose presenting it therein is an organization with an utterly fantastic purpose, the worship of The Hillack Cat. The place selected is chiesapo, where every type of negro when the contract of the present in the present in

would naturally make use of them."
The original verse of the book mod all sorts, simple doggered and pure lyric, yet equally filled with negro humor and sentiment. "Way in the property of the policy of the property of the Ethiopian." The Rev. Dark Laudmouth recounts to the illack Cat Club the way in which Jaumes Whitcomb Ribey really received the bump on the head which the papers reported was the result of an attempted robbery. There is an alt of realism about the narrative of this water-meion raid which would convince Mr. Riley himself that it had actually happened, the "1's speck you's lied on "at white man," is the judgment of a less susceptible negro auditor.

#### SABLE THREADS IN CLOTH OF GOLD.

AUDREY. By Mary Johnston Cloth, 8 x 51/4 inches, 418 pp. Price, \$1 50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Hoston.

FTER the large sale of Miss Johnston's "To Have and To Hold." her next work of fiction was sure to have many readers curious to compare it with that successful effort. "Andrey," as a work of art, is superior to it, while likely to prove as prodigious a "seller."



cal finale. But after the sadness and trials of this lovable child of the mountains, she reaches the port of peace only to have the author submerge her in its smiling waters. And, forsouth, with almost a refinement of cruelty.

The atmosphere of "Audrey" is as true and grateful as that of "To Have and To Hold." As to habits and surroundings, the characters are Virginians of a period stightly anterior to the birth of Washington, denizens of a young coluny with strong savor of the mother country Not a little of the gratifying delight of the book is the author's vivid and poetic portraval of scenery. This sensitiveness to the beauty of

the material world, which is the gift of those only whose senses transmute its impressions in the alembic of the soul, is apt to be a pitfall to the writer of a tale. In truth, it is that somewhat to Miss Johnston, who occasionally lets her pen cull the beauties of a scene for her personal delectation more than for the perfection of her work.

Marmaduke Haward, lately fallen heir to his father's rich estate, is one of an exploring party whose aim is to make acquaintance with the Western mountains of Virginia. They stop at a frontiersman's cabin, and are entertained by him, his wife, his young daughter Molly, and the child Audrey. They pass on. Haward pretends that he has sprained his ankle and must return. His amorous fancy has been caught by the sylvan Molly. He loses his way, and, when he arrives at dusk, finds a smoking cablu, dead inmates, and one lone creature who has escaped-Audrey. He decides to look after her, and puts her with some family before he goes abroad to enjoy his fortune by learning the gay lessons of London. He returns, ten or twelve years later, a graduated gallant. in 1727, the thought of the little orphan long since faded from his careless soul. Then the story begins

Miss Johnston has power in character-drawing. She introduces two historical personages, famous in the Virginia colony, Col. Evelyn Byrd and his lovely daughter Evelyn. But her pure creations are no less individual and vital. The Scotch storekeeper on Haward's estate is one of the strongest and most attractive in the book, tho not at all necessary to the action. Ilan Hugon is conventional and melodra-matic. Carson Darden, rough gamester and tippler, rings true in his coarse dispracefulness.

the principal characters of the story, Audrey, Haward, and Sometime the principal characters of the Story, Audrey, Haward, and help a word, are not done with the story of the story is an ideal party and are not done with the story of the story is an ideal party and the story of the story of the story of the been schooled in suffering, she becomes an emotional acress in a jily, it is anything but plausible and a backeyed turn besides. And was there not something caddish in Haward's taking poor Audrey, the orphan dryad of the mountains, who loved him with her whole inno-orphan dryad of the mountains, who loved him with her whole innocent soul, to the governor's ball, for gallants to avoid and for outraged belies to flout?

bediet to float!

bediet to float!

the classified crisis, conseitence often has but one choice, and all the address it entails is necessary consequence. Witness many a Christian martyr. But art, which has its own insistent consenter, often has some mitigating control. It is not always the highest art to make the control of the contro

# SHALL WE DO WITHOUT OUR BREAKFASTS?

THE NO-BREAKFAST PLAN AND THE PASTING CURE. By Edward Hooker Dewey, M.D. Cloth, 55x7% inches, 207 pp. Price, \$1.00. Published by the author, Meadville, Pa

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and assimitation are suspended-that in such cases the food administered is disposed of, not by assimilation, but by decomposition; that such decomposition in the alimentary canal oftens becomes a source of toxic impregnation of the blood; and that no waste takes place in the nerve-centres -"proving that they have been nourished at the expense of the rest of the system." Hence a new commandment : " Do not feed the severely sick !"

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EDWARD II. DEWEY.

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broad-denies of the seation for the "No Breakies Plan" is not devoid of encouragement, and its prophet may on, undustruct by the consider-ate yncition of Dr. Strady of the downright distribes of Professor Wood, superior," and even, with the currage of his convictions, reheaving it in print. Nor is he dismayed by his own remembrance of the new table to convert the convertible of the print of the convertibility of for the holding of "potieary stuffs."



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Man and his strife! and beneath him the Earth in her green repo

And out of the Earth he cometh, and into the Earth he goes O sweet at last is the Silence, O aweet at the war-

For put of the Silence he cometh, and into the

Silence goes And the great sea round him glistens, and above him the great Night glows

And out of the Night he cometh, and into the Night he goes,

#### Lines.

# By ROBERT LOVEMAN.

What care I for caste or creed? It is the deed, it is the deed ; What for class or what for clan? It is the man, it is the man; Heirs of love, and joy, and wo, Who is high, and who is low? Mountain, valley, sky and sea, Are for all humanity.

What care I for robe or stole? It is the soul, it is the soul; What for crown, or what for crest? It is the heart within the breast; It is the faith, it is the hope, It is the struggle up the slope. It is the brain and eye to see, One God, and one humanity.

-In March dinsice's Marazine.

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### The Dwellings of Peace.

BY HENRY VAN DYKE, Twn dwellings, Peace, are thine. One is the mountain-height, Uplifted in the loneliness of light Beyond the realm of shadows, fine, And far, and clear, -where advent of the night Means only glorious nearness of the stars. And dawn, unbindered, breaks above the bare That long the lower world in twilight keen Thou sleepest not, and bast no peed of sleep. For all thy cares and fears have dropped away : The night's fatigue, the fever-fret of day. Are far below thee; and earth's weary wars, In vain expense of passion, pass Before thy sight like visions in a glass. Or like the wrinkles of the storm that creep Across the sea and leave no trace

So brief appear the conflicts, and so slight The wounds men give, the things for which they Here hanga a furtress on the distant steep,-A lichen clinging to the rock :

Of trouble on that Immemorial face

There sails a fleet upon the deep,

A wandering flock Of snow-winged gulls : and yonder, in the plain, A marble palace shines, - a grain Of mica glittering in the rain : And far beneath thy feet the clouds are rolled By voiceless winds; and far between The rolling clouds new shores and peaks are seen, In shimmering rabes of green and gold.

And faint serial has That allent fades into the silent blue

Serene Thou, from thy mountain hold, All day, in tranquil wiedom, looking down On distant scenes of human toil and strife. All night, with eyes aware of loftier life, Uplooking to the sky, where stars are sown Dost watch the everlasting fields graws white Unto the harvest of the seeds of light. And welcome to thy dweiling place sublime The few strong souls that dare to climb The slippery crags and find thee on the height.

But in the depth thon hast another borr Pur hearts less daring, or more frail. Thou dwellest also in the shadnwy vale; And pligrim-souls that roam With weary feet o'er hill and dale. Bearing the burden and the heat

Of toilful days, Toro from the dusty ways To find thee in thy green and still retreat. Here is no vision wide ontspread Before the lonely and exalted seat Of all-embracing knowledge. Here, instead. A little garden, and a sheltered nook With outlooks brief and sweet Across the meadows, and along the brook,-A little stream that little knows Of the great sea toward which it gladly flows. -A little field that bears a little when To make a portion of earth's daily bread. The yest cloud-armies overhead Are marshaled, and the wild wind blows Its trampet, but thou canst not tell Whence the starm comes nor where it goes. Nor dost thou greatly care, since all is well;

Thy daily task is done, And the a lowly one. Thon gavest it of thy best, And art content to rest

In nationce till its slow reward is won Not far thou lookest, but thy sight is clear : Not much thou knowest, but thy faith is dear : For life is love, and love is always near. Here friendship lights the fire, and every heart, Sure of itself and sure of all the rest,

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> To rest Upon God's breast. -In February Harper's Magazine.

# PERSONALS.

Senator Tillman as Cyclops. Senator Tillmen called a page to him the other day and asked him the name of a new Senator who was sitting n the Republican side of the chamber. The page, being one of this session's appointees, was not only ignorant of the new Senstor's name, but did not ven know Tillman. In his dllemma, he went to Journal Cierk Macdonald.

"Who is the man with one eve?" he asked, referring to Mr. Tillman Cyclops," replied Macdonald, without looking

no from his book and thinking of the gentleman who figures in ancient mythology.

The boy rushed back to Tillman. "Now. Sens. tor Cyclops," he said triumphently, "I will go end find out the other Senator's name."- The Washmoton Buck

Prince Henry's Keen Observation.-At one of the banquets given in Prince Henry's honor, the Prince was asked what he thought of America The people are inspiring," replied the Prince, "if I may judge from the gimpses I have bed of them. At the opera I saw refinement and culture pictured in the faces; at the luncheon to-day genius and energy; but the crowds on the streets impressed ms most. Their faces indicate, it seems to me activity and ambition not dulled by too much contentment, yet not marred by discontent. la not this the balence that makes your people so happy and so powerful?"- The New York Times.

Senator Depew's Finny Mistake.—At a great Republican ratification meeting in New York in 1829 Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the candidate for the vice-presidency, was to attend. A box was reserved for him and just above it was Chauncey M. Depew's. The story is told in The Saturday Evening Post (Philedelphia; as follows:

The meeting was well under way before Mr. Reid arrived. As soon as the great andience saw him enter his box there was a demonstration. llats were thrown in the air, hands were clapped, and hurrahs went up everywhere Mr. Reid is a man of much dignity. At times, it is said, when he has a few congenial spirits about him, he can unbend and be as jovial as any one. But ordinarity he is discribed almost to the point of austerity On this particular occasion even the wild enthusiasm of the men and women in the hig hall did not melt his reserve. He rose to the welcome and bowed in the courtly, graceful manner for which he is famous, without, however, relaxing a muscle of his face or venturing a smile.

He bowed The crowd kent up its tumult. again. And still they cried, and still he bowed. And the more he bowed, the more they cheered

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and bustaed. He tried to sit down, but evidently, the crowd wouldn't have it.

Even so reserved a man as Mr. Reid is not proof against the continued cheers of a great essemblage. At last he could no longar realst the clam-He stepped to the front of the boa and was nat about to say o few words when an uprosticus shout of laughter swept over the hall. Instantly the distinguished candidate for vice-president froze up. The laughter locreased until it became almost hysterical

Mr. Reid was at first puezled, and then angered. His anger had almost approached the builingpoint when some one started the yell:
"Nn! no! Reid! Reid! Reid!"

The cry swelled louder and londer, but min-gling with it were distinct veils of languier. Mr. Reid, in disgust, hed almost made up his mind to withdraw from the los when one of the members of committee rushed in.

"They want you on the platform, Mr. Reid." he said.

"Well, then, what in the world are they laughing at me for?" demended that gentleman

Why, it's all a mistake. Depew's got the box above you, end when the crowd began to shoot a welcome at your arrivel Mr. Depew thought they ware calling for him. Ha is so accustomed to being in the limelight, you know. He han't discovered his error yet, but a man has gone up there At that Mr. Reid's reserve melted away entirely

and he joined with the others in the laugh.

# MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Cold Comfort -- MAUD: "When you refused m my hand, papa, did be get down on his knees?" PATER: "No, I didn't notice jest where he in!" Chicago Daily News.

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Dick : "So? And what did she say?" JACK : "She gave him a fitting answer."

DICK : "What was it !" lack : "She told him he was cut out

DICK : "And that ended it, I suppose !"

JACK : "Yes, he didn't press his auit further."-Tit. Hits

She Enjoyed the Opera.-IlE: "Well, did you njoy the evening ?"

SHE: "Indeed I did. We went to the opera." HE: "Of course you enjoyed it?

SHE: "Immensely." HE: "What did you bear?"

SHE: "What did I bear! Well, what didn't I hear? I heard that Nell Vanderdyke is engaged to Tom Browning and that Jack Kentsarelow and Edith Singleton have quarreled and are not going to be married after all. Then I heard that Mrs. Tenbroke is going to get a divorce from her hus-

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"Only that which is bonestly got is gain "-the rest is velvet

"Labor overcometh all things," even the laborer. "Employment bringsenjoyment," when it brings

the means to enjoy. "A wise man is moved from his course neither by force nor entreaty," but the same often applies

"Possession is nine points of the law," and fraquently all the profits.

"Every man for himself and the davil take the hindmost" is the cry of those who are well to

"In matters of taste there can be no dispute," for every man is so firmly convinced that there is no standard by which his taste can be measured. "Whate'er is best administered is best" for the one who administers.

"Ignorance is the mother of impudence": no father is named.

. "A map who will not fee will make his foes fee." but what if his foes are made of the same includ-"Let a child have its will and it will not cry." but its parents will.

-L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, in The Literary Era.

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Who journeyed by his side in style, And coached him when to bow and amile. Each Town Committee to beguile? Bob Evans !

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Bob Evans! Who raised his hand and made his bow.

As home the vessel turned her prow, And where's your occupation now-Bob Evens

AFTERWATH

Who is this creeping back at last-A shottered wreck, when all is past-Is this our here of the mast-Bob Evans?

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# Coming Events.

May 12-15.—Convection of the American Order of Steam Engineers, Supreme Council, at Reading, Pa.

May 13.—Convention of the Brotherhood of Lo-comotive Engineers at Norfolk, Va. Convenious Engineers at Noticia, Va. Convenion of the International Hotel and Kestaurant Employees' Alliance and the lo-ternational Barteoders' League, et Louis-ville, ky.

May 13-15. - Convection of the National Associa-tion of Piano Dealers of America, at Balti-more.

May 13-16.—Convention of the Women's General Missionary Society of the United Presbyte-rian Church of North America, et Xenia, Ohio.

Mey 14.—Convention of the Reformed Presby-terian Church, General Synod, at Philedel-Convention of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in New York.

# Current Events.

#### Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

book."-Life.

March 24. Actiog-President Schalkburger and other Boer leaders pass through British lines to confer with President Steyn, supposedly regarding peace terms.

March 26.—In e combined effort to capture De la Rey io the Western Trensvani, the Brit-ish columns capture 135 prisoners and five 22ns. General De la Rey escapes.

March 29.—Reports from London stete that on Merch 24 the British were defeated in a fight with the Boers. Eight men were killed, ten wounded, and twenty-nine captured.

OTHER POREIGN NEWS.

Merch 24.—The Prench Parliament votes 500,000 francs for the expenses of President Lon-bet's trip to St. Petersburg,

March vs.—The French Chamber of Deputies passes a bill voting 600,000 francs for exhibits at St. Louis.

It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina's an nuni visit to Amsterdam has been shandoned on occount of her health.

March 26.-Cecil Rhodes dies et Cape Town, March 27—The British outhorities in the West Indies ore instructed to refuse permission to the Venezuelan rebel steamer Belivur to coal and receive supplies at British ports.

March 98.-Sefor Homoro Morla, minieter of Beundor to France, and Sefor Victor M. Rendon, consult general of Ecuador at Paris, are appointed envoys to Great Hritain and Spain, to represent their Government at the coronation of King Al-

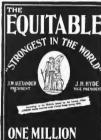
Merch 29 - A thousand Chinese are killed in riots at Ta-Ming-Fu, in Pe-chl-il province, Chine, caused by attempts to collect indem-oity for the Catbolice. Prince Deineburg, former German Minister to tireat Britain, France, and Russia, dies at Hapover, Prussia.

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March 30.—The foreign trade of Germany for 1901 show a decrease in the total imports and exports, but a marked increase in the im-ports from the United States.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending March 31 shows an increase of 44.618.913

The French elections are dated to take place on April es.

# CONCRES

March 24.-Senate: The Oleomargarine bill is considered.

House The debate on the Moss-Rhea case is continued.

March 25. Senate: The debate on the Oleomar garine bill is continued. garine bill is continued.

Mour I in the contested election case of John S. Rhes, from the Third Kentucky District, Rhea is defeated and the seal is given to J. McKenzie Moss, Republican; the Army Appropriation till is discussed.

March v6. - Senate Consideration of the Oleo-margarina bill is continued.

House The general debate on the Military Appropriation bill is closed: a resolution is adopted, asking the President for informa-tion regarding General Miles's request to be sent to the Philippines.

March 22.—Senate: Sensior Patterson from Col-orado make an attack on General Function; Debate on the Oleomargarine bill is con-

tinued.

House: The Military Appropriation bill is passed: a committee is appointed under a resolution, introduced by Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, to investigate changes of bribers in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies.

March 28. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is introduced; 215 private pension bills are passed.

March so.—The bill to improve the efficiency of the revenue-cutter service is considered.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

March 24 -President Roosevelt decides that the insuguration of President Palma would not take place before Msy 20,

An injunction, asked for by the Interstate Commerce Commission against six railroads entering Chicago is granted by the federal court.

March 25.—Secretary Root, by the direction of the Fresident, instructs General Wood to torn over the liovarnment of Cuba to its people on May 20. Major-General Otl- is placed on the retired list of the army.

March 26.-General Wood returns to Cube

March 27 -- President Roosevelt sends a special message to Congrass asking authority to appoint diplomatic and consular representa-tives of the United States in Cuba

March s8.-Commissioner of Pensions Evens sends his resignation to the President. The State Department pays no attention to Captsin Christman's charges of bribery in connection with the sale of the Danish West Indies, regarding them as unworthy of

March 29. President Roosevelt makes public the correspondence in which Lieutenant-General Miles's request to be sent to the Philippines was disapproved.

Damage by floods in Tennessee is estimated to reach \$1,000,000.

March to - James R. Garfield accepts the place of Civil Service Commissioner, made vacant by the resignation of William A. Rodenberg. AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES March 26 -Philippines - Noriel a distinguished

insurgent general, is captured,

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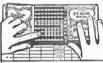
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# Problem 655. By O. NEMO.

Black-Nine Pieces.



White Ten Pieces

PaPa: 4 paK: psPa; 8 White mates in two mores

# Problem 656.

By MURRAY MARBLE. 4 K 3; 1 P 6; 1 P k 5; 2 P 5; 2 S 1 P 3; 1 P P 1 S 3; B 1; 5.

White mates in three moves

# Problem 657.

By J. PRIMITIUS. Prom "Swedish Chess Problems."

Black-Right Pieces



White - Eight Pieces

8; b4 p K +; +p+B4; s2S2p+; P1Pk4; 2 R 5; 2 P p b 3; 7 Q.

While mates in three moves.

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No. fen. Key-move, Q-Kt 4

			No. 651.		
	Q-QR8		1 -4,1 6, dis. ch		Q · Q B 8, mat
2.	K-B <sub>3</sub>		moves	3-	
		B	- Kach		Q-R 4. mate
	K B 5		-Q 6 (must)	3.	
		13	-K 8, ch		Kt-Q6, mate
. 2	Kt-B 4	R	x B	J-	
					Q-R 4, mate
		° K	Q a	L	-
					Kt-Kt a!! ma
		9. K	-B 3	3.	-

#### Other variations depend on those given

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia, the Key, I. W. H., University of Virginia, the Key, I. W. H., Bethielsen, I.a., C. K., Odham, the Key, I. W. H., Bethielsen, I.a., C. K., Odham, the Key, J. H., Bethielsen, Ala, J. the Key, J. H., Law, Walindto, H. H., Law, W. H., Law, H.,

Mobile, Aia (W. H. Young Palestine, Tex. Comments (60): "Good arcitions following a Comments (50): "Good arcitions collowing a the restrictive key is hardly admirable "-it, It, kich in number and beauty of varation". F. S. \*Kich in outside and the second of the second

simple"—C. II. S
(63): "Same comment seems to fit"—M M:
"The serious duals are an offense to the purisit"—
[0]. D: "A novelty, and a good one" F. S. P., "A
fine illustration of the Koman ctyle of architececonomical"—S. M. M: "Very interesting, but,
like 50s, it violates an established canon by reducing the number of Black's evalable squares. The

ing the number of Black's evailable squares. The dual after  $1 - K_1$  is too related to be called a blemish. The Yight and left wing sorter of the  $K_2$  is too robbs. Roman -A K.: Florent compare with  $4\kappa_1$ . I'll known is far in the first compare with  $4\kappa_2$ . I'll known is far in  $K_2$ . I'll known in  $K_3$  is the first compare with  $4\kappa_2$ . I'll known is far in  $K_3$ . In addition to those reported, A. M. H. and A. A. I'll, yen 648; L. K., Corning, Ark., 64 and 66; W. H. V. 64, 64.

W. H. 3, 644, 645.
In the Poppel-Marto game, when Marco resigned, he had a win by H. Kt 3, threatentening mate by Q. Y. Q. P. The beat that White can do le to give his Q for R and R. Found by M.W. H., M. M., and H. Zita, Brooklyn.

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Notes by Emil Kemeny in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) This move, followed by P-Q R 3 and Kt-K 4. Is played with the intention to maintain the Pawn. bi P x P ch would have been answered with (c) Px Q P was hardly any better. Black would have answered Px Kt P, followed eventually by Kt x Q P.

(d) Threatening to win the Queen, and also a winning strack, by sacrificing the K: winning attack, by sactificing the Kt.

te) Brilliant play, which feedees the game in
favor of Black. White, unless he answers I'x Kt,
loses the exchange and a Pawn.

if: R-Kt; a would be answered with Qx P, and
white can not play B x B, for U x B P mote

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- April 15, 1777, KENTUCKY. Indians attack Boones-boro; 4 of Col. Booce's men are killed.
- April 15, 1777. PRILA. Congress resolves to abol-ish distinctions between troops, as "Congress" Own Regiment," "Washington's Life Guards."
- Own steglment, "Washington's Life Guarda." April 15, 1989, D. C. Congress prohibits the im-portation of specific articles of British growth or manufacture, the act to take effect the 11th of November.
- April 15, 1804, CALIF. The steamboat "Secretary " bursts her boiler near San Francisco; 50 per-sons perish.
- April 15, 1901, D. C. President Lincoln summons Congress to meet on July 4th, in extra session, and by prociamition calls on the States to furnish 73,000 volunteers, to serve three months
- April 18, 1862, ARE. Confederates cut the levee near Fort Wright, on the Mississippi, and an limmense amount of property is destroyed.
- immense amount of property is destroyed.
  April 15, 1967 Taxx. Gen. Halleck orders Gen.
  Pope to transfer his successful troops to join
  the army on the Tennessee River.
  April 15, 1963, Va. Gen. Hooker reports an army
  of about 130,000 men; Gen. Lee's army, deprived of Longstreet's corps, comprises about
- April 15, 1864, La. The fleet on the Red River, above Grand Ecure, defeats a Confederate attack under Gen. Thomas Green. Confeder-ate loss, 700 men.

- April 15, 1895, Mp. Booth and Herrold arrive at Dr. Samuel Mudd's house, near Bryantown, 30 miles from Washington.
- April 15, 1895, D. C. 15, 1865, D. C. Abraham Lincoln r conscious till his death at 7:30 A. M.
- April 15, 1865. The military order of the Loyal Legion is organized as a non-political and non-sectarian association.
- April 15, 1865, S. C. At Charleston, Gen. Saxton calls a mass-meeting, and William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, makes an address, April 15, 1863, D. C.
- tarrison, the abouttons; makes an address, rid 15, 1863, D. C. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., takes the oath of office in the kirkwood Hotel at Washington, three hours after the death of President Lincoln; he is the 17th President in the 30th term of the presidency.
- April 15, 1973, CHICAGO. Dr. David Swing is tried for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery, for beresy be and acquitted.
- April 18, 1878, D. C., Congress: Senate: A. G. Thurman (Dem.) of Ohio, is elected President pro Tempore. Democrats control both House and Senate for the first time since 1856.
- April 15, 1884, D. C. Congress: The House re-jects the Morrison Tariff Bill. Vote, 159-155. April 15, 1800, Phra. Archbishop Ryan will be editor-in-chief of "The American Catholic Quarterly Review" beginning with the July number.
- April 15, 1890, D. C. Congress: The House passes the Naval Appropriations Bill. Vote, 117-100. Introduced April 1st.

- April 18, 1974, Pinta. The first thesite is opened. April 18, 1984, i.e. At Causion on the Wichits at his corner of Cotar and Verroon Streets, and the corner of Cotar and Verroon Streets, with the Fair Pentilent, by Hallam's Company, at "the atoreboure" of Win. Pinnetes.

  April 18, 1986, Mr. Booth and Heroid arrive at decisions and bistranced in the English 18, 1985, Mr. Booth and Heroid arrive at decisions and bistranced in Figure 1915. April 15, 1890, 1a. The Legislature gives physicians and pharmacies the right to sell liquor free of license tax.;
  - April 15, 1891, New York. Ex-President N. Niles of the Tradesman's National Bank is rearrested and arraigned on a charge of embezzlement.
  - April 15, 1991, ILL. The annual meeting of the Whisky Trust takes place in Peoria. It re-ports sales for the year of 417-98, 17 gallons, nearly 4,000,000 gallons over last year, and 9,000,000 gallons over the previous year.
  - April 15, 1892, Mass. Two While Caps are sentenced to imprisonment in Decham Jail for one year each for tarring and feathering H. N. Fratt.
  - April 15, 1892, New Yoak. In the Legislature the Assembly passes the Woman's Suffrage Bill. (It fails in the Senate.)
  - April 15, 1804. New York. A statue to the memory of Father Drumgoole is unveiled by Archbishop Corrigan.
  - Archosanop Corrigan.

    April 15, 1904, Panta. The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania decide to lengthen the course to four years in the scope and organization of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy.

  - Economy.
    April 15, 1844, D. C. Congress: The Senate dis-poses of 18 paragraphs of the Tariff Bill; in the house a new quorum-counting rule is the Committee on Rules; B is aimed against the Committee on Rules; B is aimed against obstructive action by an adverse miscondi-ction of the property of the property and designed to facilitate the transaction of business by the majority.

losiah Strong, D.D.; "I am delighted with it. . . . . Why didn't you do this years ago? It would have saved me months of time."

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# The Literary Digest

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### POLICE DEVELOPMENTS IN NEW YORK.

THE police situation in New York City is not without material to tempt the satirist. In the first place everybody seems surprised and pleased that the New York patrolmen. whose sworn duty it is to enforce the law, have at last decided to enforce it even despite the alleged reluctance of their captains. The mayor has issued a statement to the press indorsing their action, and this statement, which would, in a normal condition be taken as a matter of course, is thought worthy of big newspaper headlines on the front page. The police commissioner and the district attorney have also approved, and this likewise is hailed as a sensation by the press. The liquor dealers declare that they will not only close their saloons on Sundays, but will fight to close the Sunday clothing-stores, barber-shops, and every other place that is open on the Sabbath contrary to law. Finally the patrolmen's wives and other femain relatives have held a big thanksgiving service in the Metropolitan Temple, to express their joy over the release of their husbands, sons, and brothers from "the system" of the past.

The visible beginning of this era of enforcement was made by forty patrolmen of the Thirty-Seventh Street police-station on Sunday, March 30, when they captured eighteen violators of the excise law, without waiting for specific instructions from their superiors. The reason for this unusual performance by the patrolmen is still a matter of wonder and discussion in the New York papers. The general conclusion is that the patrolmen revolted against signing slips every Sunday night certifying that they had seen no violations of the law during the day, and determined to make a stand for honesty, trusting to the mayor and police commissioner to support them and protect them from any persecution by the captains. Another theory is that the district attorney has been getting evidence of police neglect during the last three months, and that the pairolmen heard of it and decided to "stand from under" by enforcing the law. The Brooklyn Standard-Union, however, thinks that the police are in a revengeful mood because the new administration changed their hours of duty back from eight to twelve (restoring the two-platoon system), and are trying to get the administration into hot water by enforcing the excise law.

The only ones who are not claiming any credit for the "revolt" are the police captains, who are popularly supposed to receive blackmail money for protecting the law violators. The eaptainshave relied on the slips mentioned above as proofs that the law was enforced in their precincts; the action of the patrolmen now indicate that these are likely to be worthless for that purpose. The captain of the Thirty-seventh Street station, and perhaps other captains, are to be brought to trial for neglect of duty. It is predicted that New York City will be pretty "dry " on Sundays for a while. What the ultimate result will be is a matter of considerable speculation and concern. The New York Times

"The policy of enforcement may bring Tammany back tonower at the next mayoralty election. That prospect will have few terrors for those who see, as every intelligent man ought to see, that the present 'wide-open' condition of the town, the con-tinuance of the police system of blackmail, protection, and 'tipbing, and in general the prevalence under a reform government of vices for which Tammany was punished and put out, is beginning to destroy, if it has not already destroyed, the chief argument by which a majority of the voters were brought to the support of the reform ticket, .

"Whoever is in doubt whether the reform administration had anything to do with the reform of the police from within has only to ask himself one simple question: Can be imagine these policemen doing this thing under the régime of Van Wyck and Murphy and Devery? No doubt the honest men of the force found the making of faise statements as irksome and offensive then as they have found it now. But they knew that if they revolted against 'the system,' all the power of Tammany would be put forth to crush them. For 'the system' was Tammany. It was only when an anti-Tammany administration came in that they could be sure that they would not be made to suffer for doing their duty. That was what gave them conrage to do their duty.

"So that 'the administration' had something to do with reforming the police, after all."

#### Says the Brooklyn Eagle:

"The first thing is to stop the payment of protection money. When that system is once broken up the enforcement of the excise law will settle itself in response to the real public sentiment of the community. It is the protective system and not the open Sunday which is the present object of attack. And the corruption of the police is an evil so deadly that to end it the town can afford even a strict enforcement of the excise law for a little while, unpopular as such a course will be and unnecessary as it is under ordinary circumstances.

#### The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"We have reached the point at which as a community we can not any longer play the hypocrite and sneak in this matter. Sunday selling in violation of law means police blackmail. The two can not be separated, and one can not be abolished unless the other be abolished also. If we wish to have an honest police force, we must either consent to Sunday selling under law or to a 'dry Sunday.' We can no longer pretend that we are preserving the Christian Sabbath from desecration by forbidding liquorselling on Sunday and then shutting our eyes to it, tho we know it is going on through the side doors, and know, too, that it is the chief cause of police corruption. The legislature has adjourned, and we have no hope of altering our laws till next January. We are 'np against it' until that time, and everybody who wishes to see the end of the reign of humbug and the dawn of the reign of courage and honesty on this question will rejoice that this is the case. Mr. Jerome is the man who has forced us into this corner, but we alone can get ourselves out of it."

THE NEW YORK SITUATION IN CARTOON.



- The New York American and Journal



"AND THOU, TOO, BRUTUS!"

-The New York Herald.

#### CHARACTER OF CHICAGO'S GOVERNMENT.

T was only a few years ago that the Chicago city government was considered by the newspapers a fit text for severe moralizing or caustic satire on municipal corruption. To-day the Chicago papers are boasting to all the world of the honesty and purity of their city council. In the new council elected on Tuesday of last week "the uufit aldermen are in a hopeless minority," declares the Chicago Evening Post, and "the new council will stand 55 to 15 on every question presenting a square issue between equity and corruption, popular right and illegitimate private interest." "Bathhouse" John Coughlin defeated the reformers in his ward and was returned to the conneil, but the Chicago Tribune notes that "no seat held by an alderman on whom the public could depend has been lost, while some highly objectionable members of the council have been replaced by men who. while they have not been tested, will be true, it is confidently believed, to the pledges they have made." The credit for Chicago's "present high standard of its municipal government" is given by the Chicago Journal to the Municipal Voters' League, which has been working toward that end for years. The Civic Federation is also given a hearty meed of praise. The Chicago Record-Herald says:

"If there have been any lingering doubts about the vitality of the reform movement in Chicago they aboud be completely dispelled by the returns in the aldermanic elections. No less than three-fourths of the successful candidates are men who have either made a creditable record in the conneil already or who have such a standing in the community that it is a reasonable presumption that they will work for the public interest.

preestinguistic tractices are the controlled to the controlled tractic tractic and the controlled tractic tractic and the selection and tractic and tractic and tractic and tractic and the state and tractic and tractic

A vote of 124,000 to 10,000 was cast in favor of municipal own-

ership of gas and electric-light plants, and a vote of 125,000 to 26,000 for municipal ownership and operation of the street-railways; but the vote appears to have been merely an expression of opinion, and not mandatory.

#### VIRGINIA'S SUFFRACE PLAN.

It is frankly admitted by the Virginia papers that the suffrage plan in the new state constitution is intended to bar most of the negroes from the polls, while admitting as many of the whites as possible. The Richmond \*Diepatch\* says that "it is not as severely restrictive of the negro vote as many of the representatives of the black belt wished," but that "so far as the white voters of the State are concerned, few of them have anything to fear from the proposed suffrage article," for "their interests are well cared for," and "with few exceptions those who are now voters may have their names transferred to the new to-liminate objectionable negro voters from our politics without violating the freeenth amendment to the federal Constitution."

The plan, which has been adopted by the constitutional convention, and which will either become law by proclamation, or await ratification at the polls, gives the ballot to four classes of citizens: First, to all who "have served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States or the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States"; second, to their sons; third, to any citizen who has paid, during the year previous to registration, one dollar in property taxes; fourth, to any citizen who can read any section of the Constitution and "give a reasonable explanation" of it, or who "shall be able to understand and give a reasonable explanation thereof when read to him by the officers of registration." This last is the much-discussed "understanding clause," whose critics believe that 1: will be used to admit ignorant whites to the ballot, and bar out ignorant blacks, at the pleasure of the registration officers. The above provisions remain in force only until January 1, 1904, but those who register under them before that date "remain permanently enrolled as electors." After January 1, 1904, all new voters must have paid their poll taxes, and, unless blind or otherwise physically disqualified, each must "make application for tegistration in his own handwriting." This is considered an educational qualification, and will be required of all voters, white and black, after the end of next year.

The understanding clause is considered objectionable by the

Richmond Times because it "has become a synonym for fraud," Says The Times:

"We detest the very name" understanding clause." It is offensive to our ears to hear it; it is offen-sive to our eyes when we see it in print. It is a distress to The Times that this detestable measure is to be incorporated into the organic laws of the State. But The Times does not claim to be greater or better than the tree and noble members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, who, like The Times, stood out as long as they could against, in section of it they have finally encoulded that a gainst, in section of the times of the times of the contraction of the Times that determined to stand with them and accept the compromise.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat says, however:

"It is claimed in Mississippi that the understanding clause has been always fairly and justly administered and not used as a trick to let in white voters and keep out negroes; and this claim has never been disproved or even seriously challenged. The test, if honestly administered, is a good one for the suffrage. A citizen who can pass muster on the Constitution and explain its principles is likely to be a good voter, even if he is somewhat deficient in his schooling."

The St. Louis Gobb-Democrat (Rep.) remarks sareastically that the Southern States" abolish the negro, but they howl when anybody bints that the representation, based upon the negro, which they fraudalently hold and use, shall be taken away from them, and the Constitution of the United States be put in operation in them, as it is in the rest of the country.

#### DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN.

THE man who managed Mr. Bryan's two campaigns for the Presidency has met similar fortune in his campaign for another term as Senator from Arkanasa, and not all the papers of his party regret it. The Richmond Times (Ind. Dem.) declares that Senator Jones "onglit to have retried long ago," and now that he has been defeated in his candidacy for return to the Senate, it believes that it would be gratifying to the party "if he would lay himself aside." In Arkanasa the people manifest their choice of a Senator at the polls, the legislature afterward ratifying the popular choice by formal yote, and in the present popular election ex-tiovernor James P. Clarke has defeated the Democratic national chairman. Mr. Jones probably "would be

not have been reappointed chairman of the Democratic national committee if he had been reelected as Senator," says the Chicago Chronicle (Dem.), for it was a "position which he was preposterously unequal to fill." The Democratic leader and manager" should be very nearly everything which Chairman Jones was not," adds the same paper. and the only good word it has for him is that "he meant well." The Nashville American (Dem.)

"Why a great party should select such a man as James K. Jones for the chairmaniship of its national committee must remain to most people an unsolved question. Perhaps the error of his selection was made with a view of harmontzing it with various others which were made under the malign influence of an evil star which rose over the party. The Republicans were delighted with Jones as chairman of the Democratic committee, and it was enough to make a Democrat swear to see the games and schemes they played on him and to hear the jokes they cracked at the expanse of Jones and the party which he represented Mark Hauma plants of Jones and the party which he represented Mark Hauma control of the party which he represented the Jones of the J

tional chairmanship. His retirement from the Senate will be no loss to the Democratic party."

But, on the other hand, his defeat is regretted by the St. Louis Republic (Dem.) and the Salt Lake Herald (Dem.), which pay tributes to his ability and honesty, It is reported that he may retain the chairmanship of the national committee. The Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) too, declares that "many thousands of



SENATOR JAMES K. JONES

national Democrats would be pained to part with the active services of Senator Jones," and it goes on to say:

"The fact that the party did not succeed in either campaign can not be accounted for by any criticism of the labors, methods, and conduct of Senator Jones. He stood to the guns of Democracy with unflinching conrage, carried the banner bravely in every assault upon the party of money and monoply, and went down in each defeat with his plume untarnished and nubent in abject surrender.

"In his retirement to private life he will carry with him the gratitude and sincerest esteem of millions of Democrats who followed him faithfully as a leader sans peur et sans reproche."



WHERE WORDS FAIL.

- The Minneapolis fournal.



Mr. Richardson finds there is nothing in it.

— The Columbus Distract.

#### DEMOCRATIC DISAPPOINTMENTS IN CARICATURE.

#### ENGLAND NOT BEING AMERICANIZED.

A / E are none of us infallible, not even the youngest of us." is a saying that occurs to Mr. Herbert W. Horwill as he hears all the present-day talk about the "Americanization of the world" in general, and England in particular. "To make a splash," he more than hints, is not "the same thing as to swim," and he takes a more humorous than serious view of our idea that we are making a commercial invasion of Britain. Mr. Horwill. who is an English literary man sojourning in New York, admits (in The Forum) that the British are using American products, but he compares our jubilation to the rejoicing, three centuries ago, "when there spread along the banks of the lames River the pleasing rumor that a taste for tobacco and for potatoes had been acquired across the ocean." London abounds in restaurants with French menus and shops with French modes, but nobody claims that England is being Gallicized. So, too, "the marriages of a few peers, out of a total of nearly six hundred, to republican wives do not mean the approximation of the English peerage to American political institutions any more than similar alhances with Lordon actresses imply that the House of Lords has become an aunex of the Gaiety Theater," Mr. Horwill

"Undoubtedly there is just now ju England a great sale for American products. It is only natural that the English customer should profit by his opportunity. By the kindness of American protectionists the Londoner is able to buy such goods at a less price than that at which they are sold in New York, and he would be foolish indeed if he did not take advantage of this gen. erosity. The American tourist, too, rejoices in the sudden expausion of the purchasing power of his money. To the American lady, in particular, every tempting article displayed in an English shop-window appears in the light of a bargain; hence the popular English notion that the average American is a person accustomed to lavish expenditure. But what has all this to do with the Americanization of England? If American enterprise succeeds in causing soda-drinks and ice-cream to be regarded as necessities of life in English summers, the result will be the creation of a new habit among English people and will therefore be, in that degree, a distinct instance of Americanization. But purchases of American shoes are open to no such interpretation. It was usual in England to wear shoes before the first approach of the American invaders, and the practise will be continued after their retreat. If English people get their shoes from Lynn instead of from Northampton, they are no more Americanized thereby than they are Orientalized by getting their tin from the Straits Settlements instead of from Cornwall.

"Some of my readers will prohably have been surprised at my suggestion, in the previous paragraph, that the present commercial successes of American exporters may not be permanent. On this side of the Atlantic such a possibility is not considered seriously. It is universally assumed that to make a splash is the same thing as to swim. But let us observe what has happened even during these last five years of intense effort. Let us take the cycle trade, for instance. Every English cyclist remembers the great boom in American bicycles about three years ago, Thousands upon thousands of them were unloaded upon the nuity, their merits were expounded by smart agents, and their cheapness attracted purchasers all over the kingdom. There was an unrivaled opportunity for an immense trade, as the English manufacturers were just then feeling the calamitous results of the Hooly policy and had a hard struggle to exist. But where is that cycle trade now? Scarcely any one in England rides an American bicycle to-day. At the London shows last December, where hundreds of British firms were represented, there were not on view half a dozen makes of bicycles from all foreign countries put together. The English manufacturers have completely recovered their trade, and it is a very large one; for, altho the cycle 'craze' has died away, bicycles are in much more general use in England than in America, both for pleasure and for business. It can not be said in this case, at any rate, that American products did not receive a fair trial.

"A similar experience will befall American manufacturers of

other kinds of goods until they learn to comply with the English prejudice in favor of strength and finish."

Mr. Horwill has no wish "to deny that America has had, and is having, an important influence on English affairs"; but he avers that "the same thing might be said of every other civilized nation under the sun." He adds:

"The progress of invention during the placeenth century, by Increasing the facilities of communication, has increased the opportunities of every country for becoming acquainted with the best thought and action of every other. We are seeing the fulfilment of the ancient prediction that 'Many shall run to and fro and knowledge shall be increased.' There is now such frequent intercourse between Europe and America, between Europe and its colonies, and between the various peoples of Europe itself that it is possible, as never before, for foreign experience to be utilized for the benefit of reform and progress at home. No one will doubt that in this interchange of ideas America is contributing her fair share, particularly by the stimulating example of the vigor and industry which she has thrown into the task of exploiting the resources of a vast territory. But the time has not yet come, the many of her sons seem to regard it as already arrived, when Columbia may assume the chair of professor of everything to the world at large,"

#### RESULTS OF IRRIGATION.

ORD BYRON, who had the reputation of caring more for some other liquids than for water, remarks, nevertheless, in "Don Juan" that "till taught by pain, men really know not what good water's work," and warns the reader that in a parching desert "you'd wish yourself where Truth is—in a well." In our Western country the settler is finding that he can do still better—he can bring the well to the desert. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, says, in The World's Work: "The sterile and hopeless-looking soil of the desert.



MAP OF HUMID, SEMI-ARID, AND ARID REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

when artificially watered, is apparently more fertile than that region where rainfall is abundant. There is no nobler spectacle than a dreary waste converted into an emerald oasis by water artificially applied, and in the desert may be seen some of the most profitable and skilful agriculture in the world. The wheat-fields of Utah and Sonora, the great cotton-farms of Coshuila, the alfalfa valleys of the Kio Grande, and the orchards of California are all inspiriting examples. The transformation made in the desert where irrigation has been possible is marvelous, and it one instance—in southern California—has resulted in the development of communities of great wealth and culture, where the ideals of perfect conditions for existence are as nearly attended as possible.

Mr. Frederick Haynes Newell, who has been continuously engaged for the last twelve years in conducting investigations of the extent to which the arid regions can be reclaimed by irrigation, ascertaining the cost and capacity of reservoirs, measuring the flow of rivers useful for power, irrigation, and other industrial purposes, and mapping the artesian or underground waters, has just written an exhaustive book on the subject. He says:

"One-third of the whole United States, exclusive of Alaska and outlying possessions, consists of vacant public land. One of the greatest economic questions before our people is that relating to the utilization of this vast area, much of which has a ritis soil and under good management is capable of sustaining a large population; while, if neglected, there will continue to be only whelly separated ranches and nomatic herdsmen. As the control of the vacant public lands is now tending, these areas are not being made available for the creation of the largest number of homes.

"This matter is one not merely of local interest to the West, but is of even greater concern to the East, and to all who are dependent upon the manufacturing and transporting interests, as well as to the farmers who supply all of these workers with food. The wildening of settlement in the West means a rapidly increas-



MAP OF VAUANT PUBLIC LAND.

ing market for goods manufactured in the East and transported to the West. With more people engaged in making the fluished articles and carrying them to the West, there comes a larger and larger demand for agricultural products, especially those raised near the manufacturing centers. In short, the prosperity of the whole country follows the uphuilding of any considerable portion."

It is reckoned that by irrigation land enough can be reclaimed to provide food and homes for a population greater than that of our whole country to-day. All the irrigation that can be done by the small means at the command of private individuals, however, is now in operation, and the further reclamation of the arid lands must be undertaken by the Government. Says Mr. Newell:

"In comparison with such a possible development every other project or public work which the Government is asked to undertake seems indeed Insignificant. The dead and profitless deserts need only the magle touch of water to make arable lands that will afford farms and homes for the surplus people of our overcrowded Eastern cities, and for that endless procession of home seckers filing through Gastle Garden.

"The national Government, the owner of these arid lauds, is the only power competent to carry this mighty enterprise to a successful conclusion, to divide the reclaimed lands into small farms for actual settlers and home-builders only, and to provide water for the settlers at a price sufficient merely to reimburse the cost of the work.

"When the plans for irrigation suggested by President Roosevelt and Secretary Hitchcock are carried out, every section of this country will be benefited. The East and Middle West will find in that regenerated empire a market for machinery and manufactured products of every description; the South will find

ready sale for the fabries of her cottonlooms; while the farmers of the reclaimed regions will send the cereal products of their acres across the Pacific to the swarming millions of the Orient."

The Homeseeker and Investor (Chicago) says:

"Eastern opponents of government aid to irrigation projects seem to labor under the mistake of thinking that the supporters of irrigation contemplate a raid on the national treasury. It is feared in some quarters that vast sums of moncy. not otherwise appropriated, are to be drawn out for improvements that are in certain respects lo-



WELL AT WOODSCUKET, SOUTH DAKETA, THROWING A 3-INCH STREAM TO A HEIGHT OF 97 FEET.

an certain respects toeal in character; that the reclamation of arid lauds is to be made a public enterprise similar to the improvement of 'rivers and harbors, and paid for out of the general fund.

"It is unnecessary at this time to determine whether the irrigation of desert areas is not two fugite as nucleo f a national public character as the innumerable river and harbor improvements that are now undertaken by the general Government. The matter now under discussion is the bill before Congress which proposes to appropriate the receipts from the sale of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid districts in those States and Territories. In other words, money realized from Government property in the West is to be used in improving that type-

"Senator Hansbrough cleared up the matter in his speech. He



"OO AWAY BACK IN THE REAR. WHEN YOUR COUNINGETS ALL HE WANTS,
WE'LL CONSIDER YOUR CASE.

"The Omaha World-Herald."

showed that, in a sense, the sections benefited would pay for the improvements; that it was a measure affecting one-third of the States and Territories of the Union, and that in thirty years at least 40,000,000 acres of desert land would be reelemend and brought indee cultivation. The project is worthy of consideration for the reason that it contemplates a great public improvement without dipping into the national treasury in a way that has been done heretofore to meet the expenses of nearly all important public works."

#### A SILVER CURRENCY FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Tille plan of the Senate subcommittee on the Philippines to issue a silver currency in the archipelage does not receive much support from the press of either party. The committee has recommended a special coin, containing about the same quantity of silver as the Mexican dollar, to be maintained at a gold value of fifty cents. The independent papers seem a unit against the plan, and some of the Democratic press are ontspoken in their opposition. For instance, the Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) says:

"Consistency with just declarations regarding silver and its coinage into 'fity-cent' dollars does not deter the Republisa from going boldly into this new-fangled scheme. They want to win the coming elections and they are especially anxions to recover lost ground in the West. This tub to the silver whale they believe is their last and best chance to those ends.

"What the Democrats will do concerning this strange play by the Republicans can not now be foretold, but we may be sure that it will not get through the gantlet of their cruticism without full and clarifying exposure."

The Indianapolis Sentinet, the strongest silver paper of the Middle West, thinks the adoption of a silver entrency will cause "an embarrassment of commerce and possibly shortage of money when legal tender is needed," and continues:

"Moreover, it will prove an obstacle to commerce with this country to have a different sort of corn there, issued by the United States and bearing the impress of sovereignty of the United States, yet measured by a standard differing from that which measures the other coins of the United States. "The Philitage of the United States, "The Philitage of the United States, and the United States, and the United States, and the United States, and the Philitage of the United States, and the Philitage of the United States, and the United States of the United

The Republican press seem to be divided in their opinions. The New York Press (Rep.) thinks that the Bryanism as shown



FACING A BIG RESPONSIBILITY.

- The Philadelphia Inquirer.

in the Senate's currency plan "will be put out of business so far as it concerns the Phillippine currency" by sound provision made by the House. The New York Financier thinks it "would have a tendency to reopen the silver question to an extent which might have a disturbing influence upon our currency situation." and adds:

'In view of the fact that Japan and the United States have, as above noted, failed in their efforts to provide a substitute for the Mexican dollar in the Far East, the this substitute had greater value, it would seem unwise for this Government now to undertake to repeat its costly experimentation of 1873, and to provide a new coin in the expectation of its replacing the Mexican, even tho this new coin should compare favorably, as regards weight, uniformity, and workmanship, with the Mexican. The Filipinos who handle money are apparently satisfied with the coin which they have used for so long a time, and many of them, as well as the Chinese, are attached to the Spanish coins, and especially the now demonetized Ferdinand Carolus piaster, tho it weighs only 413.76 grains. In order to make the proposed American-Filipino dollar popular, limited legal-tender privileges might have to be imparted to it, otherwise it would circulate wholly on the basis of its bulliou value, as is intended by the proposed law, and be accepted at this valuation in all commercial transactions as is the Mexican coin. The Chinese would be likely to chop the new dollar as freely as they did the United States and the Japan trade-dollars, and as they have done the Mexican. Mutilation of the coin would make it valuable only for bullion, and this would destroy any legal-tender quality that might be imparted to it. In order to provide for the coinage of the new dollar, the mintage facilities in Manila would have to be improved and the metal provided for supplies of the mint unless coinage should be conducted in the United States. This would add greatly to the cost of the experiment,"

The Louisville Part (Ind. Dem.) thinks that "it will help to restore the silver States to allegiance to the Republican party, and pile a few more clods on the grave of Mr. Bryan's pet Issue." The Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) says it "is a very seusible thing to do; but the doing of it ought not to be postuped for two or three years." The Western mining States seem to be in favor of the plan. The Denver Republican (Silver Rep.) thinks the use of silver as money "will increase the use of silver dollars in the Far East, and affect the price of the metal all over the world." The Satt Lake Telgeram says.

"We hope the measure may go through. This country does not want to imitate the insane mistake of England in putting



UNCLE SAM! "Now look out, this is where I let go."

- The Minnespolis Journal.

India on a gold basis. The Orientals know nothing about gold and do not need to. Plenty of silver will spell prosperity for the Philippines, will make a market for the product of American mines, and leave us our gold volume for home uses. We have coasion for every dollar's worth of it within the United States."

#### AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE RHODES WILL.

HE new kind of education that is to be brought about by using an old institution in a new way, as provided for in the will of Cecil Rhodes, has stirred up a vast deal of comment on this side of the water. Unlike most educational gifts, scholarship is not its main purpose, and, indeed, seems to have been little considered. "Serious students who go abroad." notes the New York World, "practically always seek the German universities," but the beneficiaries of the Rhodes scholarships are to go to Oxford. Thither will go five students from Germany, a larger number, probably, from the British colonies, and nearly a hundred from the United States-two from each State and Territory. The students are to be chosen on the basis of scholarship, love of outdoor sports, manly qualities, and moral character, the latter to include the quality of leadership; and his hope was that this intermineding of British, German, and American youth will in time lead to such "a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States" as "will secure the peace of the world." Each student is to receive \$1,500 a year for three years, a sum that is expected to be sufficient to pay all the expenses of the college year.

Mr. Rhodes's scheme "shows, to begin with," observes the New York Evening Post, "the confidence of a very shrewd and absolutely unsentimental promoter of vast financial schemes, in what is usually regarded as a dilettante and ultra-academic education," and the New York Tribune recalls that Rhodes once had a similar plan for "a great South Africau university, which should receive young men from the Cape, from Natal, from Rhodesia, from the Transvaul, and from the Orange State, and by educating them together should inspire them with a community of thought and thus powerfully conduce to the harmony and unification of South Africa." "Others have given more " for educational plans, remarks the Pittsburg Gazette, "but the bequest of the colossus is the only one looking to international unitythe only one with a distinctly political aim and purpose, tho using for its accomplishment the same means as are used by the others for human good,"

Yet some objections are heard. The idea "seems somewhat visionary," thinks the Pittsburg Post, and the New York American and Journal says: "Cecil Rhodes's will shows his noble side, but the world is not to be revulutionized nor the stream of its political and economic tendencies to be deeply affected by college scholarships." "No one man, however influential, resourceful, and opplent, can contribute very much to the 'good understanding of nations, declares the Philadelphia Ledger, and it adds that "the tides in the affairs of men sometimes run much too strongly toward international misunderstandings for the collective efforts of all peaceably disposed persons to stay or sensibly moderate." It occurs to the Philadelphia Press and the New York Times that Mr. Rhodes might have furthered his purpose still more by providing for the bringing of English, German, Australian, and South African youth to American universities, and they ask what Americau of great fortune will supply this lack.

Seamen's Opinion of the Ship Subsidy.—Many persons may believe that the seamen of the United States approve of the ship subsidy bill, but the impression that The Coast Scanner's Journal gives is that those on the Pacific coast are against it. This journal is published weekly in San Francisco

by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific. Commenting on the passing of the bill by the Senate, it ironically congratulates that branch, but it hardly knows "whether upon its indifference to public sentiment or upon its subserviously to political policy." It adds:

"The overshadowing point is that the highest legislative body of the country has keen hoodwinked or dragoned into the adoption of a measure which throughout its long course has been emphatically condemned, the more strongly the better it has been known, by almost every element of press and public. The only elements that have aver favored it are those which stood to print immediately by it and a few papers afflicted with protection mania."

"Upon what meat doth this our Senate feed, that it hath grown so great in its contempt for the country?" the same paper asks. It seems wrought up over two facts: first, that the statement of purpose, in the original subsidy bill, to "provide seamen for government use when necessary," was changed in the Prys subsidy bill to "To provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign countries, and the common defense, to promote commerce and to encourage the deep-sea fisheries"; and, secondly, over the defeat of the amendment to employ Americans in preference to Chinese in the Pacific trade:

"The final action of the Senate was a fitting clinax to a long course of bald-headed humbug. However, the ship subsidy bill is not yet law. It has another river to cross. Before it gets through the hands of the gentlemen in the other wing there will be a good deal more said on the subject."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

General. Ma didn't prove as good a fighter as some members of the mothers' congress. The Sioux City Journal.

IF General Miles thinks so highly of his pacification plan, he might try it on the War Department. - The Detroit Free Press.

GENERAL MILES is a grandpa, but he cartainly doesn't show the characteristics of the fosy variety. - The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It would seem that General Miles might have an opportunity to try his pacification plan on that new grandson.—The Warkington Post.
THEME rate no foreigners in Uklahoma, altho the Indian is beginning to

be looked upon as a kind of alien.—The M. Louis Globe-Demacy at.

1) has long been suspected that there was something rotten in Denmar's,
but it was not supposed to be Christman.—The Kanaza City foun ad.

but it was not supposed to be Christman. The Kansas City Journal.

THE man who borrows money borrows trouble. The man who lends money doesn't need to borrow trouble. The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

"Wifen I last saw Binks he was hustling after a political job." "He must have got it now, for you never see him hustling any more." The Bullimore Herald.

Possibly his residence in a barn may inspire Mr. Bryan with more confidence in the stable character of the Government.—The Kansas City Journal.

It is hinted in London that the object of Finid-Marshal Wolseley's visit to South Africa is to inform the Boers that war is over.—The Pittshing Gazette.

So King Edward has revived the custom of snnff-taking. King Edward is given to reviving obsolete customs. Another custom which is fast becoming obsolete, and which he is particularly interested in keeping alive, is the king custom.—The Louisville Conver-Journal.

It is reported on reliable authority that the Amalgamated Association of Bulgarian Brigands has petitioned the Sublime Porte for a subsidy, There is nothing new, of course, in the arguments advanced. The petitic sets forth the number of men employed, the high rate of wages, and the consequent high standard of living, and the amount of business done, which shows a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of any preceding year. It is pointed out, however, that this phenomenal prosperity, now the wonder of the world, can not continue without government aid. Without a subsidy, it is claimed, the Bulgarian brigand must quickly sink to the level of the pauper brigands of Greece and Sicily. The attention of the Sublime Porte is also called to the fact that the money earned in this industry remains in the country and is spent to davelop the home market, In this respect it differs radically from the money, if any, used to pay creditors, which is at once sent abroad. It is even suggested that if the subsidy were made large enough the Bulgarian brigands might be able to live on it in comfort without robbing any foreign travalers at all, thereby increasing the popularity of Bulgaria among tourists and relieving the Sublime Ports from the possibility of grave international complications. The Sultan is said to have received the Bulgarian deputation graciously and expressed his regret that, in the present state of Turkish finances, there would be nothing doing .- Prot-

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### A MOVEMENT TO DEVELOP SOUTHERN LITERATURE.

A T a convention of Southern men held recently in Charleston, S C., a movement was inaugurated to establish a vast book manufactory and publishing house in the South. A general committee on organization was appointed, consisting of several of the foremost men of each Southern State. Atlanta was glosen as provisional headquarters, and the city in which the factories and corporation will be established will be decided upon later. The capital is limited to \$5,000,000; and operations are to begin when ten per cent, is paid in. Each State will have a director upon the board, and it is hoped to unite a strong body of business men and educators. William C. Chase, chairman of the general committee on organization, is quoted as fellows in the Atlanta Journal:

No private concern can possibly cope with the present condi-The sole hope of successful competition rests in the establishment of an enterprise owned and controlled by the general public, whose interests it is necessarily formed to protect

"Southern men will no longer delegate the molding of thought and education to those who have for fifty years persistently, even crnelly, ignored the desires and interests of Southern people. During all of these years, in which these concerns have been callous to appeals and threats abke, the South has suffered injuries that are beyond possible excuse or pardon. Millions of money have been taken for books that were often offensive to the people.

"The South has advanced as no other section of the Union in the development of her material resources, but by neglecting her mental resources and failing to encourage the abilities of her people, she has lost fully fifty years of advantage; and instead of controlling the forces of literature and learning in America as she did fifty years ago, she is looked upon to-day as the weakest portion of the Union; and finds herself, as to education, etc., the object of charitable concern of other sections of the Union, and is paying dearly and bitterly the tribute of her prodigality. These are plain words, but the situation demands blunt facts,

"In the direct matter of text-books for schools, the South is in bondage, practically. The present generation is, if anything, more servile to text-books than its predecessor. The books used relate so little of the South that, like unlettered races, our real story is mere tradition, handed down from father to son and mother to daughter.

"One of the leading statisticians of the South has asserted

that we have to-day one hundred capable writers in the South to one a half a century ago; and as we guided the national thought at that period, could our writers of the present find recognition, through some great publishing house, we would again enjoy the envied prestige.

"The literary lethargy existing in the South, and the pitiable lack of appreciation of the efforts of Southern writers, is due to the fact that the manufacturing and publishing of books are almost entirely controlled by concerns outside of the South. These concerns accept only such manuscripts as commercially and, worse still, politically, conform to their views,

"The South has produced over 10,000 writers, orators, and statesmen, physicians, divines, artists, musicians, lawyers, inventors, financiers, and other men and women of conspicuous talent, ability, and genius; but we seek in vain to find any considerable number of them included in the list of eminent Americans in any line of achievement. The persistence in ignoring the South by the publishers in common merits the rebuke of the entire country, and that it will be properly dealt with there can be no doubt

"Fifty years of Southern effort will now take the place of the lost half-century marked by idleness, and worse-neglect. In 1950 those who are so fortunate as to live in the South will enjoy the distinction of possessing a literary and educational excellence equal to the superlative of any people on the globe. All lands will be honored to have in their homes and schools books written and published in the South. Compare such a brilliant gratification to the gloom of to-slay,"

The plan outlined is not viewed with approval by the Northern press. The New York Sun thinks that "the consequence would be that Southern literature would suffer in the general esteem. rather than be benefited, by the attempt at artificial stimulation, A literature must grow of itself; it can not be forced by hothouse methods." The New York Times Saturday Review declares that the whole enterprise is a typical illustration of ' provincialism." "There is no such thing as 'Southern literature, " it says:

"There are Southern writers who have taken Southern subjects and produced literature. But, just in proportion to the success with which they have treated them, their works transcend local lunitations and become part of the literature of the English language. As a matter of fact, writers of Southern birth or residence, who have taken their themes from their surroundings, have been, during the last generation, among the most important contributors to American literature. But we gravely doubt whether any of these will be found on the 'list' of the Southern publishing company. We can not imagine that Mr. Cable, or Mr Page, or Miss Murfree, or Miss Johnston, to



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HAMILTON W. MARIE.

Editors of The Outlant

name the latest recruit to their ranks, or even Mr. Harrs, to mane a writer who happens to live in Adianta, would care to marrow their field or their pretensions by publishing in circumstances which would seem to constitute an appeal to readers on the ground of a local patriotism rather than of literary merit. It has been observed in world's fairs that no exhibitist will allow her products to be exposed in the 'Woman's Building,' provided she can get them exhibited anywhere else, where they will be entered in a wider competition, and held subject to more general standards. Similarly, we should not expect a writer to destree our work of the subject of the control of the subject of the sub

# EDMUND COSSE'S ESTIMATE OF VICTOR HUGO.

VICTOR HUGO died on May 22, 1885, and the elaborate and impressive celebrations in Paris a few weeks ago were held, as all the world knows, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth. Edmand Gosse, however, the eminent English critic, suggests that it is hardly appropriate to "speak of any one as dead until his voice is silent," and he declares that to him at least this centeursy seemed to mark the solemn funeral, at the age of one hundredl years, of Victor Hugo. Every year since 1885, he observes, "the ghost of Hugo has published a thick new volume in prose and verse," and only with the last book of poems, completing his posthimous works, can it be said that the existence of this writer, as a living force, has ceased. Mr. Gosse (witting in The Cosmopolitan Magazine, April) continues as follows:

"To the ninctcenth century in France he [Victor Hugo] was what Voltaire had been to the eighteenth. That is to say, an absolutely momentous power, extending so far in so many directions as to pass outside the bounds of convenient definition. To ask whether Hugo had any influence on letters in his own country is like asking whether, if the Atlantic Ocean were let into the Great Sahara, it would have any influence there. In the first place, he was original to a quite extraordinary degree. It is difficult to point to any modern writer, at least any writer of the last two centuries, who owes so little to preceding forms of expression as Hugo does. He cultivated a sort of graceful fealty to Vergil, which was rather like the tribute of a dish of fruit which some great chieftain may think it courteous to send once a year to a nominal head of his clan; but, as a matter of fact, Victor Hugo owed little or nothing to Vergil. In his own country he had been preceded in his revolution against the prevailing languor of poetry by Chateaubriand, by Lamartine, by Vigny; but when the moment came and the age was ripe, it was the trumpet-uote of Hugo's celebrated formula, and not the voices of his elders, that broke down the walls of the classical Jericho, . . .

"There are many reasons, which even an Anglo-Saxon can appreciate, for the amazing vogue of Hugo. He has had thousands of imitators, but not one of them has contrived to give anything of the Hugonian impression of life in its fulness. Hugo sees everything enormous and distended, exuberant and colossal, but he preserves alongside of this dangerous tendency a sense of harmony, almost of logic, which prevents it from being too obviously preposterous. We are prepared to laugh, but something makes us grow serious as we listen; the smile dics away and we kindle with admiration, terror, and joy. It is the evidence of splendid vitality which carries us on, which drags us unwillingly in the train of Victor Hugo, which induces us to throw up our hands and resign ourselves to this tremendous and astounding tide of energy. If he seemed to force the note, or, as people say, 'worked himself up,' we could easily turn from him with a smile, with a shrug. But that is impossible. The spontaneity of the man is irresistible. The fountain of his song leaps and gushes and flows forth in all directions; we can but sail upon it. It takes us out of sight of shore, it tosses us on that luminous and buoyant ocean which is the personal genius of Victor Hugo. This extraordinary amplification of everythingin which the pig becomes a rhinoceros, the lizard a erocodile, and

the breeze a simoon—was noted as early as 1826 by Sainte-Beuve as a danger to Hugo. But it really proved to be one of the most nescful and the most predominant of his characteristics, and ot immense advantage to his influence."

Not the least part of the literary achievement of Victor Hugo, Mr. Gosse declares, were his lyrics, written while he was still young, "some of the most refined that were ever composed, so



AN EARLY PORTRALL OF VICTOR BUGO

This portrait of Victor Hugo is interesting because it shows him at the realized his fame and creative power. It is a remarkably fine example of the art of photography in the years of its infancy, being taken in 1853 during the poet's exile in Jersey.

human and sweet, so melodious and simple, that the eyes fill with tears of pleasure to read them." He adds:

"I think that the ordinary reader of Hugo, even in France, has a little forgotten what manner of singer he was from 1830 to 1840, and how great a part of his influence was built up upon his devotion to beauty, upon the intoxication of his exquisite and unobtrusive melodies. He went much farther than this; he became one of the wonders of the age. He grew to possess such sovereign power over language that Shakespeare alone was his equal in the transfiguration of images and the processional pomp of metaphors. He reached such a point of mastery over the abstruct idea that he realized the gift of Mephistopheles to Faust, and every thought, every aspect of mortality, appeared to him at will clothed as a concrete object with color and light and form. After the downfall of the empire-and even for some years before it-Hugo became an accredited seer, a sort of unofficial Ezekiel or unattached Isaiah. But he never, or seldom, regained those 'wood notes wild 'which had thrilled his earliest admirers with ecstasy, and from which all that is most truly poetical in the literature of France for the last seventy years is lineally desconded '

In view of the wonderful influence of Hugo over Freuch literature, it may seem strange that he has made so little impression upon English and American poetry and prose. "Heine, Tolstoy, and Ibsen," Mr. Gosse confesses, "during the same half-century, have left a far deeper impact upon Anglo-American literature than Victor Hugo." The reasons for this are given by the English critic as follows:

"The reforms which Hugo carried out between 1827 and 1835

were momentous in France, because they were extremely needed. but they were without importance to England, because England no longer required them. The gates were closed in France; they were massive portals of solid bronze, and needed the strength of a Hercules and the vigor of a Samson to break them in. Victor Hugo rose in his giant energy, and, with a song that was like a blast on the trumpet at his lips, he advanced and battered them down. They fell, with a clangor which echoed through the whole of France and far into the neighboring Latin kingdoms. But in England, in 1830, there were no gates to batter. All the business of breaking down the classic barriers had been done thirty years carlier by Wordsworth and Coleridge. 1f France had produced her 'Lyrical Ballads' in 1798, she would not have required her' Feuilles d'Automne 'in 1831. If she had borne the brunt of Romantic battle under Byron in 1812, if she had endured the ecstasies of liberated song with Shelley in 1816, if the harmonious secrets of antiquity had been revealed to her in perfect form by a Keats in 1820, the feeling with which she greeted the dramas and lyrics of Hugo would have been full of admiration and joy, but not of astonishmeut. These books would have delighted every instructed reader, but they could not have caused a revolution.

#### A PLEA FOR AN "ORGANIZED" THEATER.

A T the close of a memorable journey of the Comedile Francaise to England in 1878. Matthew Arnold wrote a characteristic essay in which he took the view that the visit of the Freuch company would be fruitless unless it left Englishmen with a strong desire to "organize" the theater. Brander Matthews, professor of dramatic literature in Columbia University, sees the same need now as then for the "organization" of the theater in the English-speaking world, and points to the revival in England of the demand for a national theater as an evidence of renewed interest in this question. At the same time, he is far from ready to admit that there is any sections decline in the modern drama. He says (in The North American Neview, March);

"Apparently the theater is flourishing; never were there more playlouses than there are to-day, and never were these various places of amusement more thickly thronged with playgoers, pleased with the entertainment proffered to them. There is no denying the sumptiousness, the propriety, and even the beauty of the scenery and costumes and decorations set before us on the stage nowadays. There is no doubt that we have many opportunities that the set of the sceneral control of the sceneral control of the sceneral control of the set of th

In the light of these facts, it may be inquired: What need is there for any modification of the situation? Why can not not the stage be let alone to take care of itself? To these questions Professor Matthews replies that the serious defect in the theatrical management of to-day is that it is "governed too much by purely commercial considerations," and that dramatic art "is the only one of the arts which is compelled to pay its own way, and which is forced to make its own living under conditions which limit its exertions to what is immediately profitable." He continues:

"So long as the theater is left to the operation of the law of supply and demand, it is idle to look for a manager who will make it his business to produce plays which he knows can not be forced into a long run, and who will take pleasure in presenting the masterpieces of dramatic literature as they ought to be presented. Without a subsidy or an endowment of financial support of some kind, he could hardly hope to pay his expenses... The manager has to present the kind of play which is calculated to be likely to shrink from the kind of play which would appeal to be likely to shrink from the kind of play which would appeal to a small public only, whilct can not be forced into a long run, and which does not lend tiself to circus-methods of booming. In fact, the conditions of the theater being what they are now in New York and in London, the wonder is that the level of the stage is not lower than it is actually, and that the more intelligent playsgoers ever have an opportunity to see anything other than spectacle and sensation. That we have a chance now and then to behold plays of a more delicate workmanship and of a more poetic purpose, is due partly to the courage and the ambition of certain of the actors and actresses, seeking occasion for the exercise of their art in a wider range of characters."

In considering remedies for the evils of the present theatrical system, Professor Matthews takes the view that state aid, in this country at least, is neither desirable nor possible, and he cites the government building at the Chicago World's Pair as a disastruss example of government incompetency in the domain of the fine arts. Municipal endowment is open to the same objections. "No bover of the drama," asys Professor Matthews, "would face with composure the prospect of a municipal theater in New York, where Tamunany could turn it over to the control of some uncultured spolsmans." He adds:

"It is not by seeking government aid that the problem of the theater can be solved in the Untel States or in Great Britant. Those who wish to do something for the drama must rely on themselves, taking pattern by those who have been able to accomplish wonders for the elevation of music. When this decision is once reachel, the question is assier of answer. What is it we really want, after all? We want to find a retort to the manager who tells us that he can not afford to attempt certain more delicate forms of dramatic art, or to present the masterpieces of the drama as they ought to, be presented. We want to help this manager to accomplish that which the existing purely commermental to the second of the second of the drama, just as the owners of the Metropolitan Opera-House came to the aid of the opera.

"The same problem presented itself in Vienna and in Berlin, In spite of the fact that there were state-aided theaters in both cities; and the solution discovered by the Germans is at the service of the Americans and the British. It is very simple, but it is perfectly satisfactory. A body of subscribers raises a sum of money sufficient to pay the rent of a theater, and they then turn the theater over rent-free to a manager who will pledge himself to conduct it along certain lines, and to accord certain privileges to the subscribers. The manager will try to make the theater pay him a profit, and he will try to attract the public; but it will be rather the smaller public that likes the better class of play than the larger public that is more easily pleased by sensation and by spectacle. With a subsidy equivalent to his rental, the manager would bind himself to give up the habit of unbroken runs,-the practise of acting the same play six and seven and eight times a week. He would be able to return to the earlier custom of the English-speaking theater,-that of a nightly change of bill, such as we still expect at the opera and such as we find at the Théâtre Français in Paris, at the Lessing Theater in Berlin, and at the Volkstheater in Vienna."

The promoters of such a plan as is here outlined, declares Professor Matthews, should be "practical men, taking a commonsense view and trying to improve the conditions of the actual theater." The greatest difficulty before them would be that of finding a "fit manager, who must be a man of taste, of tact, of experience, of executive ability, and of sufficient means to support the enterprise." Professor Matthews concludes:

"These suggestions may seem very commonpline: and it may be confessed at once that they are not epoch-making. They do not point toward any theatrical Utopia, nor do they promise any dramatic millennium. They propose to make an easy beginning, in the belief that the best way to get the attention and the assistance of the public-spirited is to show that an improvement is actually possible. When interest is aroused by the realization of a modest program such as is between the first in the limit to the more ambitions. If the theater here outlined were successfully exclusible of in New York, and if it had proved its utility, the first step would have been taken along the right path.—at the end of which there might boom an American rivial of the

Theatre Français. This is a prediction which one need not be afraid to make, in spite of George Eliot's remark that, 'among all forms of mistake, prophecy is the most gratuitous.'"

#### "WALT WHITMAN'S CHILDREN."

THE intimate personal relations of any man or woman are matters about which the outsider as a rule can know but little, and about which he institutively feels that he has no right to inquire. At the same time, remarks Edward Carpenter, the radical English poet and essayist, "one can not help being conscious that a person's general relations to the subject of sex are an important part of his temperament, personality, and mental outfit—so important that it is difficult or perhaps impossible to get a full understanding of his character without some knowledge on this side; and one feels, for instance, that a biography which ignores it is far from complete." Going on to speak of Walt Whitman, whom he knew personally, Edward Carpenter says (in The Keyformer, Lundon, February):

"In the case of Whitman, whose writings deal so much, both directly and indirectly, with the subject of Sex, it seems all the more natural to wish to have some general outline of the author osciller, if rightly conceived, would be helpful toward a true understanding of the poet.

"There is, however, curiously little known in this respect about Whitman's life. Every one is aware that he was never married—that is, in any formal or acknowledged way. His life after the Civil War was colouded by intermittent paralysis, his life ing with it invalidism and infirmity; and of his history before this arrival in Washingtou, i.e., prior to the age of 44 or so, the period when he would be most likely to knit up such relations—out the barest contline is knowled;

"Leaves of Grass," that extraordinary piece of self-revelation, gives us the mential attitude of the author. . . . It would not of course be reasonable to suppose that all the personal atterances, of acts done, of passions expressed, of experiences lived through, or of individuals loved—which are to be found in "Leaves of Grass—are to be taken as literal records of things which actually happened to the author himself. They could hardly be gathered into a single life-time. Yet one can see that they are to be taken as experiences, sither actual or potential, for which his inner spirit was prepared—and as a record of things which be could freely accept, understand, and find place

At times, observes Mr. Carpenter, one can hardly avoid the conclusion in reading certain passages of Whitman's poetry that he is describing actual occurrences in his own life, "In a life so full and rich as Whitman's there must have been many intimate personal experiences, of which the world knows nothing, and will know nothing." He continues:

"He [Whitman] has himself told his friends that he had children—and in a letter to J. Addington Symonds (dated 10th August, 1890), he mentioned that he had had six. . . . . . .

"On the other hand it would be a rash, and I think a wrong, conclusion to suppose that because Whitman had several children (out of the bounds of formal marriage), he was therefore a dissolute and uncontrolled person, much given to casual ligisons with the opposite sex. We know nothing, as I have said, of the circumstances which led to these connections, nor have we the material for passing any judgment of the kind referred to-even if we were so disposed. We know at any rate that in his later life Walt was singularly discreet, almost reserved, in his relations with women; and in that very interesting interview with Pete Doyle, which is given by Dr. Bucke in his edition of 'Calamus' -one of the best running accounts of Walt which we have -Pete says in one passage: 'I never knew a case of Walt's being bothered up by a woman. . . . Walt was too clean, he hated anything which was not clean. No trace of any kind of dissipation in him. I ought to know about him those years-we were awful close together.

In conclusion, Edward Carpenter remarks on Whitman's warm

friendships for men, declaring that "in his poems we find his expressions of love toward men and toward women put practically on an equality." On this point he says:

"Whether this large attitude toward sex, this embrace which seems to reach equally to the male and the female, indicates a higher development of humanity than we are accustomed to a type super-virile, and so far above the ordinary man and woman that it looks upon both with equal eyes; or whether it merely indicates a personal peculiarity—this and many other questions collateral to the subject. I have not touched upon. It has not been my object, in making these remarks to enter into the personal personal control of the personal personal personal collations, and the personal persona

#### SCIENTIFIC PREDICTIONS IN FICTION.

MR. H. G. WELLS'S new book, "Anticipations," in which an attempt is made scientifically to prophesy the development of civilization during the next century, opens up an interesting field for speculation and has suggested to several writers the important part that fiction has played in forecasting the triuniplis of science. A correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette recently called attention to "a very clear prevision of Marconi's wireless telegraphy" in a drama by Calderon, the Spanish dramatist. The passage referred to may be freely translated as follows: "They say that when two instruments are properly attuned together they communicate to each other the wind-borne echoes; touch the one instrument, and the winds excite its fellow, the none be near it." A much closer approximation to Marconi's discovery, however, is to be found in the writings of a contemporary of Calderon, Strada, the learned Jesuit historian, whose "Prolusiones" were published in Rome in 1624. Says the London Spectator :

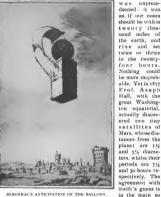
"Strada tells us how two friends carried on their correspondence 'by the help of a certain lodestone, which had such virtue in it that if it touched two several needles, when one of the needles so touched began to move, the other, the nt never so great a distance, moved at the same time and in the same manner.' Of course the modern reader sees in this a premonition of our telegraph, in which the electric impulse, propagated in the older fashion along a wire or in the new way by a simple radiation in the other, causes a magnetic needle to move according to the signals transmitted by the sender of the message. Strada went on to describe how these two friends made a kind of 'alphabetic telegraph, ' as one of the predecessors of the telephone was called, -a dial-face with the letters of the alphabet round its edge, and a needle in the midst which could be made to point to any of them at will. These correspondents saw no need for wires, or even for the simpler apparatus which Mr. Marconi requires. 'When they were some hundreds of miles asunder, each of them shut himself up in his closet at the time appointed, and immediately cast his eye upon his dial-plate. If he had a mind to write anything to his friend, he directed his needle to every letter that formed the words which he had occasion for, making a little pause at the end of every word or sentence, to avoid confusion. The friend, in the mean while, saw his sympathetic needle moving of itself to every letter which that of his correspondent pointed at. By this means they talked together across a whole continent, and conveyed their thoughts to one another in an instant, over cities or mountains, sens or deserts.' Even Mr. Marconi has not yet attained such simplicity as this, tho Professor Ayrton (as we lately pointed out) believes that we shall reach an even higher standard one day.

A classical instance of movelists "intelligent anticipation" of future scientific discoles as afforded by Swift in "Gullleer's Travels." In the third part of that work he describes the discovery of two satellites of Mars by the Laputan astronomers. The Spectator comments:

"When Swift wrote, astronomy had not advanced greatly beyord Huygens's contentment with the twelve bodies-six plan-

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ets and six satellites-which made up the 'perfect number' of the solar system. Certainly no one suspected that Mars had moons of its own. Thus Swift made a very wild guess when he announced of the Laputan philosophers: 'They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satellites, which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the center of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outermost five; the former revolves in the space of ten hours, and the latter in twenty-one and a half.' Not only were there no grounds for the prediction of two satellites, but such an estimate of their distance from the planet



BURGERAC'S ANTICIPATION OF THE BALLOON ... From a 12th Century Engraving. Courtesy of The Era (Philadelphia).

remarkable that it is hardly possible to ascribe it to mere accident; and yet these satellites are the merest points of light, which no telescope in existence before Herschel's day could possibly have shown.

Many other similar anticipations are chronicled in the Philadelphia Era (April). We quote as follows:

"The law of gravitation was announced by Newton in the year 1685. Had it not been foreseen by Shakespeare in 1609? At all events, in 'Troilus and Cressida,' he put these lines into the mouth of Cressida:

> But the strong base and building of my love Is as the very center of the earth Drawing all things to it.-Act lv. sc. s

"A contemporary of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, anticipated the modern air-cushion. In 'The Alchemist,' he makes Sir Epicure Mammon, in enumerating the pleasures to be his when in possession of the philosopher's stone, declare that

I will have my beds blown, not stuffed; Down is too hard.

"In another play the same author credits the Dutch with an invention that foreshadows the Holland submarine boat :

> It is an automa, rous under water. With a snug nose, and has a numble tail Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles

Between the coars of a ship and stoke it straight.
"In France, Cyrano de Bergerach wed himself full of scienfic prescience. The air-ship in which the hero of his 'Voyage tific prescience. to the Moon' (1650) made his trip to that sphere was a pretty close foreshadowing of Montgolher's balloon, as will be seen from our illustration, made for an edition that long antedated the aeronant.

"In the same book he clearly foreshadowed the phonograph.

"The supernatural being who acted as the hero's guide gave

him for his entertainment some of the books made by the inhabitants of the moon. They were enclosed in boxes. This is what he saw and heard:

"On opening the box I found inside a concern of metal, something like one of our watches, full of curious little springs and minute machinery. It was really a book, but a wonderful book that has no leaves or letters; a book, for the understanding of which the eyes are of no use—only the ears are necessary. When any one wishes to read, he winds up the machine with its great number of nerves of all kinds, and turus the pointer to the chapter he wishes to hear, when there comes out, as if from the month of a man or of an instrument of music, the distinct and various sounds which serve the Great Lunarians as the expression of

'Among Fénelon's Fables, written in 1600 for the instruction of Louis XIV, 's grandson, is one entitled 'Voyage Supposé, ' and among the supposititious marvels of which it is compact we read; 'There was no painter in all the country, but when they wished the portrait of a friend, or a picture representing some lovely landscape or other object, they put water into large hasins of gold and silver, and made this water face the object they wished to paint. Very soon the water would congeal and become as the face of a mirror, where the image dwelt ineffaceably. This could be carried wherever one pleased, and gave as faithful a picture as any mirror, "

"Is not this an anticipation of photography?"

Great men of the imaginative temperament, observes The Era, build better than they know; and "the world looks back and sees what they were striving for, what they were aiming at, tho they themselves knew it not, or only dimly recognized it."

#### THE BOOK BAROMETER.

"HREE new novels-"If I were King," "In the Fog," and "The Fifth String "-win a prominent place in the bookdealers' reports for the month ending March 1. The librarians' reports show but slight change when compared with those of the preceding month. We quote the appended lists from The World's Work (April) :

#### BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

. The Right of Way-Parker. 16. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch s. The Man from Glengarry-Con--Hegan.

The Cavalier-Cable. 8. Cardigan - Chambers. Lazarre-Catherwood. 10. The Velvet Glove-Merriman.

L If I Ware King-McCarthy.

6. The Crisis-Churchill. In the Fog - Davis S. The History of Sir Richard Cal-

mady Malet. The Fifth String-Sousa

to. The Eternal City-Caine. 11. Count Hannibal - Wayman is. The Ruling Passion Van Dyke.

13. A Lily of Prance-Mason.

14. Marietta-Crawford. 15. Grauslark-McCutcheo 30. The Methods of Lady Walderburst-Burnett.

LIBRARIANS' REPORTS. 1. The Right of Way -Parker. s. The Crisis-Churchill.

3. Lazarre Catherwood, 4. The Cavalier - Cable. [1'ri and 1 - Bacheller.

6. The Man from Glengarry-Con-The Ruling Passion-Van Dyke.

8. Hiennerhasset - Pidgin. to The Making of an American -

Rais. 11. Granstark - McCatcheon. 18. The History of Sir Richard Cal-mady. Malet.

13. Lives of the Hunted-Seton. 14. Up from Slavery-Washington. 15. Marietta -Crawford.

The six most popular books of the month, as given in the list compiled by The Bockman (April), are as follows:

3. Audrey-Johnson.

16. Alice of Old Vincennes-Thompin The Life of R L. Stevenson-Balfour.

so D'ri and i-Harbeller

23. Circumstance- Mitchell.

24. Truth Dexter-McCall

16. At Large-Hornung.

son.

ss. Lives of the Hunted-Seton

25. The Pines of Lory-Mitchell.

st. The Red Chancellor-Magay

29. Tarry Thon Till I Come-Croly.

so. The Making of an American-

22. Alice of Old Vincennes-Thomp-

is. The Benefactress-Anon

to Eben Holden...Bacheiler. 20. If I Were King-McCarthy. Tristram of Blentvz. The Tory Lover-Jewett.

24. Life Everlasting Fiske. 25. A Sallor's Log-Evans. 26. Tarry Thou till I Come-Croly, The Helmet of Navarre-Runkie.

s8. The Christian - Came The Heroines of Fiction -20. Howells. ya. The Octopus-Norris.

. The Right of Way-Parker. 4. The Man from Glengarry - Connor. 2 S:r Richard Calmady-Matet. 3. If I Were King.-McCariby.

6. Lazarre-Catharwood.

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### DO PLANTS POSSESS MINDS?

THE answer to this question depends largely on definition. If we regard manifestations of mind as including all phenomena of movement adapted to environment, doubtless we may answer it in the affirmative. If we include only conscious movement, the answer must be more doubtful; yet here again we must settle on our definition of consciousness. It is certain that the movements of vegetable life are much more complex and much less accidental and mechanical than the ordinary observer thinks. It seems at time as if plants had the power of seeking what will benefit them and avoiding what will injure them, in the same way, altho not with the same freedom, as animals. Francic Darwin, son of the great naturalist, is one of the best recent authorities on this subject, and he sets forth his views of it in an article published in the Reune Sexentifique.

Mr. Darwin notes at the outset that to consider power of movement as a characteristic that distinguishes animals from plants is confusing. Trees, to be sure, are stationary, in the sense that they are rooted to one spot; but they can and do move within limits. Huxley said that a plant is "an animal shut up in a wooden box." If its stem is piaced horizontally it begins at once to curve upward as if it were comfortable only in an upright position, and as if its disquietude manifested itself in an attempt to assume that position. This power it is that enables trees like the pine to grow so straight, and it seems to consist in a wonderful sensitiveness to gravitation. The plant, as it were, feels the direction of the earth's center and governs its growth accordingly. The mechanism of this action is yet undiscovered; possibly alteration of pressure causing loss of balauce in the protoplasm will explain it. It is evident, however, that gravitation does not act as a direct mechanical cause, for, if it did, the root and stem should follow the same direction, instead of opposite directions. Gravitation acts, in fact, only as a sort of external stimulus.

Mr. Darwin believes that this stimulus need not even act on the part of the plant that responds to it. A crumb of bread in a man's throat makes him cough; in other words, irritation of the throat causes contraction of the abdominal muscles. So in plants we may distinguish, says the writer, a region of perception and one of motility, and we are led to conclude that there must be some connection between the two corresponding to the nerves of animals. It has been shown that in the case of plant-movement toward the light it is the action of the light on the tips of the stems that causes the motion, for if these are shaded the motion does not take place, the all the rest of the plant is illuminated. So, too, Peffer has demonstrated that, in the case of movements due to gravity, the tip of the root is the sensitive noist.

The interesting hearing of all this on the question of resemblance between plants and animals is clear. This action in one part of the organism due to stimulation of an entirely different part is of the same type as actious, in animals, that are usually regarded as psychical. Have plants the germs of minds, then? I Have they a sort of consciousness? That depends on the position of view and on one's definitions of these things. Says Mr. Darwice.

"The properties of which I have spoken have been compared to instinct, and altho I prefer to call them refex actions, it is because the term 'instinct' is generally applied to actions that have an indubtable mental basis. "I do not wish to be understood as saying that in plants we find nothing that can be interpreted as a germ of consciousness—nothing psychical, to use a convenient term; but it is our duty to explain the facts, if possible, without supposing a physiological resemblance between plants and human beings, for fear of falling into anthropomo-nbism or sentimentality, and in obedience to the law of machine mentality. And in obedience to the law of machine mentality, and in obedience to the law of machine means the sentence of the law of machine means the means of t

mony, which forbids us to look to higher causes to explain an action, when those of inferior order will suffice.

"The problem presents itself clearly as possible of treatment by the evolutionist method; for example, by the application of the principle of continuity,

"Man comes from an egg, and we can suppose that the protoplasmic germ that gives him birth possesses a quality that develops into the form of consciousness. By analogy, we may suppose that other protoplasmic bodies, for example those found in plants, have at least the basis of similar qualities, . . . We may also maintain that if a portion of protoplasm may accomplish the essential functions of life without any appearance of consciousness, the supposed value of consciousness in man is but an illusion. This is the doctrine of animal automatism so brilliantly set forth by Huxley [in 'Science and Culture ']. Without entering further into this question, I will simply say at present that there is nothing nuscientific in classing plants and animals together from a psychological standpoint. In this I rely on the opinion of a well-known psychologist, Mr. James Ward, who reaches the conclusion that mind 'is always implied in life,' The same author remarks that 'it would be scarcely going too far to say that Aristotle's conception of a piant-soul . . . is tenable even to-day; at least, as tenable as a notion of this kind can be in an epoch when souls are no longer in the fashion."

"Here is opportunity for an investigation that I am quite incapable of carrying out. It is better for me to regard plants as vegetable automata, just as certain philosophiers look upon man as an automator, but this does not sairly me, and I hope that other hiologists will also find insufficient a point of view from which consciousness is only an accessory product, an automate, which consciousness is only an accessory product, an automate the value of consciousness in the economy of living organisms. Doubtless the facts that we have examined will contribute to the elaboration of this larger psychologic conception."—Translation made for Time Literaacy Discis.

# THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

A COLD or an attack of indigestion is a "minor ailment" to the physician; but to the one who is suffering from it, it may be very important. The victim may easily undergo more inconvenience and even actual pain than he would it his mailarly were a rare and interesting one. In The Lancet (March S), a plea is made editorially for the study of such diseases. Our hospital training, the writer points out, is deficient in that it accustoms the practitioner to somewhat abnormal conditions. The aches and pains of every-day life are not treated there, and when the young doctor comes in contact with them they are strange to him. Says the writer:

"No revelation is more perplexing to the young practitioner fresh from hospital work than this-the majority of his patients seek his aid on account of ailments which were not seen, or were thought of little account, in hospital work. Instead of finding that for every case with which he is confronted he can at once remember a parallel supplying him with confidence in his treatment of his patients. He realizes to his surprise that now for the first time he is called upon to deal with some common ailment of which he has often heard, from which, indeed, he may have suffered, but to which he has never had his attention directed during his days of pupilage. His ingenuity in devising suitable treatment becomes at once subjected to a severe test. Oualities are asked of him for which he has hitherto had little need, and thus it happ as often that coolness and tact, if based on sufficient knowledge, may lead the practical young man to early cent knowledge, may read the plactical young man to early success that may be denied to the 'best man of his year,' who, with a large amount of de the knowledge, lacks the accessory qualities which permit this to be brought into play in private

"Recent correspondence in our columns on the treatment of the commou cold and the removal of the insightly wart would in itself suffice to show how great an interest for practitioners may center round in subject which the text-book or the lecturer on medicine passes by with a word or two. Minor allments are common allments. Common allments provide the bulk of practive; while in it are cases that loom large in the student's eye, and it is marted to be supported to the student's eye, powdet text lectures and demonstrations. Yet these common aliments should provide as much food for reflection as the most elaborate medical problem. The common cold is not more easily explained than the etiology of perticions anemia, and Friedreck's herelitary attaxia is aliments as amenable to treatment as eatening the students of the property of the property of the property and the students as a gentle provided that the property attaxia is aliments as amenable to treatment as eagentle provided that the property of the provided that the

about the more high-sounding diseases, for every one who attempts to surfacel the equality obscure problems of a so-called simple complaint. This is a practical error, for surely that disease which affects the largest number ought to be grappled

with first."

# HOW THE AMERICANS HAVE CLEANED HAVANA.

THE city of Havana has so long been considered as a sort of unrery of diseases that it is hard to realize that it is now more healthy than Washington and many other cities on the American continent. In 159, the year of least yellow fever during eleven years, 1559, 1599, 101 persons died in Havanu of that disease. The average for the eleven years was 440 fatal cases. In 1901, for the first time in the history of the city, the yellow fever season—April 1 to January 1—passed with only five fatal cases of the disease oecuring. October, November, and December, 1991, the months during which the fever used to be most prevalent, came and went whitout a shigle case. These facts

we owe to nu article in *The National Geographical Magazine* (Woshington, April), whose writer assures us that the deliver-was all the properties of the city from fill in and disease has been due to the visc, conscientions, persistent measures which for three years the Cnited States officers have been enforcing throughout Hawana, despite the opposition and dislike of the Cubans. The article is accommanced by photographs that show strikingly the contrast

accompanies to proograms that show straingly the contrast

THE NAME SECTION OF THE COUNTY PAIRS A FEW MONTHS LATER.

Country of The National Geographical Magazine (Washington).

beween Havana of the past and Havana of to-day. In January, top, the engineering work of Havana was given over to the charge of Major William Black, of the engineer corps, and to him are due in large measure the splendid results that have been achieved. By the end of the second year of American occupation every house in the city had been cleaned from top to bottom at least once under supervission of American officers. The cleaning squad washed the floors with electrozone (made by the electrolysis of sea-water) and the walls with a solution of bichloride of mercary. As many as 6,600 houses were cleaned in this way in a single month. The writer in *The National Geographical* 

"It may at first sight seem to have been an arbitrary course of



A SECTION OF THE COLON PARK, HAVANA, WHEN THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE CITY.

Courtesy of The National Geographical Magazine (Washington),

proceedings, to enter a man's house thus and wash it while he had his family looked on, but the health and safety of the whole people demanded that a complete cleansing of the city be made. It be sights that met the cleaning squad may be imagined but described. Accumulations of years and decades of fifth were beaped in cellars and courts and closets.

"The cleaning of the houses, however, was not a circumstance to the work of opening and cleaning the sowers. These had not been tonebed since they were built, long ago. Years of refuse

had clocked many of them, so that the system had become a continual source of danger to the city. Without hesitation, however, they were attacked by the energetic squads and every foot of sewer thoroughly cleansed and reparied. So scientifically was the work done that, the the men were working deep down in the ground all day long, not a single man of the squads was taken sock.

"The former condition of Colon Park is shown in the picture. The park had run to weeds and coarse grass. It was not only unattractive because of its general untidiness, but quite tunsder for women and children. At night-time it was haunted by theires and things. To pass by prefer dark was to risk being held by and robbed of one's purso or even of one's clother.

"Today the park is one of the pleasure-sports of llavina. Children and nurse-girls throught walks in the daytime. In the evening it is a paper lar promende for the people. The walks love been cleaned, the grass and trees trimmed, new trees and shrush planted, been the saw been placed under the trees, and at night-time electric lamps keep the park bright and safe."

One of the most striking changes effected in the city has been in the proper paving of streets and roads. Referring to one such transformation, the writer says:

"The holes and stones have disappeared and in their stead is a hard, smooth, well-drained way. One hundred and twelve miles of streets in Hayana and its suburbs have undergone this transformation. The width of the streets ranges from 4.4 meters

[14% feet] to 13 meters [42% feet].

"The engineers had a problem on their hands to remake such narrow thoroughfares without blocking the traffic, but they solved the problem, and the work progressed rapidly without interruption to the stream of curts and vehicles. During the repairing of one street, which was only 4.4 meters [14.5] feel] wide, between the hours of 6 a.M. and 6 r.M. Major Black connect 2,37s vehicles passing one point; during the busiest part of the day 324 passed in a single hour. On another street, 6 meters wide, 2,50 vehicles passing joint in one working-day.

"The streets were washed as thoroughly as the houses, 33,000 gallons of electrozone often being used in one day for this purpose. . . . Two strengtlis were used: one, of a very strong quality, for a disinfectant, and the other, of a weak quality, for a desolorizer.

"The magnificent sea-wall and promenade shown in [another] picture was built under Major Black's personal direction. The promenade is placed at the end of the Prado, the wille avenue



THE SEA-WALL BUILT AT THE END OF THE PRADO PROMENAGE BY MAJOR BLACK.

Courtesy of 74c National Geographical Magazine (Washington).

which is a favorite drive of the inhabitants. Formerly the beach was the dumping-ground of everything offensive to the nose and eye. . . . When the plan of building this wall was announced a great outry arvae about American extravagance, and the Government was charged with scheming to squander a quarter of a million dollars of the people's money.

"As a matter of fact, the wall cost about \$10,000. Its cheapness has been a wonder to the citizens of the town, who are accustomed to generations of officials careless of the course of public funds.

"The Cubans have not liked the process which has made them cleaner and benditier. If they could have voted on it, probably they would have vetoed to n man the house- and street-cleaning proposition. What was good enough for them fathers and grand-fathers was quite good enough for them. But now that the pasts have been made enjoyable and sea promendes built where they can loaf at ease and in safety, they begin to take pride in the improvements to their causite.

"The reputation of the city of Huvann is rapidly changing for the better. The beautiful surroundings within auture has given it and the mildness of its climate in winter make the city a paradides to northerners during the harsh season of the year. There are many who believe that Palm Reach and the winter resorts of Florida are many times cellipsel by the charms of the Cuban capital, and that in the near future it will rightly become the most popular of American winter resorts."

A RYMARKABLE collection of birds' eggs has just come into the possession of the British Museum, according to I.a Nature (March 19). This collection, which was willed to the museum by the naturalist Philip Crowing, contains 15,200 specimens, some of which are very rare, notably the eggs of the great penguin and of the Labrador duck, both now extinct species.

# THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

PRESS despatches inform us that the German Government has practically given a monopoly of wireless telegraphy in that country to the Slaby-Arco system, and has warned Marconi "off the premises." This is the system devised by Herr Slaby, president of the Charlotheury Technical Institute, and by Count Arco. It has already done practical service in China, has been adopted in the Imperial may, and is commercially fathered by the "Alignenical Elektrichtits Gesellschaft" [General Electric Company] which has been [experimenting extensively with it of late. We translate below part of a descriptive article on this system published in La Nature (Laris, March 8). Says the writer.

"The German system differs from the Anglo-Italian system in the connections of the antennae or aerial conductors. In the

Marconi system, at the transmitting-station, the two points between which the spark passes are between the earth-connection and the insulated antenna: the same is true of the receiving station where the coherer is between the earth-connection and the receiving autenna-also insulated. There is then, in the system by which the London 'Wireless Telegraph Company' asserts that it has ex-changed signals between Cornwall and Newfoundland, . . . an open circuit between the top of the antenna and the earth. On the other hand, in the Slaby-Arco system the circuit is closed through the earth, since the tops of the transmitting and receiving antennæ are both in connection with the ground. Besides this, the Slaby-Arco antenna, instead of being a single cable or a zinc cylinder, as with Marconi, is made of a kind of tangle of metallie threads."

Marconi, it appears, experimented with the Salva-Arro system in 1901 and reported on it unfavorably; but the writer believes that the conditions of the experiments were not such as to conduce to the proper working of the instruments. He specifies several instances in detail. Professor Fessenden, of our own weather bureau, after experiments with both systems, however, finds that

Marconi's gives the better results. Slaby ealls his method "spirik-telegraphy" (Finken-Telegraphie), altho, as the writer noices, other experimenters him eshown that trusmission may take place to great distances without using sparks, by the employment of alternating or intermittent currents. The following description of the Slaby-Arca opparatus is given.

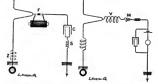
"The transmitter [Fig. 1] consists of a wire attached to a flagsist of root the must of a yease, which is connected to earth. An elbow in this wire is brought in at a window and connected to an induction-coil E, the other pole of whose secondary coil is connected to earth through a condenser C. If it is desired to earth through a condenser C. If it is desired to telegraph with a different wave-dength it is only necessary to include an additional coil Z in the earth-connection. This corresponds to a certain equivalent length of wire, by which the whole is lengthened by a quarter of a wave-length: and a whole series of these coils may be thus used. In each case, however, it is necessary to 'tune' the oscillation produced in the circuit closed by the earth-connection to the oscillation in the wire in order to get the greatest effect. To this end a regulable self-induction S is inserted.

"A similar wire serves as receiver (Fig. 2) and to it, ... is also connected an extension wire. The pressure is at 18 maximum at the end of this latter, and is reinforced by a coil. If which increases the intensity and is connected to the coherer. ... The [German] General Electric Company guarantees with this arrangement the required agreement of wave-length within certain limits and a clear reading of signals to distances of too kilometers [cor miles] at see, with masts so meters [16] feet [high.

"The distance of transmission, according to Slahy, depends

essentially on three things—the length of the parallel antenna, the frequency of the oscillations, and the mean value of the current used. The two first can scarcely be increased . . , so that M. Slaby believes that the future of spark-telegraphy lies exclassively in the direction of the production of the high electric pressures.

"What we have accomplished in this line hitherto is very modest, compared with what has been exhibited to a few of the elect on the other side of the Atlantic, on the high Rocky Mountains



1. SLABY-ARCO, THANSMITTER. D. SLABY-ARCO, RECEIVER.

near the sources of the Colorado, by Nikola Tesla. Slaby says that be can affirm nothing as a witness, but can form an opinion only on the strength of the photographs sent him by Tesla. Here we see the American experimenter in his bone, insulated, surrounded by artificially produced spark-discharges that exceed in wonder all that the boldest Imagination could dream. Slaby concludes that the theoretical knowledge of Tesla and his great technical skill can shortly be practically utilized in spark-telegraphy."—Translation made for The Literak Delect.

#### THE MANUFACTURE OF SHODDY.

THE bill requiring goods containing shouldy to be labeled to that effect continues to meet with the opposition of the manufacturers. The Textile Record (March) says of it:

"With respect to the tagging of goods containing shoddy, we may say that the purchaser of the goods is clearly entitled to protection from fraud; but no purchaser of an eight-dollar heavy overcoat needs to be told, if he has fairly good sense, that the fabric is not made of long-staple wool. Shoddy properly used is a valuable commodity to manufacturer and wearer. The production of shoddy is an absolutely honest business. The mannfacture of goods which, because they contain cotton and shoddy, may be sold at a low price, is not only an honest business, but it is as much a benefaction to the people as the production of any serviceable article from cheap materials. The manufacturer who permits a poor man to get a comfortable and well-wearing snit of wool, shoddy and cotton clothing for about one-fourth the price of an all-wool suit, performs a service of immense value to his fellow men. It is an outrage to intimate that his business is in any way fraudulent unless be shall misrepresent the character of his goods, and this would be perfectly useless, for the dealer who hays from him is quite able to determine the nature of the stock in the fabric. . . .

"If shoddy and cotton should be ruled out by law from the fabrics in which wool is the predominant element, or which merely imitate pure woolen goods, the principal sufferer would be the poor man. The ingenuity of the manufacturer now permits him to clothe himself decently and comfortably for little money; and competition is so sharp among dealers that he usually gets just about what he pays for. That he will be any happier, any more comfortable, any richer, if he shall get au analytical statement with his suit, explaining what it is made of, seems to us unlikely. . . . The rescue from waste of the woolen material in rags is useful in precisely the sense that valuable acids and other products are rescued from sawdust or from petroleum distillation. In each case, the general wealth of the community is enlarged. The oleomargarine business, for example, is a business of great importance, and when the product is sold for exactly what it is, no one is harmed. Ou the contrary, there is much benefit to the people. Shoddy has a far worse

name than it deserves, but only among people who know little about the matter and are indifferent to the right of the manufacturers who use shoddy to fair play."

are another to tail play.

Protective Imitation in Plants.—The methods employed by plants for obtaining protection from enemies by minicking or resembling other plants which are efficiently protected are thus described in Knowledge (London, February) by Rev. Alex, S. Wilson, Mr. Wilson writes:

"Mimicry is perhaps more frequent in the seed than in any other part of the vegetable organism; it occurs, however, in other organs, and even the entire plant body may assume a deceptive appearance. A well-known example is in the white dead nettle, which so closely resembles the stinging nettle in size and in the shape and arrangement of its leaves. In systematic position the two plants are widely removed from each other, but they grow in similar situations and are easily mistaken; any one who has occasion to collect quantities of Lamium is almost sure to get his hands stung by Urtica, an experience calculated to convince one of the efficacy of protective resemblance. Among animals it is species provided with formidable weapons of defense that are most fraquently mimicked by weak, defenseless creatures. The stinging nettle is therefore a very likely model for unprotected plants to copy. A somewhat analogous case is the yellow bugle of the Riviera, which has its leaves crowded and divided into three linear lobes, some of which are again divided. In this the plant differs very greatly from its allies; it has, however, acquired a very striking resemblance to a species of Euphorbia, abundant on the Riviera. The acrid juice of the Euphorbias secures them immunity against a host of enemies. As the two plants grow together there is little room to doubt that, like the dead nettle, together there is little room to doubt that, like the dean nettle, the bugle profits by its likeness to its well-protected ueighbor. One of the pine-apple family grows on trees in tropical America, and has a resemblance to a shagey lichen so marked that it is generally mistaken for a plant of that order. The fly agaric, our most conspicuously colored fungus, according to Dr. Powright, is closely minted by a parasitic flowering plant, Balancphora voluciratin, the white stem, and volva-being all accurately represented,

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

This regrassing of wasted cuttle ranges in Nebraska, Wyoning, Colorado, Utah, Mostana, Jahoa, and the Diskutas is to be attempted by the railways penetrating these fixtes, according to a press report noticed in The Riggeneries, Winn. Says his jointmail \*\*The first problem to be solved in the finding of a great plant which will be solidated for sixely purposes, and pipolated or present problems of the solved proposes, and problem of the solved problems of

"This hieranting fact is noted, for a record United States consults report from Roome", any Cassar's Magazines, "that antomobilism, directly or indirectly, ministains many capacite in Prance than any ethal industry. All manufacturers formerly mixing system one produce automobiles. Afford, Farts was the only city white automobiles were made, but most Lyons, to supply local demands. By recording all the vortexness in the various branches that are benefited by the automobile industry, a total is obtained of nearly assons provents dependent upon it. The general commons of nearly assons present demands and predent commons of past because of the restrictions upon speed in all. The demand is growing for a strong, light, and comfortable machins at modern speed for general.

Sour score, say a Good Health, has assisted the question, "How much wheat is required to make a given quantity of pit?" and claims to have established that Just one hondred and ninety pounds of wheat will make exactly cellifor, which is a first expectation, the "weep nound of criginal wheat, estem before it has been awallowed by the pit, and rolled around in the mnd for air monthan ora, in more than equal, in contrilive which to two pounds of pour and an expectation of the property of the pounds of four to one. This principle applies to cort and all other grains, as well as to wheat. Great is not timely one of the property of

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# "PULPIT HANDICAPS" IN AMERICA: AN ENGLISH VIEW.

A N English Nonconformist minister, who recently spent a year in this country, during which he attended many services in Baptart, Congregationalist, Nethodist, Preshyterian, and Protestant Episcopal churches, has come to the conclusion that American ministers labor under severe disabilities when compared with the clergymen on the other side of the Atlantic. The first of these disabilities is the domination of "false and harmful conceptions of the functions of music in public worship." He writes (in The Indeptendent, March 20):

"Music is appropriate and helpful in a service in so far as it either is used by the members of the congregation to express their religious emotions, or is employed by some devout and skilful singer or singers to carry a message of Christian stlmulus or comfort to the hearts of the listeners. As a means of entertainment it has no place at all in the distinctively religious meetings of the church; but the strongest impression left upon me by what I have heard Sunday after Sunday has been that it is for providing musical entertainment that the average church quartet earns its salary. I admit the technical ability which distinguishes the performance in the best-equipped churches. My complaint, however, is not against exhibitions of imperfect training hat against exhibitions altogether. The concert-room and the Christian sauctuary can not be satisfactorily combined under one management. I have a theory that this prominence of musical display in the usual program of church service is one of the causes of the late attendance of so many members of American congregations. Except where the popularity of the preacher makes early arrival necessary to secure a seat, the virtue of punctuality is much less common among American worshipers than English. I am not now as surprised as I was at first to find a congregation doubled by the end of the first half-hour. Why, indeed, should people take the trouble to come any earlier? They miss little but a concert, and they go to concerts during the week. There is no thread of continuity which their late coming breaks; no spiritual influence which it dispels. For myself I am bound to confess that I am in a better mood to take profit from a good sermon if I come straight to it from the street than if my ears are filled with the operatic bravuras of a soprano who has just been singing 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' to the tune of 'Robin Adair.'

The second great difficulty with which American preachers have to contend, says this English critic, is the excessive and unwholesome warmth of American charches:

"What reason is there in heating a church to 75"—a case I observed in the early autum—when the shade temperature in the street is 57"? I stood the New York summer without flinching and went on with my literary work all the time, but the haked air of the churches tries my constitution and consequently my temper. The physical and mental irritation caused thereby has to be overcome by an exercise of will-power before I can put myself into a suitable frame either for pray and praise or for an exercise of the property of the property of the second never gave me a headache or made me feel skeepy; it has several times produced both these uncelifying effects here."

These may seem small matters, declares the English minister, but they are vital ones. He concludes:

"I am convinced that the American preacher is handicapped by these local cantoms more seriously than he himself realizes. When he stands up to begin his sermon he is not touching the highest point of an asceuding scale of spiritual emotion. His discourse must be disjointed from what has gone before; the preceding part of the service is no preparation for what is to come. The devoat mood has yet to be created, and created in overcome not only his own langour—the product of an unvolvesome atmosphere and the tellousness of listening to uninspiring music—but the languor of his hearts.

"Whether these conditions are the deliberate choice of the

churches of to-day or are simply the following of some fashion set in previous years I am not able to say, but it would be intereating to watch an experiment at reform and to see whether people would not really prefer services conducted in a Christian atmosphere, both literally and metaphorically. At any rate, there is one comfort. No one can fear for the continued vitality of religion in America who remembers that it has existed until now in spite of the section and the prima-donnar.

#### A NEW RELIGION IN JAPAN.

JAPAN is thoroughly aroused by the Impassioned discussion still occupying the reviews as to the possibility and necessity of endowing that country with a new religion. Neither Buddhism nor Shintoism nor Christianity appears to be longer to the taste of the title, and each is emulating the other in searching after a supreme doctrine. Among the most earnest and ardent seekers is Dr. Inoue Tetasijio, who, while conducting the Japanese toward the promised land of a new faith, attacks on the way all the religions and all their heads. This has stirred up the reviews against this "breaker of idols." Dr. Inoue, with characteristic impetuosity, replies, in the review Tetsngaki Zasshi (Japan), to his critics and detractors:

"My new religion is not a whitewashing of ancient doctrines. I should like to find a new substance for our life, but not a new form. The form has constantly changed throughout the ages, and all the forms are alike in value. But the substance has never varied."

Dr. Inoue expresses himself as opposed to Roman Catholicism, which he holds to be inferior to Protestantism, and regards all religious as superannuated because they are based upon exterior words and ceremonies. Christianity and Buddhism are playthings, he tells us. In fact, all religious are more or less corrupt, and his compartiots, he thinks, would only be losing their time in searching after an ideal religious doctrine, for the simple reason that there is none. The only thing to do is to create a new religion by borrowing the best from existing beliefs, and then reconciling the principles thus elaborated with modern science.

In the same review, Dr. Enryo combate the theories set forth by Tetsujiro. It would be childish, says Dr. Europ, to try to build an entire religious edifice from certain of its parts. The believing portion of lumanity is accustomed to its articles of faith. These are imperceptibly connected with the state of the soul, and it is chimerical to expect to find a man skilful enough to effect with impunity an amputation of the kind. Dr. Europ writes further as follows:

"He [Inoue Tetsujiro] says among other things that Buddhism is impracticable and bad because it contains numerous doctrines and sacred books far too voluminous. But when we open Webster's large dictionary, are not the incalculable number of English circumlocutions and words equally formidable? What would be said, however, of any one who, acting on this principle, should condemn this language as uscless or too complicated? Buddhism, it is sald, teaches pessimism and asceticism. . . . This is rather due to its commentators than to Buddhism itself. . . . The Shinn priests eat meat. . . . The Buddhist sect of the Nichiren has rejected possimism and gaily enjoys life. . . . The Mahanya, the essential doctrine of Buddiham, might be developed into a system of optimism perfectly in accord with the obligations of modern life. Was not the Christianity of the Middle Ages equally a doctrine of pessimism and of renunciation of life? See what it has become to-day!

Elsewhere, Dr. Enryo criticizes Tetsujiro and his numerous adepts for wishing to base religion upon science:

"Is that necessary? The number of people who understand there is exceedingly limited, while religious principles interest everybody. Admitting the possibility of creating a religious doctrine that should be in complete accord with science, what a sorry religion it would give us!... It would above all be

[April 12, 1902

#### He says further:

"Humanity already has a religion of this character, that of Auguste Comte. And when, after incredible efforts, I succeeded in finding his church in London, I was told that the number of these adepts has never exceeded fony or fifty persons,"

Enyro concludes that there is but one solution possible of the religious problems which yex humanity, and that is to ameliorate and reform the existing religions, but not to try to create a new one, for "it is easier to repair an old building than to build, a new one," — Translations made for The LITERANY DIGEST.

# A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICAN RELIGIOUS LIFE.

TO the average French mind, the sects of the Protestant Church are hewildering in their number and variety. The religions liberty epioyed by its members is irreconcilable with the conception of "the church" in which is reared a people of the Roman Catholic faith. Albert Schlinz, professor of French literature in Bryn Mawr College, has made a carcful study of the church as it exists to-day in the United States, and he has presented the result of his labor in an intelligent and impartial article published in the Revue Carctionne (Paris). The writer examines the American churches in their development from Puritanism, and weighs their influence for good and evil upon States.



PROF. ALBERT SCHIST

religious denominations of the United States, he thus broaches the subject of the general spirit pervading the churches of America:

"The places of worship the most

tailed statistical re-

view of the various

"The places of worship the most commonly met with may be divided into two eategories. In one is found the plain, square frame building, barely covered by a roof, that might be mistaken for a barn or stable were it not for the large win-

dows and the inscription above the door of Bethel or Elem-Eerer, the internor corresponds to the exterior—afee beepless without backs, a table for a pulpit, bare walls, sometimes not even planed. Thuse of the second category, more or less elegant or rich as to their exterior appearance, are most comfortably, sometimes luxuriously, arranged inside. There is first a large half for worship, then a half for reunions or lectures, which may be easily transformed into a theater, one or two richly furnished drawing-rooms, libraries, billiard-rooms, and finally, in the more modera church buildings, a kitchen in which to prepare the banquets or suppers for musical, literary, dramatic, gyimmatic, or even dancing soirlex.

"Exactly corresponding is the spirit of the churches. On the one hand, the simple, naive, profound faith, sufficient to satisfy the aspirations of its happy possessor, the faith of the primitive church; on the other hand, the religion that has submitted to social exigencies, that has maintained its power by sacrificing to the spirit of the age. More and more has it yielded to this current, and it may to-day be said, without risk of contradiction. that this part of the church-which may be called the official church, the one which meets in numerous congresses, which publishes newspapers and reviews, the one, in a word, which occupies the attention of the public and the press-is a social much more than a religious institution. . . . To-day if a church change in character, it is never the one of the second kind that is transformed into that of the first, but the reverse. This is the present course of the religious movement in the United States: the church, as a social institution, is steadily gaining ground upon the church as a religious justitution. In a number of eases the state of things is alarming, and the practical efforts in favor of a reaction are somewhat rare, probably because they are felt to be useless. There are, however, no lack of prophets to anothematize the indifference of the church in religious matters. Hardly a day passes that is not signalized by the publication of some energetic, sincere, and despairing protestation. These reclamations would probably be still more numerous were it not feared to injure the church outside by indiscreet confessions. The religions duties are accomplished with an ever-increasing tendency to formalism."

After dwelling further upon the church as a factor in social life, with a graphic picture of the means employed by the church to increase the number of its members, and the social advantages resulting from the choice of a church, the writer points out that the church of to-day is the natural outgrowth of the religion of the Puritans. It is easy to understand, he continues, that the rapidity of its transformation should strike terror to the hearts of the noble and sincere Christians of America, for it has not taken more than twenty years to pass from the most rigid Puritanism. the traces of which have not indeed altogether disappeared in some districts, to excessive liberty. But the modifications in the ecclesiastical order of things are only the consequence of the modifications in the social conditions. The command of the church seems to be ; Yield, yield, rather than lose the mastery over minds. It would seem that this course of action is more closely followed in proportion as modern culture has struck deeper root in the different States of the great republic. It is evident that this culture must go on increasing more and more, especially in this enoch of railroads and newspapers. The West will in all probability follow the East, and the South the West, The writer proceeds as follows:

"It must not, however, be concluded from the foregoing that the church is a dead body in the United States. It would be unjust not to recognize a beneficial element almost everywhere. And it would be an error to think that its increasing social character has only a bad side. If that is one cause of its weakness, there also incontestably lies its strength. As regards its humanitarian activity, it can, in many cases, serve as an example to Europe. Much more than we, the different churches contribute to foreign and domestic mission work, . . . Dogmatic and religious convictions being relegated to the background, there is so much the more energy to be utilized in the field of practical life. The enterprising character of the Americans, it is unnecessary to say, adapts itself perfectly to this new spirit. . . . Mention should here be made of the influence of the church upon the morality of the nation. There is no doubt that the moral level of America is much superior to that of Europe. There is much wickedness in New York, perhaps more than in the great cities of Europe; and in Chleago, houses of corruption extend their arms to you: but, in general, dissimulation is better understood than in the old continent, and innocence is less quickly dragged into the abyss. The church has certainly much to do with this purity of customs. The strict habits of the Puritans could not disappear from one day to another, and the church was the natural guardian of this moral element. It will doubtless be said that there is not much merit in doing good if it is not done for its own sake and not because evil is reproved by the Bible and socicty. True. It is like the wheel that continues to turn after the potter has withdrawn his foot. But here again the effect subsists, and if the welfare of a nation depends upon it, formalism must be accepted. Furthermore, in proportion as the ancient precents. purely formal, lose ground before reason, others, less superficial. may in time take their places and contribute to maintain and perhaps definitely fix this solidity of customs,"

The article concludes in part as follows:

"The Protestant Church in America is passing through a period of transition. The passage to a new phase and a less equivocal character will not be made until she has resolved one way or another the problems of the relations between religion and morals. For the time being, theologians and pastors are doing their best to embroil the question; their aim, avowed or not, conscious or unconscions, is to confound religion and morals, and to present the second under the name of the first. This is easily understood, for if ever the moral tendency which prevails so strongly to-day should come to triumph definitely, it would be the end of the church as church; if its members continue to walk in the name of the principle, 'Christianity is a life and not a doctrine, the sole possible result will be the gradual disappearance of all the religious element in the parishes, . . . An indication of future reaction may be seen in that instinctive opposition that they [the Protestants | nre now making to the immolation of religion to morals. It is, therefore, not yet time to inter the church of America."- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### EDWARD HOWARD CRIGGS: THE APOSTLE OF THE "NEW HUMANISM."

PROF. EDWARD H. GRIGGS recently closed a series of ten Saturday morning lectures on "Moral Leaders" in Tremont Temple, Boston. The vast auditorium was taxed to its full seating enpacity on the occasion of each address, and at the closing lecture several hundreds who desired to attend were unable to purchase tickets. Inquiries brought to light the fact that about one-fourth of the audience came from places over ten miles distant, some from as far south as Fall River and others from the Connecticut valley. This phenomenon, already paralleled in some of its features in New York and Philadelphia, is considered so remarkable that the Boston religious papers are devoting much space to Professor Griggs, his personality and his influence. Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc.), in nn editorial article. declares that the paid attendance at these lectures is unprecedented, and that Mr. Griggs has a "drawing power" as a public speaker never before seen even in Boston. "Who is the lecturer?" it asks; and continues;

"Professor Griggs is a young man about thirty-five years of age. Educated in the Middle West, he became a professor of English literature in Stanford University. After n few years of success there, especially as a lecturer, he resigned his position, going abroad for a season of study and travel with the purpose of becoming a peripatetic philosopher and lecturer. He is rather tall and spare, weighing perhaps 140 pounds. His face, of the feminine type, is beardless, and his black hair, worn ruther long, is an admirable erown for his impressive countenance, especially when he is speaking. He is not an orator in the ordi-nary acceptance of the term. His voice is soft and never loud, but possesses marvelous earrying power, so that those who were located in the most remote seats of the Temple heard every word. There is an unintended pathos and persuasive power in his voice which is always agreeable, and, on occasion, very expressive. We have often seen a large part of the great audience in tears at some tender reference. His diction is chaste, elegant, and rhythmical. He begins without note or memoranda of any kind before him, and for an hour pours himself out on his theme, not as if the subject had been written out and memorized (as it probably has been), but as if he was so full of it that he could talk endlessly about it."

The best lecture of the course, in the opinion of the same writer, was that upon Francis of Assisi, who was represented as a man "dominated by the one wholly absorbing purpose of reproducing the Christ life upon this earth," The poorest lecture, on

the other hand, was that upon Erasmus and Lather, for the reason that Professor Griggs seemed to be "lacking, in personal experience and apprehension, the requisite qualities and emotions" which would have enabled him to enter into the life of these early theologians. Of the two lectures on Carlyle and Emerson, that dealing with the English writer was "more comprehensive and satisfactory." Zion's Herald says further:

"He seems absolutely sincere in his presentation of his subiects, determined to do every man exact and discriminating justice. He does not deal in panegyric or extravagant culogy, but is loval to facts. In every instance he shows the weaknesses as

well as the strength of his moral leaders. and leaves his hearers with well - balanced views of men and move ments, and the ebb and flow of what he styles the 'New Humanism, of which he is the apostle-the evolution of the fuller life which God in nature and men at their best is ever unfolding. He is sanc. wholesome, and ofttimes very inspiring in his ideals for the family, the home and noble living and doing. Charmingly reticent in referring to himself, he is especially considerate of the



FRWARD DOW AND SPIGGS

convictions of others, seldom, if ever, uttering a harsh word against anybody, and seeking to find good, if possible, in things which seem evil.

Theologically and religiously, Professor Griggs is mainly an enigma, and no catechizing has succeeded in making him reveal his view of the person and work of Jesus Christ. On this point Zion's Herald says:

"He freely concedes that Jesus was the consummate fruitage of humanity, the best and noblest man that ever lived; but he cludes every inquiry that seeks to make him define his views of Jesus as touching his supernatural claims and mission. That Professor Griggs holds what is known as the Unitarian view of Jesus Christ rather than the evangelical is apparent to the critical hearer; and that his course of lectures has been n grent makeweight for the opinions and philosophy of that school of thinkers is equally clear. This is the missing note in his message. . . . As a student of epochal men and movements, Mr. Griggs is critical, fair, and inst; as a religious teacher, as he sometimes unintentionally, we think, assumes to be, he is inadequate, unsafe, and misleading."

Yet, in spite of what it considers to be his limitations, Zion's Herald predicts for Mr. Griggs "a brilliant and remarkable career," adding that, if heard "with open ears and with calm and unshaken trust in the great fundamentals of Christian truth," he can not fail to prove one of the most stimulating teachers before the public to-day,

#### BISHOP QUIGLEY'S ATTACK UPON SOCIALISM.

A The time of the issuance of the Pope's Encyclical last year,
it was predicted in several quarters that this message
marked the beginning of an organized erusade against Socialism
on the part of the Roman Catholic Church. That there was
some truth in this propleve; is already aparent. The active
"Christian Democracy" of Italy is an organization whose special
function is to undermine the influence of the Socialist movement,
and in this country an equally direct propaganda is being carried
on. Archbishop Corrigan's sermons against Socialism, to which
we have already referred (see The Literacy Disease, January 11),
have been followed by similar addresses from prominent prelates
in various parts of the country, and on the occasion of a recent
lecture tour of Father McGrady, the Socialist priest, in the West
Bishop Messurger, of Wisconsin, published a letter severely sco-



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demning McGrady and warning Roman Catholies not to go and hear him. Even more emphatic is the utterance of Bishop Quigley, of Buffalo, who has been spurred to action, it is said, by the growing strength of the Social-Democratic doctrine in the German trade-unions, The bishop recently addressed a meeting of 3,000 Catholic workingmen in Buffalo on the "fallacies" of Socialism, and he has issued an open letter on the

open letter on the subject to the pricets of his diocese. From this manifesto, which is printed in full in the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, we quote as follows:

"As a political party Social/Democracy is a recent importation from continental Europe. Here, as there, its awaved object is the creation of a new order of things totally destructive of the existing social, political, and economical conditions under which we live. The attainment of this new order of things is to be effected by political agitation in the until, but revolutionary and as the masses shall be sufficiently organized to cope with the powers of capital and class.

"Exerywhere this movement is characterized by unbelief, hostility to religion, and, above all, uncompromising and bitter hatted and denunciation of the Catholic Church. Its ofheial programs, the platforms of its party conventions, the public utterances of its leading advocates, its newspaper organs and periodicals, breathe hatted and threats against revealed religion, its docrines and inattutions.

"Social-Democracy denies the existence of God, the immortality of the sool, eternal punishment, the right of private ownership, the rightful existence of our present social organization, and the independence of the church as a society complete in itself and founded by tiod. Therefore no Catholic can become a of a Social-Democratic organization or subscribe for or in any way contribute to the support of a Social-Democratic newspaper organ."

The New Century (Rom. Cath., Washington, D. C.) regards Bishop Quigley's letter as of more than ordinary importance, and discusses the matter at some length. It reaches the conclusion that "Catholics are opposed to the present Socialist movement in so far as its leaders insist on making it trietigious, and, in so far as it is economic, they demand more convincing proofs of its claims than have yet been given." The Pittsburg Observer (Rom. Cath.) adds: "The Catholic Church will help all laborers to right their real grievances and get what is justly theirs, but they should not accept the wild theories of Socialism and then expect the church's aid to commit wrong and to destroy belief in God."

The Worker, the New York organ of the Social-Democratle party, takes up the gauntlet thrown down by Bishop Quigley in a spirited editorial bearing the title, "Shall the Church Rule the Labor Movement?" It says, in part:

"The bishop's charge is a sweeping one. We now challeuge him, as bishop or as honest man, to prove, not the whole, but one-hundredth part of what he has alleged. He can not do it, for it is not true. Our national party platform is printed in this paper; let readers search there for 'hatred, denunclation, and intreats' against the Catholic Church or any other. We have in our ranks, not only men holding to the beliefs of Protestant churches, but men belonging to the same communion with Bishop Quigley and wearing the same cloth of priesthood. In the Socialist movement we ask no man his creed. We demand only his faithful adherence to the working class in its battle with the forces of engintalism.

"Bishop Quigley, let as advise you to reconsider your action. Vour attack is an unprovoked one, for the Socialist, party makes no attack upon you or your church or your beliefs. But if you persist in the attack, let us tell you that there is no organization on earth that can fight as we can. Bismarch has measured strength with us, and failed. Russian cars and Freench dictators have tried to crush our movement, and they have failed. You will not succeed.

"There is nothing more (earful than the fires of religious prejndice and antagonism. We have sought to let them slumber till they should at last die out. Beware how you stir them up. The people of America are patient and good-natured; they endure much. But at heart—Catholie and Protestant and Jew and Athesis alike—they hold dear the principle of religious liberty and the separation of church and state. Once awake them and it will not be well for him who attacks that principle.

"The Democratic party may be afraid of yon, bishop. The Republican party may be afraid of yon. But the Socialist party is not afraid of you, Because it is right, because it stands for all that is best in American history and in the world's history, and because it knows that, the fiercer your attack, the greater forces will you rally to our side."

The Rev. Dr. A. Heiter, of Buffalo, Bishop Quigley's friend and representative, has issued a challenge to the Socialists to publicly discuss the questions at issue, and it is announced in The Worker that the debate will take place in the near future.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The eightleth birthday of the Rev. Dr. Réward Everett Hale, while the April, was made the occasion of a demonstration in Symphony Hall. Roaton, alrended by houseach of the lending chirens of Massachoestts. Secondari Hauf otherwest an address of greeting and comparisation, and Dr. Secondari Hauf otherwest an address of greeting and comparisation, and the April of the Comparisation of Dr. Hale of a pure of between \$4-\$poon and \$3-\$poon which has been compared to the Comparisation of the Co

MM. Kobert STEEL from whose article in The Angle-American Magazine we quanted in our issue of March 20, under the tille "A Roman Catholic Angle and the state of the Angle Angle and Angle Angle

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

# THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN OUR

THE charges implicating Herr von Holleben, German Ambassador at Washington, in certain political intrigues extending back to the last Presidential election, attract more than passing notice in the European press. The Independence Belge (Brassels) goes into the subject at length:

"Much noise has been made in the international press over a scandal purely political in its nature, and of which Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador at Washington, is the hero or the victim. This diplomatist is accused, as our readers know



Doctor von Holleben finds out the cause (a cloven tongue; of Cranborne's failure of speech.

— Aladderadatich (Berlin).

through the despatches we have published, of baving, in the Presidential election of 1900, worked for the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan, in the hope that Mr. Bryan, once elected, would date, Mr. Bryan, in the hope that Mr. Bryan, once elected, would grant Germany the coaling-station she wants in the Carribean with the carribean of the coaling that the state of the

This step would have avoided all talk, according to this paper, which sees in the affair English intrigue and jealousy, or, at any rate, thinks "that is possible." It concludes:

"William II. has made too many advances to Mr. Roosevelt to besitate now to scarifiee his ambassador if the latter's presence at Washington displeases the United States Government. The Emperor means to gain the friendship of the Americans, cost what it may, and he will systematically remove all obstacles in his path. We shall see by the attitude of the United States in this affair whether or not it accepts the charges made against the German Ambassador, and whether the campaign conducted against the latter has in any way affected the good impression left by Prince Henry's trip."

The subject is one which very much interests the Frankfurter Zeitung. This paper recalls an article that appeared in the Schwablische Tagwacht, the Social-Democratic organ of Würtemburg, under the "significant" title: "Behind the Scenes in German Diplomacy: A Companion Piece to the Ems Despation. This article was published August 4, 1900, and was written by E. Witte, "formerly press attaché at the German Embassy in Washington." Mr. Witte's article ran as follows:

"This bitterness [against England] attained such proportions that on April 1, 1899, Count von Bülow sent a clpher cablegram to the Ambassador which he requested be made public in the

American press. . . . Sunday cane and with it the Sunday papers, but not one of them contained Count ron Billow's despatch, not one heralded the great sensation of the threatened severance of diplonatic relations between the German empire and Great Britain. Not a sign of life came meanwhile from Mr. Hildicke (of the Associated Press). The same thing over again on Monday, until at last, late on Tuesday afternoon, I received a brief telegram from him saying that a carrying out of the arrangement was unnecessary, as Lord Salisbury had meanwhile acceded to the German demands. With this announcement in my hand, I hastened to the Ambassador, who made a very queer grimace when he read it, but when composed was pleased that the Billow companion piece to the Ems despatch had not been made public."

"Whether this presentation corresponds to the facts, we can not determine," says the Frankfurter Zeitung, adding:

"Significant as to Herr Witte's place in the German Embassy at Washington is his remark that he accepted from necessity and not from inclination the offer of Dr. yon Holleben (who before his trausfer to Washington was envoy in Stuttgart) to become officially connected with the Embassy.

The German papers manifest a suspicion of England in their comments, the Hamburger Nachrichten observing:

"It is apparent that no thoughtful man in the United States has any wish to make himself a laughing-stock by taking such hair-raising blood and thunder seriousity. The matter became serious only through the efforts of American correspondents of English papers on their return to Europe. If it was supposed that the silly business would be viewed more seriously in Berlin than in America, a great mistake was made. The attempt at a blackmail was serency left to the American criminal law. To the English press, naturally, a tale of scandal involving the tier-with sinister eyes that England has no monepoly of the friendship of the 'American cousins,' that America has rather grown suspicious of England."

English papers show a tendency to consider the incident only in connection with Prince Henry's visit. Says *The Pilot* (London):

"If the German Ambassador has really been trying to work the press, which seems incredible, the effect of the visit will be almost destroyed."—Translations made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

#### THE "FUSS" OVER MISS ROOSEVELT.

M ISS ALICE ROOSEVELT is the subject of some oil comment in European newspapers, her name being associated with the Constitution of the United States, republican institutions, the wrongs of Ireland, and the Boer war. The Daily News (London) says.

English people will sympathize deeply with Miss Roosevelt in her disappointment at the decision of the American President not to permit her to attend the coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The disappointment will be felt on both sides, for many in this country would be pleased to see and make the acquaintance of a young lady who is distinguished, not only by her position at Washington as the President's daughter, but by her own beauty and amiability. Apparently the reason why Miss Roosevelt's father will not permit her to come over is that there was a not unnatural intention to make, in common parlance, too great a fuss over her. The German Emperor and Empress were to take the opportunity of her stay in London to invite her to Berlin, and no doubt wherever she went she would be warmly welcomed and publicly fêted. This would seem to be not in accordance with the simplicity which marks American republicanism, and, if permitted, it might excite some unfriendly remark in circles in America which the President would desire to conciliate. French republicanism is of a more flamboyant type, and it is pointed out that if Mr. Roosevelt imitated the methods of the late M. Felix Faure, his chance of reelection tothe Presidency would be gone. None the less do we share the mutual disappointment that we are not to see Miss Roosevelt,

and she is not to have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the English people and seeing the King of England crowned,"

The following particulars are supplied by The Weekly Scotsman (Edinburgh):

"The decision that she should not attend was arrived at, it is understood, for reasons of eiqueste which tended to complicate the situation. American journals now to hand, however, throw a somewhat different light on the matter. Miss Roosevelt was 'crazy to go,' says one newspaper. What young girl of eighteen wouldn't be? President Roosevelt hand obtats; but Mrs. Roosevelt finally prevailed, and it was promised that Miss Alice should England, it was amounted that Miss Aloce should be received with the honors due to the oldest daughter of an emperor. Then the trouble began,"

A remarkable editorial utterance on the subject is that of the Paris Temps. A few weeks ago it made rejected mention of Mr. Roosevelt's paternal pride in Emperor William's treatment of Miss Roosevelt as a "princess of the blood," showing his Majesty's "tact," The same paner now observes:

"Washington will forget the slight annoyances occasioned by no certain want of tact on the part of William II, his affectation of treating Miss Rossevelt as a princess of the blood and of implicating in state affairs and in official telegrams the name of this charming young person whom the Constitution of the United States does not know, and whom her father would willingly laws put less to the front,"—Translations made for THE LITERARY DOGSET,

#### JOHN DILLON'S STRONG LANGUAGE.

E NGLISH newspapers seem at a loss for words in characterizing the epithet applied to Joseph Chamberlain by John Dillon under circumstances thus set forth in a London *Times* editorial:

"Mr. Chamberlain in the course of his argument had occasion to dwell a little on the fact that some three or four thousand



JOHN DILLON.

Boers are fighting on our side, and that General Vilonel called upon the others to abandon a hopeless struggle. Mr. Dillon interjected the remark, 'But he is a "trnitor,' to which the Colonial Secretary replied that Mr. Dillon is no doubt a good judge of traitors. Of course he appealed to the Speaker, who told him that he began it, and that if he would abstain from interruption he would not be subjected to retorts. Whereupon Mr. Dillon called Mr. Chamberlnin 'a damned liar, ' and refused to withdraw the expression. . . . Mr. Dillon, too, is by way of being n moderate and constitutional Nationalist, being credited with deprecating the recent

Swift MacNeill. If this be the conduct of the moderate, what are we to expect from the more violent and irresponsible members of the Irish party?"

The Standard (London) is unreserved in its condemnation:

"Mr. Dillon's defiance of the House of Commons and disobedience to the Speaker are the culmination of a series of Nationalist demonstrations, of which they were not in reality the worst example. To give the lie direct, and in the language of the gutter, to a minister is less intolerable and provexative than to cheer the defect of a British force and the capture of one of our generals. The Irish explosion of delight which greeted the amouncement of the Tweebosch disaster will not soon pass from the memory of the House of Commons. We can not affect to regret it. It showed what manner of men these Nationalist representatives are, and what is the character of their real ends and aims."

A view which, as coming from England, has at least the merit of uncompromising originality, is thus expressed by the advanced Radical Reynolds's Newspaper (London);

"To call the Birmingham—or, rather, the Camberwell—renegade 'a d— lar', as Shr. Dillon did in the House of Commoso
on Thursday night, may have been unparlamentary, but probnolly the majority of our people will agree that it was a thoroughly necurate description of the vulgarest politician in Partiament. He accused Mr. Dillon of being an authority on 'tracablory'—he whose whole life has been a constant betrayal of his
political afflies. Chamberlain's entire career has been a lie, as
my one may ascertain for humself by reading his past speeches
and contrasting them with his present professions. Lord Salislandy valed him Jack Cade—an epithet which charged very much
satisfaction of knowing that he is the most bashed main in this
cannity, of which he is the greatest enemy, his unscrupulous
concett having brought it almost to the verge of rain."

Irish papers devoce nucle comment to the spisode. The Daily Express (Doblin) says, "the attitude of the Irish Nationalist members is intelligible enough, since it is their deliberate parpose to degrade the House of Commons." The Irish Times (Dultin) thinks too much importance should not be attached to Mr. Dillon's act in England. The Fireman's Journal (Dublin) says deems time and Hondorm Chamberlain, not Dillon. The Evening Telegraph (Dublin) says that Dillon was "guilty of a shight exaggeration" in replying to Chamberlain: "He called him a damaed liar, but the damanation is only coning. It is in sight, and as to Mr. Chamberlain being a liar, that goes without saying."

# IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

POR some little time the question has been "discreetly mosted" in certain European capitals "whether the United States are well advised in extending the Monroe Doctriue to South America," according to the Vienna correspondent of the London Times, Whereupon The St. James's Gazette (London) observes:

"Whether wise or unwise, we do not imagine that Americans are likely to therate for a moment the treatment of this materia as an open question. It will require n good deal more than a visit of civility from an aminble German Prince before the United Stutes will let William II, lay hands on Brazil without scarificing the bones of a good many Pomerauian greandlers.

The comment of *The Spectator* (London) connects the subject with German world-policy;

"We have repeatedly pointed out that this policy must in the nature of things tuclude a wish for territory in South America whither the surplus population of the empire can betake itself without losing its untionality. We note, therefore, with some interest that friction has begun between the numerous German settlers in Rio Grande do Sul and the Government of Brazil. That Government, it is stated, is raising after many years a question of the settlers' titles, and compelling them to repurchase their lands, not at their original price, but at their value after their own improvements have been counted in. As this disposition is not shown toward the Italian settlers, it is possible that priestly influence is at work; but the Germans will undoubtedly appeal to Berlin, which can protect them fully if only Washington permits. Washington will not permit; but she does not even pretend to interfere in the internal quarrel, and it has just been noted in the German parliament that emigrants ought to go to Brazil rather than to North America, where they are lost. When there are enough of them nn insurrection would not contravene the Monroe Doctrine."

With reference to the claims of the German settlers in Brazil,

the  $K\delta inische\ Zeitung\$  publishes an elaborate article, thus summing up:

"The colonists may be referred to the Brazilian courts.

But the only appeal open is to the courts of thrid instance, the tribunal being in Nio Janeiro. But such a legal procedure requires not only much time but a great deal more money than the colonists can afford. No, aid and protection can be given then only by a stronger Power, ..., "If only we were Italians we should be free from such oppression," is the universal sigh of our countrymen there. Our Government has every motive to give them the same protection that the emigrants of smaller Powers receive. If our colonists, as a result of the general naturalization law of 1800 have lost the right of German citizenship, the German empire has nevertheless ample means to obtain rederes for such violation of its rights,"—Transitation made for The LATRAM DISSES.

#### JAPAN ON THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THE Japanese press, native and non-native, comments in an almost unanimously enthusiastic chorus upon the treaty of offense and defense between Great Britain and Japan. The subject is apparently inexhnustible. Most noticeable is Japanese pride in such recognition of Japan by a great civilized Power. The Matnich (Joaku) says;

"The contracting Powers are Great Britain and Japan on paper, but there is also the unofficial American support of the alliance. It is an alliance of the three Powers which hold the balance of power in the Far East, in commerce, in navigation, and in naval and military strength. The three Powers in combination can defy the world, and we do not hesitate to assert that their alliance is sufficient to guaranty the peace of the world. The mist of uncertainty which has hung over the Far East since the China-Japan war has been dispersed by the alliance. Dreams of dismemberment, schemes of territorial aggrandizement and the other policies of some Powers have been blown away from the Asiatic continent. The alliance in truth protects the lives and the safety of one-third of the population of the world. The condition of affairs in China and Korea which has latherto been disastrous will become a paradise. All who hope for the peace of the world should hail the alliance, securing, as it does, the happiness of mankind. The alliance is one of the great suc-



THE BEAR'S PART IN THE LITTLE ANGLO-JAPANESE ANNANGEMENT.

cesses of the world. The two Powers in the East and the West have clasped hands, have cleared a great problem, and have thrown their sash of protection over China and Korca. They have succeeded where the greatness of Rome and Genghis Khan failed.

The fiji is of opinion that the peace of the Far East has been made enduring, and adds;

"We welcome the alliance as Japanese subjects; but also because it assists the progress and peace of the world. Great Britain does not often enter into such agreements, but she has now contracted one with Japan. It may be said that general political conditions led her to take this determined step, but it may also be said that she had appreciated the worth of Japan."

The paper concludes by cautioning the Japanese people that their responsibilities have been made heavier by the alliance, and they are advised to go forward maintaining their dignity and their position.

It would be possible to quote echo after echo of these views. Still there is dissent here and there, as may be seen in the following from the Niroku (Tokyo):

"The Anglo-Japanese Alliance stipulates that on a third country declaring war against one of the contracting Powers the ally is not to assist its colleague. Hence a third country which is superior in strength may be led or tempete ho cleare war against one of the contracting Powers. As a result of the alliance British interests in China will be perfectly protected and Japanese interests in China and Korea will be constantly endangered. This is the great fault of the alliance. Another fault is that the sphere of influence of Great Britan and Japan in China is not distinctly stated in the alliance."

The journal in conclusion warns the public that the alliance will lead to a new covenant between Great Britain, Japan, and Russia in after years.

The non-native Japanese press expresses various opinions, depending usually upon the national affiliation of the particular paper making the comment. The Japan Times, which occupies a place of its own in that it is under Japanese control, says:

"An alliance with one of the foremost nations of the world, if not the foremost." The very idea can not help arouning in us a feeling of the gravest responsibility, especially because the object of that great alliance is purely and also dutely posceful, and especially also as the news has been spring upon us with such startling suddenness. We do not mean to minimize the sense of unmixed satisfaction with which we hall the announcement of the alliance just concluded. We would have been untrue to ourselves if we were to feel otherwise, for the alliance constitutes a fact unique in the long annuals of the country and is concluded with a Power which has always shown itself disinclined to enter into written engagements with any foreign axion. This alli-



A pictorial presentation of a clause in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Chamberlain pounded by Russia (Count Lamsdorff) while Japan waves the on-looking Powers away.  $-Lit \, der \, Tag \, (Bertin).$ 

ance, furthermore, will beneeforth form a powerful factor in shaping the course of events in the extreme East and will therefore incure peace on this side of the world, while it lasts. And we desire nothing so much as peace in this quatrer, for our desire as a nation is now, as it has always been, the progress of the country on commercial and industrial lines. On the other hand the alliance marks a new epoch, a new departure, in our national policy which has hitherto been one of isolation and independent

At this point it behooves us to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Kobe Herald (Kobe), from whose columns we have "lifted" the Japanese comments here quoted. An elaborate editorial on "Japanese Opinion on the Alliance" appears in the Kobe Chronicke, a British daily, from which we quote:

"The anticipation expressed by the Premier in announcing the couclusion of the convention, that it will not raise any bad feeling among the other Powers, is echoed by the Nichi Nichi Shimbun. The peculiarity of this alliance, that it is not a secret one, is sufficient, our contemporary thinks, to disarm opposition, while the fact that its object is for the maintenance of peace in the Orient should delight all the other Powers. A reference is also made by the Nichi-Nichi to the new policy inaugurated by Great Britain in forming the alliance. It is perhaps inevitable that the Japanese press should compare the Anglo-German agreement, signed the year before last, with the present convention. As the Nippon points out, however, the Anglo-German agreement was merely a temporary arrangement, and was in no respect a defensive alliance such as the Anglo-Japanese convention formulates. . . . With the exception of the Niroku, the papers receive the convention with lively expressions of satisfaction. Probably political reasons account for the silence on this subject of the papers associated with the Constitutional Association, such as the Chuo and the fimmin."

The delight of the Japanese native press generally is not entirely sympathized with by the Kobe Herald, which remarks:

"It will be noted that the language of some of the Japanese newspapers is quite extravagantly enthusisatic. In their exuberance some of them are in danger of magnifying the scope of the new alliance. Their jubilation is understandable, but it is well if other of the influential Japanese papers take more moderate views. The Far East stutation is not yet clear of the wood, although time and the properties of the properties of the wood with the way."

#### SUPPRESSING STUDENTS IN RUSSIA.

STUDENT uprisings in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Poltava and Kieff, their chronic suppression by the Russian authorities, and the grave portents in all these things are agitating the European pressoutside the Caar's dominions. *The Times* (London) prefaces its long editorial on the subject thus:

"There is no country in the world with any pretence to civilitation where the authorities exercise a censorship over the press comparable to that which is exercised in Russia. The suppression, not merely of opinions, but of statements of fact distance to the Government, is regarded in the official world as amongst the chief bulwarks of the autocracy. Education, and the national and wholesome aspirations which education brings, are necessarily spreading year by year amongst the subjects of the Captubut the cherished tradition that discussion is dangerous to the state still directs the action of those responsible for the domestic peace of the empire. They have applied it with rather more than the usual severity since the beginning of the present year."

The outbreaks of last month in St. Petersburg are thus characterized:

"Such importance as the disturbance at St. Petersburg has consists in the facts that it is not an isolated disturbance and that it is not limited to the intellectual proletariat only. Outbreaks organized in the same way, but attended by much more formidable riots, have taken place at Moscow, Kieff, Kharkoff, and Odessa within the last few months, and all of these outbreaks have been marked by a common feature. In all of them the workmen have joined the students. It is this cooperation of the proletariat of labor with the proletariat of the universities which is the most remarkable and not the least disquieting symptom in this movement. It is a new symptom, and, as it seems to be due to permanent changes in Russian society which are themselves in progress, it does not appear likely to diminish. Prominent amongst those changes is the extension of elementary education and the growth of a class of factor operatives."

Those who participate in these movements no longer desire to conceal their true nature, announces the Social-Democratic Vorwarts (Berlin):

"They proclaim openly their forcible resistance of the Government's brutal Cossack proceedings, which they will no longer endure empty-handed. The Russian intellectual proletariat and the Russian tollers see no other solution than that of arms. . . . The Government has uncommonly advanced the revolutionary cause during the past three years. By slow degrees the Government's imbecility is being made as plain as day. It has scarcely beads. here they are the control of the process of the control of the control beads.

Conservative German papers ridicule this view of the situation. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says any idea of revolution is abourd:

"We believe no true Russian will hear of any abolition of the Cars' a shoulism. He feels satisfied with the prevailing offer of things. Any attempt on the part of Nihilist students or of revolutionists of foreign birth or training to bestow the blession of parliamentary government upon Russia would be resisted by the Russian people."

The still more conseravtive Kreiz Zeitung (Berlin) draws a vivid picture of the dire consequences of any change in the Czar's absolutism:

"Great as are the evils of the present system, evils a hundredfold worse would follow if the parliamentary system made its entry into Russia. Jewish and Russian 'intelligence' in combination would call down chaos in the shortest possible time and hopelessly ruin the empire. No one who has even a half knowledge of Russian conditions can doubt this for a moment. Here if anywhere applies the proverb: They will be as they are or they will not be at all."

The Russian press is undergoing a system of suppression or penalizing in connection with the disturbances. The Viedomesti (Moscow), a semi-official paper, has been "summarily dealt with" for reporting a student demonstration.—Translations made for THE LITERALY DIGEST.

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

MAKING GENAM SOLDHER EAT GRASS.—Desusciation of German miltary methods is suited by Friendrich Geleriab because trialing ufficers compel recruits to go down on their hands and knees and eat grass like cuttle. This practice is based on their hands and knees and eat grass like cuttle. This practice is based on the property of the committed values. The subject has been brought up in the Rechastag, in connection with like The subject has been brought up in the Rechastag, in connection with like instances of military pusishment, and is attracting notice to the German

A CHINKEE PAPER ON CHINKEE EXCLUSION.—That influential Chinese messages, John Pao, has give sepressum ediformily to its views of our Chinese exclusion law. The Colesial Empire (Shanghal) has translated this Chinese opinion as follows: In the twelfth pare of the present reign. Chinese prosesses are considered to the control of the colesial control of the colesial control of the colesial c

### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### A DILUTED DOLLY DIALOG.

NAUGHTY NAN. By John Lather Long. t'loth, 5% x 8 Inches, 4t8 pp. Price, \$1.50. The Century Company, New York.

THIS book is one long conversation, or rather series of conversations, between its various characters. The conversations are built after the manner of the Dolly Dialogs. In fact, had one of these talks between Dolly and Mr. Carer been dragged out to book length, and the wit that was condensed into a few pages scattered through a book, it would not be unlike "Nanther Nan."

The characters in the book are few—the hero, his aunt. Naughty Nan, the bank president. Nan's Poor Things, as she named her raft of admirers, and the various people in

Little Italy, where Nan escapes occasionally for a breath of fresh garlie, The book starts gaily enough. aunt cails on the hero to " save " Nan, who is flirting outrageously with the Poor Things. The hero, who tells the story in the first person, is deemed a very staid and safe person with whom Nan could not possibly fall in love. That Mr. Long's story might not be without a plot, Nan was in infancy engaged to an English divine. Cawdor by name. Of course Nan and the hero had been in love a long time and only Cawdor had kept them apart. This situation Nan left in charge of her cousin, the hero, and, engaged to another man, gives an opportunity for any amount of Dolly



IOUN LUTBER LONG.

Dialoging. So for chapter after chapter the hero and Nan talk at cross purposes, and firt at cross purposes. Nan, tired of so much talk, no doubt, resolves to act. Cawdor has become for her an Impossibility, so Instead of throwing him over and bringing Mr. Long's book to an untimely end by so simple a proceeding, she resolves to clope with an Italian count, but clope in such a way that the hero may follow her and again save her. Cawdor would, of course, want no more of her after such an escapade, and she could marry her cousin in peace. Up to this time the book is gay and harmless enough. But Mr. Long inconsistently changes his key, and causes a railway accident in which the hero is severely injured. Nan, of course, visits him regularly in the hospital, and when the bandages are taken from his face he fancies himself repulsive to her. He goes away and wanders through Europe for two years, never seeing his face because of a promise he has made Nan not to look at himself in the glass. Of course it all ends well, except so far as the art of the story is concerped. The book, which might have been a merry extravaganza, ends as a farce with the laugh on the author. The book is artificial from beginning to end, but the artificiality is dainty and inoffensive, and to intrude railway accidents, scarred faces, and heart-breaks into such a

#### A STUDY IN SOULS.

setting was to sacrifice whatever merit the book has.

Wisions. By Miles Amber. Cloth, 5½ × fi inches, 346 pp. Price, \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

THERE is a new color in this book, but it is partly due to the author's technic and partly to he impressonal attitude of "Miles Amber" toward her psychological spinning. One is Impressed by it somewhat one as the suggestion of "reserve force" in an actor atmoss the spectation of "reserve force" in an actor atmoss the spectation expectancy. At the very end, when the patient reader sees his hope firstrated, thousafter a the very end, when the patient reader sees his hope for the patient products of the patient products and the patient products and product a patient product and patient products and products and

"And now that you have been told of them, tell me: Did Esther and Rhoda live only because the shadowy Georgina died? Or have soults no aucestry, and is heredity of the bidy only "And tell me, too, if character be indeed predestination, will nothing be dedicted from the debit side when the stern angel sends in his ac-

County
"You have no answer for me, even you, who feel the irony of things;
who have the ultimate, the crowning sense of pity; yon, to whom has
been vouchsafed the rare, the supreme revelation of vastness.
"And I, too, have accepted the silence, and I wait."

After which specimen of the author's subjective mood, and the style it precipitates, one may be grateful for the gray, negative atmosphere that enshrouds the narration. There is no lesson taught by "Wistons," and the character-drawing is a labored rather than spontaneous exposition of bizarre creatures. The "story" interest is almost null, and

even the tragedy of it is brought out with the impassiveness of a master surgeon, but without his ment.

Solitonia, and a second and a simplicity whose masters are based focused in the second and a simplicity whose masters are based focused, the first in the family), falls in lave with a lusciously beautiful gypty and marries her. A more discordant note could hardly have been sounded in the Dorie rhythmof Wistons. She bears him two girls, bether and Rhous. The child-life of this pair is interesting, with the tang of their Komany blood and the education and guidance they received from Berty Hurst, a distant connection adopted by deerge's gypty mother, folls around in the background, like a last rish setter, alt through the story, an inconvincing "statio defect."

A young man. Robin Valdwya, an 'frealy' as the other characters, walks across to 'Wistons' nor day, see Esther in the woods, and even at sight of him the girl said "Yes, yes, oh yes." The next day he asks her to marry him. He is 'ngoing to write' a novel. Usually, nothing is to be feared in the shape of a novel from those who are "going to write" one. The "going" takes up all the capacing for doing

Robin turns out selfash and firts with other women. Eather comes back to Wistons, and there, soon diere, Rhoda, who has been extraoragating in London on her own account, also appears bringing a rosy in-fant which she has acquired in the Metropolis. She has no desired in the marry the infant's father, and in a fit of jealousy, and at the coldness, when he course after ber, he stabs ber and she dies. Eather is called to London the same day by Robin's mishapi in trying to rescue a baby from a fire "because he thought Eather would like it."

This is "Wistons". It to only fair to add that it is more interesting as for forth by Milos Amber than in a brutal analysis. But as you feel a trifle "put upon" when you get to the end, and, deeplie the tragic epi chookes, realme that nothing has happened, the result is much the same. The mystery of life, its irony, its malevolent conjunctions, soals with exertific tentativeness and force cravings that are frustrated—all this exertific tentativeness and force cravings that are frustrated—all this like and the confidence of the c

#### THE STARRING OF THE HEROINE.

SPINDLE AND PLOW. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. Cloth, 51/2 x 8 inches, 34n pp. Price, \$1.50. Dodd, Mend & Co., New York.

THERE have been recently published a number of books wherein the authors have starred the heroles. Not only was the heroine the central figure, but she was allowed off the seene for hardly a moment. All the episches and all the minor characters merely served in these various novels either to round out the drains of the together the server of the properties of the proper



MRS. H. DUDENEY.

resent four differing schools of literature, and all of them enter more or less into feminine psychology. Miss Johnston's " Audrey," the seventeenth-century would nymph, lives through her various adventures with the grace and spirit that belong to a properly brought-up heroine of the historical school. The guy and artificial talk of Mr. Long's Naughty Nan fills the pages of his book. Lady Walderhurst, of Mrs. Burnett's creation, is a very perfect example of the art of a finished story-teller. Finally Shalisha, the heroine of Mrs. Dudeney's new book, "Spindle and Piow," is the latter-day heroine

It must be confessed that Shalisha looms larger as a personality than any of the others. Mrs. Dudeney can not, of course, compare to Mrs. Burnett as an accomplished writer, for Mrs.

Burnett has all the tricks of her trule at her fingerstyps. But there are an earnestress and a depth to Mrs. Dudlenje's work that one rarely finds. "Spindle and Plion" is the sort of story where notifiting very much happens and where the heroise is so much of a personality that she is quite above being a personage. Mrs. flurnett's book is literative in the properties of the stress of the str

Mrs. Dudeney has made too many of her minor characters too per-

sistently unpleasant. She has not drawn them impartially; one feels that they had no chance, for Mrs. Dudeney bore them a grudge from the first. In this book the author has gotten away from the morbidness that characterized her previous work, and has certainly drawn a more convincing picture of a woman than that presented by any other of the recent authors who have written books around the characters of their beroines.

#### STILL ANOTHER DISCUSSION OF MORAL LAW.

The Moral Law ; or, The Theory and Practise of Duty. By Edward John Hamilton, D.D. Cloth, 44 × 212 inches, 473 pp. Price \$1.60 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

HERE is always a place for another book of ethics. In this one before us there is considerable that is new, and a general improvement of theories that are not new. Dr. Hamilton is sufficiently independent in his methods to be sure in advance of producing his own results and of speaking from a well-considered individual standpoint. In this volume, both the vocabulary which the author very happily com-

mands and the order of treatment are on the whole original. The book seems to have issued partly from the author's critical dissatisfaction with many of the existing treatments, and accordingly he passes in review the chief theories of ethical philosophy. pointing out both their defects and the residue of usable truth in them. His own theory is inductively developed from an analysis of the ethical consciousness, after a quite exten-sive survey of the principal moral categories, such as Pleasure, the Good, etc. From the analysis and generalization of the moral judgments of mankind the attempt is made to obtain the final ethical principles to which the ascertained facts of moral conduct may be referred. Following this intention, Dr. Hamil-



LIWARD I. HAMILTON.

ton comes to the test point of his theory in his analysis of the Moral Law. The ethical obligation of man is not (as with Ur. Ladd in his recent volume) carried back directly to man's personal relation with au external Will. But Dr. Hamilton makes moral law a more concrete fact than it has commonly seemed by means of a somewhat original definition. In his view, a definitive and fundamental element in law is teleological,-that is, the end in view is a relation essential to law. Accordingly the Moral Law is the bond to seek an apprehended goal, the path to the final ethical end. This goal is the absolute Good, or the generic Right. The author would say that this is a final conception, not subject to any higher reference, in this seeming to differ from those who derive the idea of Right and Good from the personal

base This is a work that will serve to suggest the radical need of improvement in our treatment of ethical problems, and whether one agrees or not with the author's views, will stimulate the student to a closer criticism of the current treatises, while provoking interest in the problems suggested.

#### AN EXTRAVAGANT PACE.

My Lapy Paggy Goes to Town. By Francia Aymar Matthews, Cloth, 3% x 8 inches, 330 pp. The Bowen Merr. Il Company, Indianapolis.

"IIIS recklessly devised outing of Lady Pergy Burgovne is a tabasco meringue. The author having set out with the buoyant resolve that probability shall not count a rap, and feeling that "the play's the thing," leads the twin-sister of Kenaston of Kenaston a swift dance. She is a country lass, who has been bred in a hoyden way that makes her strong, expert with sword, and a good horsewoman; but she is all woman and very much in love with Sir Percy de Bohun. In a miff, she packs him off and he goes to London to drown his mortification in gaicty with the bucks of the Metropolis. Then Peggy and a maid must needs trot up there on one of woman's noblest missions-redeeming a man from his evil ways. They disguise themselves as old ladies (with the aid of veds) and in her brother's room (he is ignorant of her coming) Peggy dons a sait of his, buys a wig, and even her own twin-brother does not know her.

She is bowled over by Mr. Beau Brummell's coachman because that master-fop is taken with the knot of her Mechlin cravat. Then he takes her to his lodgings thinking she is Sir Robin McTart, and there she stays during her sojourn in London. She becomes the toast of the town, plays, fights, and is a Deur ex mor hing for Sir Percy, whom she loves even after she thinks he has given his affection to Lady Diana Weston.

In a gay road party, Ludy Peggy, still as Sir Robin, actually "does"

Captain Kidd, and is within an acc of being hanged as high as Haman for that worthy himself. But even a lady less hampered by the law of probabilities than this author would have had Sir Percy come before the "drop," which he does. The amusing part is that he hates Sir Rohm McTart, whom Peggy is so brilliantly impersonating.

The story is sprightly, and there is a thin flavor of the London of that day, the we are introduced to no celebrities except Beau Brummell, with one passing allusion to Sam Johnson. In short, if the motto for her book has been, " Leave all reason, ye who enter here," and the reader can live up to it, then may be essay it with a light mind and a good heart. For those who relish thistle-down fiction, here is something that may entertain them without a feather-weight of strain on the mind

Literature would be an easy means of livelihood were this class of fiction :n great demand. Sprightly action is all, It is a wonder that "Fiction" should be a term comprehensive enough to embrace Lady Peggy Goes to 'Town," and "Romola," or "Vanity Fair." With a pleasant sense of fitness, the author narrates in the historical present, and there is more than this point of resemblance between her style and that of the prolific lady who signed herself "The Duchess." One thing that may be said without sin about the book is that it is prettily and appropriately gotten up.

#### WHAT AMERICA OWES TO PROVIDENCE.

THE HAND OF BOD IN AMERICAN HISTORY. A STUDY OF NATIONAL POLITICS. By Robert Elbs Thompson, S.T.D. Cloth, 41, x 712 inches, 235 pp. Price. \$1.00. Thomas V. Crowell & Co., New York

EW advocates of theisin would question the proposition which this hook seems intended to develop. The infereuce, however, is largely left to the reader. History is "providential" or otherwise quite consonantly with one's original assumption, and the author's theism naturally dominates his material. It is always easier, however, to predicate Providence on the whole than to point it out in detail. The author's manner of selecting and his method of treating his history are such that the reader of this book may be left with the suspicion that he only means that whatever ii, is from the "hand of God." When progress occurs and the course of events seems to be promoted, it is from divine reasons; but we are hable to more or less skepticism when we find an equal or greater providence predicated of the evil that seems to retard progress and shatter the ideal. On this principle, what course of history can not be demonstrated as providential?

This convenient method is followed by Dr. Thompson until he reaches the era of "imperialism," when he seems less willing to trust his weight upon it. The application of his "providential" assumption to the recent expansion movements too drastically, seems to him nearly blasphemous, and he deliberately repudiates the assumption, laying this part of our history to the "pride" and velition of the American people. When, on the other hand, we reflect that no period of our history has seemed quite so clearly and divinely "providential" as the past few years to great numbers of religious thinkers, the peculiar peril of this philosophy of history begins to emerge. This apparent drawing back of the author from his main method may itself be the soundest criticism of the attempt to make a category of things providential. Perhaps the utmost that any history yields for such a conclusion is a very generalized aspect of the spiritual progress of men and nations. To interrogate the special and single event, with the hope of educing a clear article of divinity, is a task too complicated for the average philosopher. If he succeeds, he usually lands in the philosophy of the great " Essay " :

- whatever is is right."

Aside from this fundamental petitic principii of the book we have here a nearly remarkable survey of American events, the moral and providential significance of which is pointed out in a way to make our national history fascinating to every hopeful mind. One is not obliged to accept the author's assumption in order to gain inspiration from the book, and he will find much of the writing original and acute. Especially suggestive are the author's conclusions that our immigrant population is our bulwark of power and safety; that this is the most temperate of civilized nations in the matter of alcoholic liquors; and that our damage fees against China forebode a policy that we shall find uncomfortable in some future applications ot it to ourselves.

In pointing out the special vocation of this republic, the author does not conjure with the term democracy; but that commonizing of the suffrage, of education, and more and more of wealth, which he names as items of our mission, is in fact the movement of our country toward the best results of democracy.

As to the main theme implied in the title of the book, much less is done with it than seems to be required. The hand of God in history is not to be best discerned and discussed by a single comparison with the Hebrew commonwealth, but by some clear analysis and synthesis of the dominance and progress of inherently spiritual ideas and standards, in their understood relations with the progress of man-or in this case the progress of the republic. In this treatise the reader will not find this work done for him, but he may gather hints from which such a spiritual rationale of our history might be worked out.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED. THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the fol-

Insuline books

"The Thrall of Leif the Lucky,"-Ottslie A. Liljenerantz. (A. C. McClurg & Co., \$1.50.) "The Little Brother," Josiah Flynt, (The Cen-

tury Company, \$1 so.) "The Sin of Jasper Standish,"-Rita. . R. F.

Fenno \$1 as ) "An Island Cabin."-Arthur Henry, (McClure,

Phillips & Co., \$1.50.) "The Land of Nonie."-Lanier McKee. (The

Gralton Press.) "The Sou of a Fiddler,"- Jennette Lee. (Hough-

ton & Mifflin Company, \$1.50.) "The Life of Jesus Chrut "- Rev Walter Ellintt. (Catholic Book Exchange, New York.)

"The Unscaled Bible,"-Roy, George Chainey, (The School of Interpretation, Chicago, \$1.1 "The Girl Warriors,"-Adene Williams. (David

C. Cook Publishing Company.) "Wonderland,"-Olin D. Wheeler, (Charles S. Fee, Northern Pacific Railway Company, St. Paul,

"A Roman Mystery,"-Richard Bagot, (John Lane, \$1, 40, 1

"Shakesperian Synopses."- J. Walker McSpadden. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., \$0.45.) "Angelot "-Eleanor C. Price. CT. Y. Crowell

& Co., \$1.50.) "Mary Garvin."-Fred Lewis Pattee. (T. Y.

Crowell & Co., \$1 50 )

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#### The Wayside Cross.

By EDWARD L WHEELER. Across the blue of a summer sky The sturm-king urges his coursers black: His rumbling chariots roll on high.

And the lightning flashes along their track. Facing the blast and blinding rain, From a wayside cross, the Christ looks dawn, His eyes of compassion filled with pain,

His temples torn by the cruel crown. But, safely sheltered amid the storm, And twittering softly, as in a nest, Beneath an arm of the sacred form. A beyy of sparrows has flowe to rest

They have an knowledge of rite or creed, They raise no question of whence or why ; They know that here in time of need.

Are shelter and peace when the storm is high. I look, and ponder: "Were it not best, When the storms of life obscure the sky, To turn from reason's »nending quest,

But lu! a rilt in the cloud appears. A gleam of heaven's abiding blue, And like a ranture that shines through tears. A flood of glory comes sweeping through,

The bow of promise its beauty flings Above the stricken and sullen surth : Again, with flutter of eager wings, The little birds flit jnylully forth

And on as simple a faith rely?

What now, to them, is the wayside cross-When skies are clearing and earth grows car? With lives unaltered for gain or loss, They chirp and chatter upon their way.

Then to my heart there comes a prayer -Not like the birds would I come to Thee. O Lord, for shelter from strife and care. From the pain and peril of life to flee.

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It das Thon seek shelter when, o'er Thy head, The couds of muttering hatred burst When friends were fleeing, and, in their stend. Came cross and spear and the raging thirst?

### Two Worlds.

By WILLIAM H. HAVNE.

A world of ceaseless to t and strife, And dark complexities of Fate,

Proping with stience that yet speaks.

- In March Cestic

#### Renunciation.

By MARGARIA RUSGELY SCHOOL The lips we love and may not know

The flowery ways we choose to mass For talks where the and thorns abide;

- In March Strabner's Magazine

#### Hinc Illac Lachrymae.

By L. ZANGWILL

Not hence, O Earth, the saddest tears we weep That we are ouny creatures of thy crust. Which breeds from e'en the ashes of our sleep; Nor that the span of time 'tis ours to creep Not from our pain the deepest tears upleap

But hence these tears -that through the mists of

some dream of Beauty unposaesaable.

#### Remete.

By CHARLES HANNO TOWNS Somewhere, perchance, there is a love

Of joy that at " may be,

In Vew England Magazine.

#### STOVE ANNOUNCEMENT.

In another column of this paper appears a special announcement of the Kalamatoo Store Company at Kalamatoo, Michigan, who announce that they will now self their entire line of the Celebrated Kalamasoo Steel Ranges, Steel Cook Stores and Oak Heaters direct to the user at fattury prices, saving the purchaser all dealers' and objects probes.



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#### Death's Claim.

By MONTROSE I. Muses.

"Hush," whispered Deeth, "by the lingering light Of life, we'll creep into the night, You and I alone:

Leave what is done for men to judge you by. Now that you come to die. The tone

Of melody, full muffled, meits away, But men will feel thee in the echo, in the cloy Or stone.

Shaped by thy hand; will laud the pen That sang for the bearts of men : The throne

Of something higher, and the light Of life eternal, waits us in the night -You and I alone :

I claimed not that of Keata to which the world is clinging.

I claimed but his power of singing As my own."

-In the Merch-April Things and Thoughts.

#### PERSONALS.

The Engraymed King of South Africa -

Most of the newspapers, in commenting on the death of Cecil Rhodes, cell him the "uncrowned king of South Africa." He was born at Bishop Stratford, Herts, in South England, on July s. 1854. He was educated in one of the English pubhe schools and et Oriel College, Oxford. He wen sent to his brother Herbert, a planter in Natel, to regain his heelth, and when the rush to the dia mond mines of Kimberley set in, the two brothers decided to try their lack there. The New York Sun in an account of his life continues :

"The two young men shouldered picks and shovels and went into the mines to dig for diamonds along with the rest. They got what the went after, but when the first excitement wore of Cecil Rhodes concinded that he knew a better game than digging his own Jewels. He made up his mind, young as be was, that there was more money for him in South Africa in hiring men to do the digging for him.

"So he left the mines and went on the floor of the Kimberley Mining Exchange. With what money be had he began speculating in mining stocks. In the midst of the early success young Rhodes thought of the degree which Oxford owed him after he had paid Oxford two more years of study, and when he left that he was ready he went back to Oxford, took his degree of AB., after peasing the necessary examinations, and returned to South Africa

"In the mean time, one of the many mining companies which had been organized in Kimberley was the De Beere Mining Company, whose capital was £100,000. Rhodes became a stockholder in the company and not long afterward became its presi dent. At the same time ell the other companies were fighting one enother and the price of diamonds became ruinously low."

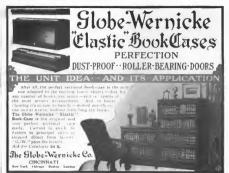
Rhodes decided to consolidate the various companies, and in 1889 succeeded, Rhodes being made the head of the consolidation ;

"Then came the organisation of the Imperial British South Africa Company, for which Rhodes obtained the charter from Parliament. In order that all opposition from the Irish benches might be shut off, Rhodes, apropos of nothing, sent his

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rican School of Correspondence, Section. Mass., C.S. &

check to Mr. Parnell for \$10,000. There was little opposition to the charter. The history of South Africa after the organization of the Chartered Company and up to the time of the Jameson raid during Christmas week of 1546 is the personal history of Cecil Rhodes.

"The Jameson raid followed. It is now known that Rhodes planned it and used all the power of the office he held to further it. That he did not aucceed was due, some have said, to the fact that Rhodes left the arrangement of important details

"Not long after the Parliamentary investigation, Rhodes's successor as Premier of Cape Colony was appointed, and he sent in his resignation as a director of the Chartered Company. No one doubts, however, that, altho only a stock-holder, Rhodea still remained the directing spirit in that great curporation."

Rhodes's fortune is given as \$72,000,000. He never married, and the bulk of his fortune outside of some personal bequests, is left for the promotion of a vast plan of education.

A Man Who Won't Write Letters.-That a man can successfully conduct a vast business for a number of years without writing or aigning a letter seems to be incredible in this age of universal letter, writing, but it is said that Mr. I. Edward. Addicks, who is president of a dozen corporations, never writes or signs a communication of any description.

Some years ago Mr. Addicks, according to the story, wrote a hasty lefter to an old friend and business associate, but, by some fortunate acci-dent, it was not mailed. The next day the injustice of the letter was so strongly impressed upon his mind that he vowed that he would haver write

another letter. He has telephones in each of his four homes, in those of all of his confidential agents and employees, and in the private offices of all of the many corporations with which he is identified. and all are paid for by him personally, and all are

supposed to be for his exclusive use. His secretary conducts all of the usual correspondence of his office .- The Saturday Evening

A Tale of Three Shoemakers.-Frank D. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, Frank D. Shoemaker of St. Louis, and Frank D. Shoemaker of Butte. Mont., were guests at the Auditorium hotel. Chicago, one day last week, and trouble began at once. First, the Butte man received a delicately perfumed note intended for the Philadelphia man Later on the St. Louis man read it and when it finally reached the Philadelphian it bore two pen ciled marks, "Opened by mistake." An hour later the Philadelphian received a bill for \$8 for cab fare. This should have gone to the Butte man, and there was excitement until it was es plained. Meanwhile, the Philadelphian's laundry had some to the room of the Butte man, whose shirts found their way to the room of the Philaphian. The St. Louis man received the baggage of all three Shoemakers. The climax came in the evening, when, despairing of getting their own letters or laundry, three men dashed down to the clerk's desk and demanded their bilts. The Philadelphia man had been at the hotel one day, and received a bill for \$18. He immediately set up a roar, to which was added the strenuous voice of the cattleman from Montana, who found, by ref erence to his bill, that he was paving just twice what he had been told was the price of his room The St. Louis man had been at the hotel 19 days. and was handed a bill for \$4. The clerk finally in troduced the three Shoemakers and straightened ont the bills .- The Kansas City Jown and

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#### MORE OR LESS PUNGENT. All for Nothing .- An old woman entered a

savings-bank the other day and walked up to the

"Do you want to withdraw or deposit?" asked the clerk "Naw, Oi doant. Oi wants to put some in," was

the reply The clerk pushed up the book for her signature and said :

"Sign on this line, please,"

"Above it or below it? "Just above it."

"Me whole name?"

"Before Oi was married?"

"No. just as it is now "Oi can't write," - Cambridge Tribune

Then They Went .- A man was recently sitting in Hyde Park with a dog of very doubtful breed beside him. Two little urchins stopped and looked intently at the animal for a few moments. Then one said to the other : "Bill, I wish that was mine,

don't you?" The man, hearing the remarks of the boys and being somewhat pleased, said: "And what would

you do with it if it were yours, eh? The lad looked at his companion, and then, seeing that the coast was clear, wickedly replied: "I should sell it and buy a dog."

Then he and his companion hurriedly left .- Tit-

A Little Tale of Wo .-

Oh, a finny little dickey-bird sat singing on a tree. (Peep, peep-peep, peep, When along came a poet, and a sorry sight was be

(Weep, weep-weep, weep) And he sang a verse he'd written. Telling how his heart was smitten

(Deep, deep-deep, deep). And how she he loved the best Now beneath the sod did rest (Sieep, sleep-sleep, sleep);

But the bird went right along With his (unny little song (Cheep, cheep - cheap, cheap).

-Harvard Lampoon.

#### Coming Events.

April 23-24.- National Baptist Missionary Convention at Binghamton, N. Y. May 6.-Convention of the American Trotting

Association in Chicago, May 7-9 .- Convention of the Proprietary Medicine Association of America in New York

May 13-15 .- Convention of National Plano Manufacturers Association, at Baltimore. May 14-15 .- Convention of the National Associa-

tion of Stove Manufacturers of the United States in New York City.

May 15 .- General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Mic Convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at St. Louis

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#### Current Events.

#### Foreign.

April 4 - The Boers are repuised near Hart's River, Transvasi colony. Heavy loss on both sides

April 6.-The Chamber of Mines holds its first meeting in Johannesburg since the beginning of the Boer War. The president expects to have the mines working to their full extent in a few months.

March H.-A revolution breaks out in San Domingo.

Manuel San Clemente, ex-president of Colom bia, dies at Villeta.

Two victories of Conservatives is reported in the Department of Bornea Columbus

March jr .- In the Punjah, India, seventy thousand deaths from plague are reported monthly.

April : - Hoer agents in Europe are reported to be short of funds.

The third insualment (alico,coo taels) of the Chinese indemnity is paid at Shanghai. April. 2.-The Japanese Government decides to

send the cruisers Aisama and Takasage to attend King Edward's cotonation ceremo-Archdeacon Shaw, for thirty years a mission-

ary in Japan, died at Tokyo on March 12

April 3.-The funeral services of Cecil Rhodes take place in Parliament House, Cape Town. Fourteen revolutionary bands are reported to have crossed the frontier from Bulgaria into Turker.

April 4 -Mr. Conger leaves Peking for Shanghai to open negotiations for a new commercial

The will of Cecil Rhodes is made public.

April 6 - John M. D. Meiklejohn, Professor of Theory, History, and Practise of Education at the University of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Scotland, dies in London.

#### Domestic.

CONCRES

March 31 .- Senate: The Philippine Civil Government bill and the Oleomargarine bill are dis-

House: Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is diseussed

April 1.-Senate: Debate on the Oleomargarine bill is continued House: Dehate on the Sundry Civil Appropria-

tion bill is continued. April a .- Senate · Senators Bailey and Depew speak on the Oleomargarine bill.

House: Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is passed. April 3 - Senate: Olcomargariue bill is passed

by a vote of 10 to 31. House Bill to promote the efficiency of the

revenue-cutter service is passed. April . - Senate: Chipese Exclusion and Indian

Appropriation bills are discussed House: Debate on the Chinese Exclusion bill is begun.

April & -Senate: The debate on the Chinese Ex-

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clusion bill is continued; the Indian Appropriation bill is passed

House. The Chinese Exclusion bill is dis-

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

March 3t. - Seffor Concha, the Colombian minis ter, delivers to Secretary Hay a protocol giving Columbia's consent to the sale of the Panama Canal company's property to the United States.

Secretary Shaw appoints Robert B. Armstrong of Chicago his private secretary,

April 1 -Inquiry into the charges of bribery made by Captain Christmas is begun.

Attorney-General Stratton, of the State of Washington, prepares his brief in the action against the Northern Securities Company.

April s. President Roosevelt appoints Brigadier-Geseral Hughes a manusceneral and Colonels De Russy, Burt, and Sherldan brigadier-generals in the regular arms

April 4 .- The descendants of Absolom Case claim \$10,000,000 worth of property in the heart of Cleveland, Ohio.

April 5.-Secretary Hay orders an investigation into the governor of Louisiana's complaint sgainst the purchases of supplies for the British army.

April 6 .- The silver jubilee of Pope Lea XIII. Is celebrated in the cathedral in Haltimore.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES

March 31 .- Philippines: Major Waller testifies in his own behalf, at his trial by court-martial on the charge of killing natives of Samar without trial. He explained the hardships the marines endured owing to the treachery of the natives and the attempted robbery of arms.

#### CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed : "Chess Edstor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 658.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST By J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT. Black-Eight Pieces



White-Twelve Pieces rBs; S3Psp: rprP4; spksSrK;

RapaQ: aPapa; 5PaP; 6Rq White mates in two moves.

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#### Problem 650. By K. TRAXLER.

Second and Third Prizes Affonbladd Tourney. Black-Twelve Pieces.



White-Eleven Pieces.

8; 1 b + p K s 1; 1 q P p + S 1; 1 P 3 S 1 p; 1P = bk3P; : Qp = p : B; 3 R 8 P =; = f 5

White mates in three moves. It is interesting to compare this problem with 615, the First Prize.

#### Solution of Problems,

No. 659 : Key-more, Q-R 6. No. 651.

This problem has two solutions: R-Q B6 and Q x B. The reverend author asks to be pardoned Q x B R-Kt6 for overlooking this variation : 1. K x Kt

Q-K 4, mate. He writes that "placing the B on R 8 was an afterthought, as in the original diagram it stood on K R 8."

652 and both solutions of 653: M. W. H., Univer-sity of Virginia.

652 and second solution of 653; P. E. Rapier, Mobile, Ala. Both solutions of 653; O. P. Barber. Lawrence,

Second solution of 653: J. H. Hines, Bowling

Green, N. P. Span Assistance, continue of feet the Rev. 1, W. Span Assistance, continue of feet the Rev. 1, W. Span Assistance, C. R. Children, Mennardutte, W. Vat, M. Marbie, Wortester, Masce, the Rev. 6, Mann, And. a. Assistant Hillstown, Feet, the Rev. 7, D. D. Edmardson, H. S. W. Span Assistance, C. S. Span, Assistance, C. S. Span, Assistance, C. S. S. Span, S. S. Span, S. S

Cam; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeisind, Fla. 652: F. L. Hitcheock, Scraaton, Fa.; J. H. Lon-den, Hloomington, Ind.; G. Middleton, Navannah, Ga; Miss S. H. Spencer and Miss. L. V. S. Black-stone, Va.; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; W. Renahaw.

w. renanaw. 6:3 (Author's solution): B. Colle, New York City: R. H. Renahaw, University of Virginia; Prof. A. A. Griffin, Franklin Falls, N. H.; A. W. Chappelle, New York City.

Comments [652]: "Original, and has merit "-M.
M.; "A good-natured crowd, easily managed "-G.
D.; "Hasy key, difficult variations"-F. S. F.;
"Varied and intricate"-A K.; "A fine combina-

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This stealthiness is the terrible feature of nese diseases. To most men the announcethese diseases ment of their condition comes as a death tre

mestion. "Yet these diseases are curable. Our treatment has brought radical and period between the property of the property of

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tion "-J. G. L.; "Remarkable for the massing of the pieces in close order, and for the unusual amount of 'publing." The key is suggested by a support of the pieces of the

very odd "—"f. L. H.

\*\*Agin "Very nick, and not too gasy" —M. M.; "Not

\*\*Agin "Very nick, and not too gasy" —M. M.; "Not

\*\*Erecting "— A. K.; "Purity, simpletty and per
generaty tie industry (and per
\*\*Erecting "— A. K.; "A. C. C. " High
\*\*Basing, but the way is evident at sught — J. H.

\*\*M. M.; "Knighter play good" — A. M. H; "Very

\*\*Bessing, but the way is evident at sught — J. H.

\*\*W. W. K.; "The three black Pe in a row offer

\*\*arrog surgeristic—S. T. J.; "Seceedingly artiful

good key; but lacking in atrength and variety —

B. C.; "Fine seample of block" —A, W. C.

The most remarkable thing about 653 is that so few solvers saw the second solution. In addition to those reported, Miss S. H. S., Miss L. V. S., S. T. J., got 650 and 651; W. R. C., 651; Prof. A. A. G., 649.

#### Why Chess is Unpopular. Dr. Schapiro writes (Baltimore American):

Dr. Schapiro writes (Baltimure American'):

"In answer to a question why the game of Chess
could not be made as posquire as baseball or many
interests of the second of th

#### Lasker vs. Janowski.

An interesting impromptu contest of two games, between Dr. E. Lasker and Mons. D. Janowski, was played in the Manchester (Eng.) Chess-club in December last.

in December man.	
Pirst Game-	Evans Gambit.
JANOWSKI, LACKER, BLACK, B'ALLE, BLACK, B'ALLE, B'ALCA, B'PK 4, RC-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3 B-B 4, P-Q Kt 4 B x Kt P 5 P-B 3 B-R 4 6 P-Q 4 P x P 7 Castles P x P 7 Castles P x P 5 P-K 5 C-K 1 Q-B 3 6 B-K Kt 5 Q-K 1	JANOWSKI. 1. JANESE, Biack. 83 R-K. ) (10 Q-R. s. s. t. R. K. S. C. B. s. s. Q. S. s. S. Q. S. S. R. K. K. K. S. R. B. s. S. Q. R. K. K. C. S. P. C. S. S. Q. R. K. S. C. S. P. C. S. S. Q. S. K. S. C. S. Q. S. S. Q. S. S. S. Q. S. K. S. C. S. Q. S. S. S. S. Q. S.
so Kt x P B x Kt (b)	38 R-Q 3 R R-K 8
II Q I B P-Q 3	33 Q-Kijch K R-K 3
ILBAK KI KERB	35 Q s R (i) Q-K1 7 ch
MORRP KIEB	16 R-Kt a O x R ch
25 P x Kt Castles (c)	16 R-Kt s Q x R ch
16 K R-K sq B- R 6	18 K-B 1 K-B 1
17 Kt-RA O-Kt s	38 K-D 3 K-D 8
	16 R - K 1 R - B 3 (f)
18 Q-K 7 (d) P-K H 4	40 R-R 3 (k) K-K 3
19 K-K 19 R-H 3	41 R-R 7 R-B sq
soQ s Q Ki P Q R-K B sq	41 K-K 3 K-Q 4 and
21 P x B (e) Q x Kt	Black eventually won.
PO O R P O A R P	

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The B. C. M. (a) Compares with the standard of P-K 5, etc., is which this B is posted on R 3.

(b) Approved by Dr. Lasker in his book, especially when Whita proceeds as above.

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(c) All this is safe enough; but should not some risk be incurred for material advantage! An Erams with the middle game mostly left out. (d) The play about here maybe varied easily, but hardly improved.

(e) If st P-Kt 3, P-Kt 4; 77 Kt - Kt 1, Q-B 6; R-K Kt sq, P-B 5; White would, probably,

(f) Or 33 Q-K 3. But M. Janowski plays for an attack when he can.

'gr The maneuvring of Qs and Rs on both sides is highly instructive

(i) Or 14... R. Kych; 35 K.-R sq. Q.-Kty; perhaps better for Black. Or. 14... R. Kych; 11 R.-Kt z, Q.-K B 8; and White's situation would be rather precarious.

iii Almost necessary; or the attack would rest mainly with his adversary. iji Exchanging would mean Drawing, in all (k) Now 40 P-Q R 4 would be stronger to Draw; trying to exchange for Q P.

Second Game-King's Bishop Gambit.

Second Games-King's Bishop Gambii.

\*\*Description\*\*: Indicate: Indicate State State

Notes (abridged) by James Mason in The B. C. M. (a) For complication in opening attack the usual a Kt-B 3 is more advisable. (h) Delay in King-side development has not helped White. Of course, on the lines chosen, the

(c) Had White played is P x P, then Q x P ch; (6 K - R sq. P. Kt., 42 - K R s, B - K r; c) probably, and litack would win. Now, tho perhaps he does not like to part with the B, this seems to be the best way. Privilege of Castling remains; and it is valuable—as soon appears.

(d) Or R s B P would not be bad. The contest sflords many views of masterly and interesting

(e) White's prospects have considerably im-proved, and yet, perhaps except at move so, it is difficult to see where Black could have done bet-

(f) Or n Kt-B 6 ch, taking the exchange, sim ply However, but for what may be called the luck of the position, Winte should win. (g) And this is it, -that in the after-play R and B are equal to the Q.

(h) All this well deserves examination, ii) It is obvious Black must surrender a Pawn, if he is to liberate his Rook, and a Fraw naturally results. A remarkable termination.

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## The Literary Digest

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT CHARLESTON.

'HE President's references to the reunited country are commented on more widely than any other part of his speech at Charleston on April 9. It was the anniversary of Lee's surrender, but the President dld not refer to that fact, altho he did speak of "the delicate and thoughtful courtesy" that prompted the original invitation to speak on February 12, Lincoln's birthday. Aside from his references to the Civil War, and the reunion shown during the Spanish war and since, the President touched npon our duty to give reciprocity to Cuha, and npon the nation's duty regarding the trusts. "After corporations have reached a certain stage," he said, "it is indispensable to the general welfare that the nation should exercise over them, cautiously and with self-restraint, but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation." This has aroused some comment, the Philadelphia Press remarking that "if this regulation is not exercised by a Republican Administration and the Republican party, the time is not far distant when a party will be in power bent not on the regulation but on the destruction of these vast combinations."

The warm comments of the South Carolina papers testify to the heartiness of the President's welcome and the character of the impression made by his visit. "Mr. Roosevelt may well feel proud of the impression be made in Charleston, not only on Charlestonians, but on the thousands of visitors from all parts of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States congregated within our gates, "says The News and Courier's and The Post remarks that Charleston has "absolved South Carolina in the eyes of the whole country, for as the whole State suffered, however unjustly, from the raffiantly action of an unworthy state official, so will be rehabilitated in the eyes of type for good men everywhere by Charleston's splendid entertainment." The State, of Columbia, S. C., says:

"This has been—for how many decades—the Cinderella of States, living amid the ashee of old fires, neglected by those high in national authority, almost shunned by the men who command the ear of the country. Who among those whose memories extend fifty years into the past can recall a good word spoken of South Carolina by a President of the United States? Other States have been visited, praised, and honored, but, Republican or Democrat, what President in half a century has until now testified to his pride in South Carolina, his honor for her people and their history?

"The point that touches South Carolinians to-day is that Theodore Rossevelt has broken this long course of Infilosatile, halfdisdainful neglect, has claimed kinship with us, has distinguished our men of merit by frank and beatry prisse, has claimed for the Union the right of pride in South Carolina. He has set an example to the country in not judging us by our worst but by our best. South Carolina is not longer to be blacklisted. The faith her own people have in her is stamped with the seal of highest approval.

""We do not hesitate to assert that the high recognition accorded by President Roosevelt to this State is of greater value to her than the gift of the best offices in the Union would be—because its moral effect upon the country is what is needed more than place or money."

Some of the Southern papers, however, are beginning to think that the "blue and gray speeches" are being somewhat overdone. The Nashville Banner remarks:

"It is a trite custom on the part of Northern speakers who come South to pass congratulations on the restored Union, and the President mildly transgressed in this regard. It is thirtyseven years since the Confederacy collapsed, and the entire acgulescence of the South in the arbitrament of arms for that long period, a period within which the President himself has grown from childhood to middle age, renders reiterated reference to the reunion of interests unnecessary. But the President's remarks in this respect were gracefully and delicately made. The war with Spain, he said, 'put the cap on the structure that had been building while we were almost unconscious of it, and it taught us how thoroughly, as one, we were.' The South did not need the lesson and was not surprised at the result. It would have been the same twenty years previous. With the exception of a few irreconcilables the South, after Appomattox, regarded itself as much in the Union as It had been prior to the attack on Fort Sumter. The result of the war was accepted in good faith, and Ben Hill's declaration in the Senate. 'We are in the house of our fathers,' was the feeling emertained by the great body of Southerners. Politics after the war more than fighting during the war estranged the sections, and 'it was long the policy of a large class of politicians at the North to represent the South as still rebellious. For this reason a great many people at the North were no doubt agreeably surprised when the South responded so heartily for the call for volunteers for the war with Spain, but in this section it was taken as a matter of course.

"It would be well enough in the future, when orators from the North address Southern audiences, or vice versa, to omit all remarks about 'restored good feeling,' 'a rennited country,' etc. Such expressions are musty and more than superfluous."

Hartford's Labor Union Mayor.—The election of Ignatias A Sulfirma, a labor leader of Connection, as mayor of Hartford, has brought out some comment from the press. He was the Democratic and Economic League candidate and was elected by a plurality of 571 votes. Most of the papers in commenting on his victory asy that there is no reason why Mr. Sulfilium's administration should not be a success, and the Brooklyn Times thinks that the only thing to be feared is the "abuse of power," and it adds that "capital has a bused power qibe as frequently as labor has." The Providence Journal looks forward to next year and tells ns that if Mr. Sulfivan's followers lose their next fight through lack of "cohesion," or mistakes, "they have taught the regular parties in that city what elements of strength

lie in the common people when they care to 'get together' and to put their best foot forward."

Mr. Sullivan was a clerk in a clothing-house, and a few years ago was one of the leaders in the organization of the Clerks' Union, Since then he has been a leader among workingmen. He was president of the Harford Central Labor Union, and is now serving his second term as president of the State Federation of Labor.

Connecticut now has three labor mayors. The other two are Mayor Mulvihil, Of Bridgeport, and Mayor Chartes, of Ansonia. The New Haven Register, commenting on the work of these two mayors, says that their careers: "have been of a character to reassure and not to frighten the conservative sense of the Connecticut people," and have also "shown a grasp of administrative requirements which reveal the educational faculties of free and independent citienship."

#### EXACTIONS OF THE BEFF TRUST.

THE time when the cow is said to have jumped over the moon is recalled by the recent rapid rise in beef, and the astonishment reported as occurring at that time is paralleled to-day by the alarm voiced in the comment of some of the newspapers. The price of beef at New York, according to Bradstreet's, advanced more than thirteen per cent, between lanuary I and April 1 of this year, while the price of beeves at Chicago on those two dates was unchanged. Other figures are quoted to show that American beef is sold at the same price in Liverpool as in New York, despite the transatlantic freight charges; and a number of papers reach the conclusion that beef is kept at an exorbitant figure in this country by a "beef trust." The New York Herald has devoted many pages of reading matter and pictures to an attack on the trust, Tammany Hall has formally denounced the combine in a set of resolutions and has appointed a committee of three to help suppress it, and the retail dealers in Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere are reported to be on the point of cutting loose from the "trust" and killing their own beef. Some newspapers suggest that the Eastern farmers return to raising cattle for the market; others are exhorting their readers to punish the trust by eating less meat.

The Baltimore American, the New York World, the Minneapolis Times, and a number of other papers call upon the Government to take action against the beef ring and bring relief to the people. The New Orleans Picarune says:

"The onus of the entire affair comes back to the Republican party. It is the party of the trusts. There are laws which were enacted for the protection of the people from the rapacity of the trusts. There are laws are wholly in the keeping of the Republican officials. It rests with the party whether they will be enforced or not. It rests with the preson Republican Administration whether or not an earnest, effective movement is going to be made, or whether a norre perfunctory preference of a movement is contemplated, or whether any notice at all will be taken of the evil,

"The belief is that the Republican party is so entirely indebted to the trusts that its leaders dare not take any action against them. At any rate, the situation is becoming very serious, and while the people will endure a great deal, it is probable that there will be, some time or other, an end of patience."

At the same time, however, some other papers are pointing out causes that would make beef higher anyway, trust or no trust. The price of beeves on the hoof at Chicago has almost doubled in six years, and has increased twenty-five per cent, in one year, according to Bradstreet's, while the price of beef at New York has not advanced nearly so much. "There is no denving," says the Boston Herald, "that cattle are selling in Chicago at high prices, we believe the highest prices, with but a single exception, reached in twenty-five years, and it has been stated that the average price for cattle last month was \$1.50 above that for the last twenty-five years." The Chicago Inter Ocean, after noting the same fact, observes that in these prosperous times people are eating more meat, and that the increased demand raises the price. The high price of corn, too, has increased all meat prices. The profit, it declares, does not go to the packers so much as to the stock-farmers of the West who were hit so hard by last summer's drought. In any event, it adds, it is taking too much for granted to talk of a combine in meat, for, "wonderful as the resources of capital and capitalists are in the United States to-day, they fall far short of being able to control the real meat-producers of the country-the stock-raisers and farmers of the mighty West,'

Opportunely for this discussion, Mr. J. P. Irish, who knows the West thoroughly, points out in the April Forum that the 400,000,000 acres of government graning-land west of the hundredth meridian have been caten almost bare by the great herds of sheep and cattle that have been allowed to grace there at will



THE PRACEFUL CHIZEN: "Come back to earth!"
-The St. Paul Pioneer Press.



A BULL FIGHT THAT THE PUBLIC APPROVES. - The Philadelphia Inquirer,

during the past few decades. The decline in the supply of cattle from this schaustion of pasture had begun by itso, and has now reached alarming proportions. Australia, Texas, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming have passed through this experience and have solved the problem by leasing the lands. This brings in a large sum in revenue, the lesses has an interest in keeping the pasture productive, and the ranges are restored to their original carrying capacity. It is thought probable that the Government may adopt such a plan. But more and more of the Western land is being taken up every year for other purposes, and the Pittsburg Times remarks: "It need not be surprising if the price of meat never again for any permanent period gets down to what it was while range cattle fed the United States and the Old World. It is just as well to look some unpleasant facts in the facts.

#### "APPALLING" CORRUPTION IN ST. LOUIS.

WHAT the St. Louis Prot-Dispatch calls a "shocking, shameful, humilitating "ecord is given in the sema-tional report of the grand jury that has been investigating municipal corruption in St. Louis. The jury says that the conditions there "are almost too appalling for belief." One ex-alderman has been convicted of accepting a bribe of \$9,000, two ex-councimen have flee farther than face trial, haif a dosen are under indictment, and a considerable number of others are saved only by the statute of limitations. The St. Louis St.-aysys: "It has always been impossible to properly characterise the depravity of the House of Delegates, for the simple reason that most of our Houses of Delegates have been so wretched and debased that langages failed to express their condition properly." The St. Louis Republic declares that "the city is at the mercy of the boode gang," and adds:

"The attention of the entire country is fixed upon St. Louis at the present time. The local movement to suppress municipal corraption is of tremendous significance to all other American cities. If this movement is successful, if St. Louis manifests a willingness and an ability to expose and punish her boodlers and to permanently purify her Municipal Assembly, the city is and to permanently purify her Municipal Assembly, the city is ing benefit. If, on the other hand, a definite and covarioning victory is not scored, the city must suffer gire/covaly in repute."

"No course remains open," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat," hat to hunt down every boodler, and that includes every one who has offered, given, or accepted bribes touching the municipal husiness of St. Louis." Some of the most remarkable paragrabs in the strand jury's report are the following:

"A far-reaching and systematic scheme of corruption has been carried on for years by members of the Municipal Assembly. These members form what are called combines for the especial purpose of holding prospective legislation until their demands in the way of money consideration are compiled with. Instead of discharging the duties of office for the public good and in accordance with their oath, they become organised gangs for plunder, ming their office to enrich themselves at the people's expense. Our investigation, overring, more or less, a period of ten years, wherein valuable privileges or franchists are granted until those interested in the passage thereof have paid the legislators the money demanded for action in the particular cases.

"The persons against whom indictements for bribe-giving and bribe-taking have been returned are but a small persentage of those whom inquiry convinces us deserve to wear the garb of convicts. We have had before us many of those who have been, and most of those who are now, members of the House of Delegates. We regret to report that we found a number of these utterly illiterate and lacking in ordinary intelligence, unable to give a better reason for favoring or opposing a measure than to desire to act with the majority. In some no trace of mentality or morality could be found; in others a low order of training appeared, united with base cunning, growling instincts, and sordid desires. Unqualitied to respond to the ordinary requirements of life, they are utterly incapable of comprehending the significance of an ordinance, and are incapacitated, both by nature and by training, to be makers of laws. The choosing of such men to be legislators makes a travesty of justice, sets a premium on incompetency, and deliberately usoloses the very source of law.

"These men, through their corrupt agent, approach the legislative representative or powerful corporations competing for valuable franchises and demand and receive of them sums of money ranging from \$100 to \$100,000 for their individual votes and influence.

"From the evidence before us, it appears that an official of the city government boasted of the fact that he had made \$25,000 a year out of his official position, which paid a legitimate salary of

but \$300 a year! Another official, according to evidence before us agreed with one interest to do an official act for \$75. ooo, and ufterward from the opposing interests accepted the sum of \$100,000 for doing the very opposite of that which he agreed to do for \$75,000, One legislator received in cash at his own residence the sum of \$50,000 for his vote on a pending This measure was retained hy him for a few days, then returned in the hope of receiving a larger sum. The measure was



"YOU DIKTY BOY!"

— The Kansas City Journal.

enacted, and the member, after innets delay, was finally compelled to accept \$5,000 in full for his were on the frauchies bein. In many other cases it was aboven that members of the Assembly who, prior to their election, were wholly without means, upon induction into office were soon in affinent circumstances and independent positions financially, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the salary of such an official was only \$25 per month!

"Convincing documentary evidence was unearthed proving that the sum god \$47,500 was placed in secrow in a bank in this city, to be paid to the members of the Municipal Assembly of \$81. Louis upon the passage of a what habel franchies ordinance. This ordinance failed, and a second till was introduced, on the passage of which the sam of about \$29,000 was distributed among asking of which the sam of about \$29,000 was distributed among control of the same of about \$29,000 was failed by the control of the control of the control of the control of the same of about \$20,000 was sold for \$1,20,000. The city realized nots used to the finding of indictiments against nearly all of the guilty parties.

"The evidence shows us that there are in this city men of seeming great respectability, directors in large ediporations and proing the properties of the purpose of bribing through the Assembly measures in which they were interested. When called before our board, some have added to the offense of bribery the crime of perjury, and only escaped the ignominy attaching to their infamous conduct by reason of the fact that the evidence, tho satisfying to our minds, would not be admissible in the trial courts. While isged evidence may be iscking to bring upon them the penalty for their acts, yet they are morally convicted by their connection with such debasephery. Some of these are as guilty as those against whom indictinents have been returned, the only difference being that they have been more successful in covering difference being that they have been more successful in covering

The Chicago Tribune recalls that "it was not many years ago

that Clicago was in the same box in which St. Louis is now," and declares that the voters of St. Louis can purify their city government as those of Chicago have done. The Clicago Evening Post and the New York American and Journal draw the moral that boodle franchise legislation will lead the people to favor municipal ownership of public franchises.

#### MR. POWDERLY RESIGNS "BY REQUEST."

THE resignation of Terence V. Powderly, as commissionergeneral of immigration, by request of President Roosevelt, rouses interest in the former's letter to Thomas Fitchie, commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, asking him



TABLENCE V. POWDERLY.

to use his influence in behalf of Mr. Porter (formerly the private secretary to President McKinley) in his aspiration for the governorship of Connecticut. The President has named Frank P. Sargent. of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, to be Mr. Powderly's successor. Mr. Powderly was removed "for sufficient cause and none too soon for the best interests of the bureau," says the Chicago Tribune, and

adds that "he has proved to be the kind of person whom President Roosevelt particularly dislikes—the partizan politician in

office."

In reply to attacks made upon him for the letter he wrote to

Mr. Fitchie, Mr. Powderly makes a statement in which he ex-

plains all the circumstances under which the letter was written. He says that on August 6, 1898, he had an interview with President McKinley and the President said to him: "Mr. Porter wishes to talk with you before you go out, and I hope you may find a way to help him." Mr. Powderly says ho saw Mr. Porter, who informed him that he was a candidate for governor of Connecticut, and asked him for his help, at the same time ex-



FRANK P. SARGENT.

plaining to him that a great deal depended upon the vote in Bridgeport. Mr. Powderly says he agreed to write to his friends, and among others he wrote to Mr. Fitchie. He also states that he thought it was the wish of President McKinley that he should assist Mr. Porter. Commenting on Mr. Powderly's statement, the New York Evening Post says:

"Dowderly is seeking to convict the late President McKinley of the most hemous offense in the eyes of party managers that could possibly be committed. He is trying to use a clead man as a shield for his own offense, and thus to escape the ostracism which awaits him. His wrigging will not save him. A thin idefense of himself breaks down at all points, he indis comfort in the contemplation of his own frankness as compared with the sense of properties to give out for publication a personal letter.' Only a tiger's heart wrapped in a politician's hide would seek to deprive Powderly of this valoue."

#### THE RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

"HE efforts of the radical party in Belgium to turn that country into a republic are watched with considerable interest by the American press. It appears from the despatches that a man who favors universal suffrage and a republican form of government in Belgium is called a Socialist, and the New York Mail and Express remarks that "Belgium may be the scene of the first Socialistic experiment in Europe," altho if the demands. of the reform party are granted the form of government may not be more radical than that of France or Switzerland. Says the Detroit Tribune: "There can be but one outcome to such a condition. There is no monarch on the face of the earth who does. not hold his office subject to the will of his people. The great mass of the people is bound to control sooner or later." The reigning monarch, Leopold, is said to lack the affection and even the respect of a large part of his subjects. The New York Commercial Advertiser calls him "a frivolous old man, unloved by his immediate kindred and not in the least respected by his own people."

As to the political condition of the country the Philadelphia Ledger says:

"The cause of the agitation is summed ap in the cries with which the mob greeted the King. 'Long live universal suffage!' 'Long live universal suffage!' 'Long live universal suffage!' 'Long live universal suffage!' The Socialists have been exceedingly active for years in working for universal suffage. Constant agitation, disorder, and the universal strike of 1897 resulted in the adoption of universal suffage, which, however, was hedged about with a peculiar system of cannulative or plural voting. Under the new law, first put to the test in 1894, every citizen over twonty-ties years old was given one vote, and voters over thirty, size years old who were married wers given an additional return of the property o

Previous to the adoption of this system the suffrage was closely limited to about 130,000 electors. Under the new law the electors numbered, at the first election, 1,370,000, who cast by the plural system 2, \$10,000 votes. The result did not satisfy the Liberals, who were almost wiped out for the time; the Socialists won twenty-eight seats, and rose into political importance; but, nevertheless, the Clericals won a crushing victory by electing 104 deputies of the whole 152. The representation gained under this system, it was said, was not equitably distributed according to the strength of the several parties, and the Socialists, Radicals, and Liberals demanded proportional representation as a necessary accompaniment of plural voting. The agitation on this subject has led to exciting and dangerous senes in Belgium for several years, and on June 28, 1800, when fighting in the Chamber of Deputies was quelled by the soldiery, revolution seemed to threaten the kingdom.

"A qualified system of proportional representation, unsatisfactory to the opposition, was adopted in the following year, and in the parliamentary elections of June, 1900, the Clericals won \$5 seats, the Liberals and Radienls 31, and the Socialists 34. This was a gain for the Socialists, and the Government's working

majority was reduced from 70 to 18. Voting is compulsory in Beiginm, and at this election the 1,453,732 electors cast under the plural system 2,239,621 votes. Of these votes it will be seen that 787,789, or more than one-third of the total, were 'plural' votes cast by persons who had in addition their one vote.

"This great power is enough to control elections, but the Mod. errate Liberals and the Radicals in 1995 made an agreement with the Socialists to unite in the campaign for the specific purpose of securing plain universal suffrage either before or by means of the election of this year. The situation is complicated with race and religious questions, and the rise of Socialism, with disconnection of the election of the securing plain of the securing the securin

#### WAS CECIL RHODES CRAZY?

I T is the wellnigh universal opinion of the American newspapers that Mr. Rhodes's dream of world federation, as told by Mr. Stead, shows that the judgment of the great South African millionaire was not well balanced. Mr. Rhodes believed the federation could be brought about by a union of Righand and the United States, and by a secret society of millionaires, organized along the lines of the Jesuit order, gradually absorbing the wealth of the world, to be devoted to such an object. Mr. Rhodes's scheme is related in an article written by W. T. Steaf for The Review of Reviews. To quote a paragraph:

"America, both in its possibilities of alliance and its attitude of commercial rivalry, was apparently ever present in Mr. Rhodes's mind. 'The world, with America in the forefront,' he wrote, 'is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures. This is the supreme question. I believe that England, with fair play, should manufacture for the world, and, being a free trader, I believe that, until the world comes to its senses, you should declare war, I mean a commercial war, with those trying to boycott your manufactures. That is my program. You might finish the war by a union with America and universal peace after a hundred years.' But toward securing this millennium Mr. Rhodes believed the most powerful factor would be 'a secret society, organized like Loyola's, supported by the accumulated wealth of those whose aspiration is a desire to do something,' and who would be spared the 'hideous annoyance' daily created by the thought to which of their incompetent relations they should leave their fortunes. These wealthy people, Mr. Rhodes thought, would thus be greatly relieved and be able to turn 'their ill-gotten or inherited gains to some advantage.'

His scheme was "wild," says the Pittsburg Chronicle Tele-

graph, and the New York World-calls it a "streak of madness." Illis dream was a "nightmare," thinks the Baltimore New; it was "illisory and impossible," declares the Hartford Courant, and the Detroit Journal says that "it is doubtful if anything less sane ever came from a man supposed to be in his senses." The New York Evening Fost regards it as "almost grotesque," and the Chicago Evening Fost onsiders it "incoherent, wild, self-contradictory," and "absolutely childish." The Pittshurg Disputs of the New York Evening Fost commanies." and says: "It is to be doubted whether Editor Stead in publishing these imaginings of his friend has done the dead a service. The publication does not add to the reputation of the author, altho as a human document, showing the remarkable workings of the brain of a Colossus, they are not without their interest." Says the Baltimore Sum:

"Mr. Rhodes studied the plan of creation and found many defects in it. The Creator, from his point of view, was plainly lacking in wisdom. Mr. Rhodes modestly offered to perfect the inadequate designs of Providence. When the world was made. the Creator of the universe gave it to man. That was a fatal mistake in the opinion of the South African Colossus. It should have been given to the millionaires. The globe is very old and the mistake is one of long standing. Mr. Rhodes was quite willing, with the assistance of his fellow money-kings, to take over the universe and relieve the Creator of any further responsibility for administering it along antediluvian lines. In a letter to Mr. W. T. Stead of London published in part in The Sun yesterday Mr. Rhodes twelve years ago outlined his plan for the control of the world by millionaires instead of by Deity. The moneykings are to be organized into an international secret society. These monarchs of billions are to pool their interests and become the real owners of the universe to administer this hoary old planet according to their notions of wisdom, justice, and self-interest. That was Mr. Rhodes's most daring conception. It is enough to stagger humanity."

Says the New York American and Journal :

"Rhodes seems actually to have dreamed of a secret society of millionaires whose business it should be to correr the money of the globe and then run things. That is, Rhodes conceived that the world's greatest need was the multiplication of himself. But as that could not be, the next best thing that occurred to him was for men of his own financial class to get together and organize a governing trust—to form a board of directors and manage the political concerus of the English-speaking race on a Rhodes basis.

"The news of the formation of such a trust would affect the English-speaking race emotionally much as sheep, if endowed



RTAINED GLASS WINDOW DESIGN FOR THE WEATHER BUREAU.

- The Chicago Record-Herald.



ANDROMEDA AND PERSEUS UP TO DATE.

-The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

with human intelligence, would be affected by a report that the wolves were holding a convention for the advancement of the wool and mutton interests.

"At best Rhodes's ideal was benevolent despotism. If possible of realization, his millionaires' governing trust would be the most intolerable tyranny of which the mind can conceive the tyranny of a phitocracy.

"Cecil Rhodes was certainly no fool where money was to be made, but in the domain of world statesmanship he was very much of a fool,

"Which proves that the captain of industry who thinks that methods eminently efficacions for cornering mines can be applied to cornering minds and hearts and souls and bodies of militions of men is no wiser than was many a hardy and rum-expanded pirate captain who, as he paced the moonlit quarter-dext of his little body-laden brig, dramed of what a wonder he might have been hard fate only been kind enough to make him the commander of a zerst naw.

or a great havy.

"The world's sense of humor and not its fears will be touched by Cecil Rhodes's secret and oath-bound Society of Millionaires for the Suppression of Human Folly and the Proper Government of Mankind."

#### A BRITISH MILITARY BASE IN LOUISIANA.

"H ORSES have now become a matter of greater urgency than men," says the Pretoria correspondent of the London Times, and the same paper declares editorially that "horses have been the key of the situation all the time." These declarations are of interest in connection with the report that in the last year and a half from 150,000 to 200,000 horses and mules have been shipped from the United States to South Africa, for use by the British army. Most of these have been shipped from Port Chalmette, La, which has become, by reason of this trade, a shipping-point of considerable importance. The large number of officers there, connected with this trade, has led to the charge that a British camp, or, at the least, a military base of supplies, is being maintained within the borders of the United States. Governor Heard, of Louisiana, says in a formal complaint to the State Department:

"As the executive of the commonwealth of Louisiana, whose people have always been arisent lovers of these Boers. I can not but feel that the establishment and maintenance of a base of war supplies for the British army, upon her soil, place upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Port Chalmette, it is claimed, are indispensable to the operations of the control of the

It is also claimed that the muleteers employed on the transports are virtually impressed into the British army upour reaching South Africa, but the main allegation seems to be that England is maintaining a military base of supplies within our borders. The Attorusy-General, in a reply to Governor Heard, says that the allegations and testimony are "sufficient to challenge attention," but defers his opinion, pending the result of an investigation now being made by an American army officer. The New Orleans Times-Democrat says, referring to the governor's investigation investigation:

"It is little less than infamous that by the splitting of hairs this British military camp may be permitted to continue to operate on the soil of Louisiana, every foot of which is the soil of the United States.

"Here, then, is a case which should be decided by a court of

equity as well as by a court of law; and tho we should deprecate any attempt that might be made by state authority to break up this British camp at Port Chalmette, we ardently hope—the people of Louisiana ferrently pray—that the United States Government may devise some means by which the national arm may drive from this companies. The state of the properties of the difference of the properties of the properties of the properties of the above was a possible of the properties of the properties of the properties of the untority of law, the State of Louisiana can not do what it speple are eager to accomplish. In view of this distressing condition, it becomes the duty of the nation to strike a blow for liberty."

#### Says the Springfield Republican :

"Please observe that the British are making 'continuous' nse of the port of New Orleans as a source of military supplies; hence, according to English authorities themselves, it must be classed as a military base.

"It is very important that this phase of the question should be given attention by the United States Government, since it can hardly be claimed that the privilege neutral citizens may have to sell war material to belligerents is susceptible of such extension as to permit a belligerent to organize supply depots, or military bases, upon the nentral Power's territory. It may be urged that an American powder company has a right to sell gunpowder to a belligerent, yet would Mr. Hay concede to that belligerent, as a necessary corollary, the privilege of operating powder-mills in this country? Would be concede to it the privilege of running openly a gun factory in this country? Now, Mr. Hay claims that American citizens may lawfully sell and ship to a belligerent horses and mules-which are universally recognized as contraband of war and as military supplies, rather than as simple merchandise-but how can be deduce from that the conclusion that the belligerent may establish, under his own immediate management and control, at a selected port, in the neutral territory of the United States, a horse and mule depot with a 'transport lauding ' where that belligerent's army transports constantly take on cargoes of military supplies-the establishment by its very organization, equipment, and permanence constituting a military base in every essential sense of that military phrase?

"In the Franco-Prussian war of 1850-71 Bismarck strongly protested to the British Government against the export of horses from British ports into France. He complained to the British ambassador at Berlin that the exportations were materially adding France in her warfare against Germany. Yet Bismarck had scarcely any case compared with the one the Boers now have against our Government. The French had not organized supply depots in English ports, and they did not run a regular army transport service across the Cliannel. Nor did any French general go not a tour of inspection, among his horse and mules tastions in the British isless. The French had no selected military base on British isless.

"A last word as to Major-General Sir Richard Stewart, K. C. M. G. and K. C. B. It is well that he came to the United States to include us in his tour of 'inspection.' He unconsciously throws a flood of light upon the situation."

The other side of the argnment is presented as follows by the Columbus Disbalch:

"There seems to be no disagreement among authorities on international law that neutrals may sell anything to belligerents. It would follow that, if the latter have the right to buy, they have also the right to establish a purchasing station for their own convenience. The Boers have the same right and, if they can not use it, that is their misfortune. As for the enlistments, they seem to be no violation of neutrality, if they are not made on American soil and if those who enlist are not unwilling. The Supreme Court has held that 'an American citizen may enter the land or naval service of a foreign government without compromising the neutrality of his own," It is probably not an offense against neutrality to employ American citizens as muleteers and subsequently to enlist them as soldiers, if they are willing. To force them into the army would, however, be an offense, not against neutrality, but against the dignity of this Government, and would naturally call for the strongest kind of representations from Washington,"

The San Francisco Call says similarly:

"It is no doubt true also that if the question were brought into

serious solution the disam would at once be made that England, baving annexed the South African republies, their existence has baving annexed and they have no claim to belligerent rights, and are not annexed republic to the neutral provision of neutrality retains one of the neutral provisions and principles of international law. It is upon that theory that the contract of the solution of the sol

"It is exceedingly doubtful whether the United States could some successfully dispute this contention. We have just assumed the same position as to the Filipinos. General Funston used forgery and the enemy's uniform to entral Againable, and it is given out by our War Department that he had a right to do both, because the Filipinos are merely insurgents, and we recognize in their case no uniform, and in dealing with them are not bound by the Geneva convention nor by our own articles of war. It will be seen that this ruling not only decides that we violate no neutral rights by recruting Great Britain's military strength, but it is also timely as an acquittal in advance of Lieutenant Waller for the shooting of helphes Filipino prisoners.

"None of this is pleasant and most of it is revolting to a sense of justice, but it is among the appulling incluents of war and is a warning to the weak to bear much and suffer and be patient before raising their hands against the strong, for they have no treaty rights, nor rights founded in the law of nations. As for their general rights as human beings, these are not any more respected by those who can afford to disrespect them than rights derived from the law."

#### MAKING SAMAR A "HOWLING WILDERNESS."

THE anti-imperialist papers appear to be much more stirred up over the alleged attocities in Sanar than are their expansionist contemporaries. The charges are that an expedition under command of Major Le. W. T. Waller killed eleven paeceful natives in cold blood, one of them being tied to a tree and shot in different parts of his body on three successive days, and put out of his misery on the fourth. The court martial mentioned below acquited the Majir Ital Saturday. Major Waller says he acted in the spirit of orders given him by General Jacob It. Smith, which General Smith denies, and the matter will probably be made the subject of a military investigation. The despatch from Manila which has aroused all the comment reads as follows:

"MANNA, April 8.-Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps, at to-day's session of the court-martial by which

he is being tried on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, testified in rebuttal of the evidence given yesterday by General Jacob II, Smith, who commanded the American troops in the Island of Samar, Major Waller said General Smith instructed him to kill and burn; that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he would be; that it was no times to take prisoners, and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness.

"Major Waller asked General Smith to define the age limit for killing, and he replied:
"Everything over ten."

"The Major repeated this order to Captain Porter, saying:
"We do not make war in that way on old men, women, and

"Captain David D. Porter, Captain Hiram I. Bearss, and Lieutenaut Frank Halford, all of the Marine Corps, testified corroboratively,"

"Such orders as are asserted of this brigadier-general of the United States army," declares the Baltimore Heradi, "have never been confessed before in the annals of civilized warfare," and it considers them, in fact, "probably the most terrible charges made against an American soldier during a generation." The Baltimore New argues that "if we are a civilized people, we must show the Filipinos what civilized conduct is, not imitate them in the worst of their departures from it"; and the Buffalo Express, similarly, suggests that "so far from promoting civilization, we are ourselves adopting the methods of barbarism." The Boston Advectories remarks.

"Of coarse, Waller's flat statement will raise some trouble, but if the soldiers did not use such methods, how are the Philippines ever to be made of any use to this country? The Pilipinos are determined to have independence or detail. Congress is not willing to let the islands go, because there is still an idea that men on the inside cau make millions in the next ten or twenty years, promoting schemes under 'concessions' granted at Washington—something on the order of the lumber company in which Congressman Hull is interested. So, if the islands must be kept and the natives will not submit peaceally, what else can be done but to kill them off as soon as possible? For what else are men like Major Waller sent there?"

The New York Evening Post urges severe measures. It says:

"What we maintain is that a court-martial for General Smith should be convened instantly, and that, if found guilty of the crimes alleged, he should be shot. General Kitchener has had some of his murderous officers shot for less atrocious acts. We



WITH BRYAN THREE AND A HALF MILES AWAY.

PARMEN BRYAN: "Thar, ye might ha' knowd it! I no more'n more out of the city limits and the gol dern town goes Republican."

—The Minn. optic fournal.



SOMETHING NICE AND SOFT TO FALL BACK ON.

-The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

can not afford to be behind the British in inflicting stern justice upon our assassins who masquerade as solidiers. If Generalies Smith had betrayed a fortress to the enemy, or had broken his sword on the field of battle and feel ignominosity from the foc. as broken his offense would not have been half so black, and would have not brought not half so much disgrace on the army and the country, as this campaign of his in Samar, in which he ordered American solidiers to act like will beasts, red in tooth and claw."

The expansionist press show a tendency to wait for further information. "We shall continue to reserve judgment, whether the anti-imperialists do or not, until the evidence is all in," declares the New York Press; and the Philadelphia Press says:

"Military crimes are charged in the conduct of the campaign in Samar. The officer involved has been placed on trial. Pending this trial, which is being reported by cable without censorable, various newspapers assume on expart testimony that the charges are true, assert that such practises are general, and charge that nothing is done to suppress them.

"What has happened? For the first time, tangible evidence and a definite charge has been made of a military crime, the murder of prisoners. Without delay a court has been organized to try the alleged criminal. Could more be done? If these practises alleged were general would the trial have been ordered?

"The very newspapers which make the sharges based on the partial evidence presented in this trial are constantly assring the bonor, truthfulness, and high standard of our army officers. All believe this of them. Can not the national honor be safely left in their bands until their effort by the orderly process of military law to deal with military rime is completed?

"War is a brutalising trade. No one doubts it. War with a weak and treacherous race is the worst of all in its effects. Operations in such a war after an act of signal treachery puts officers and men under the strain of grave temptation. If any man officer is the American service has succumbed, he must be punished. Could a better proof be offered of the determination in Washington and at Manila to enforce high military standards in over causid men will wait before they ranch an hysterical snay judgment on the officers and men of our army jending an incomplete trial."

The New York Mail and Express, an expansionist paper, savs:

"It seems certain that indefensible cruelty has existed in Samar. The guilty man must be discovered, and, whatever his rank and past services, he must be made to pay a penalty commensurate in severity with his offense against American civilization and the hoor of our army."

#### CRITICISM OF A PROPOSED CABINET DEPARTMENT.

A BILL to create a Department of Commerce and Labor has passed the United States Senate. Manufactures are to be relegated to a borean of this department, which is a disappointment to many of those who hoped to see science and industry more prominently recognized. The American Machinist, in expressing it aliasatisfaction editorially, says:

"As in the creation of several of the other departments before this, the new department is made principally a dumping-ground for the surplus work of the existing departments. All but one of the bureans which are to constitute the new department are already in full operation in the older departments. From the Treasury are to be transferred the Life-Saving Service, the Lighthouse Board, Marine Hospital, Steamboat Inspection, Burean of Navigation, Bureau of Immigration, and Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce is to be transferred from the Department of State. There are also to be added the Department of Labor, the Fish Commission, and the Census Burean. There is to be but one new bureau created: the Bureau of Mannfactures, with less than nine per cent. of the total working force of the new department. This bureau, it is understood, will be principally employed in the collection and publication of information relating to and presumably of interest to the manufacturing industries of the United States. This gives an idea of the extent to which the new department is really to be a department of manufactures.

"We have to confess that the scheme in the shape which it has assumed is more or less at disappointment to us., "We are saying nothing against the desirability of a department of commerce. ... But such a department is and must be entirely distinct in its field and scope from that of a department of manufactures. Commerce, and especially American commerce, has really more to do with agreniture than with manufactures; and, while there already exists a Department of Agriculture, it is ab-sard to put off the manufacturing interests of the country with a bureau in a corner.

"The Bureau of Mannfactures may be sufficient for the doing of what is now planned for it to do, but we had in mind much more and larger work. We would have had a department of mannfactures as distinctively an executive department, and with perhaps as much to do, and with as clear and distinct a field of its own, as either the War, Navy, or Post Office department.

"Besides what the department might and should do directly for all the branches of the doverament, there is much that it might also properly undertake to do for the manufacturing interests of the country in the line of test and experiment, and in the providing of gages and standards. This is a subject too extensive to be gone into here, but, with a revenue so great as to embarrass, here surely is a proper outlet for a portion. If a department of manufactures was really being created it would seem that it should surely have the Patent Office as a part of it, rather than the department which now controls it. From the hints above that the department within one controls it. Such as the proper of the property of th

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MAN overBoered - John Bull. - The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

IT seems that the gold standard is to remain behind with the Constitution.-The Indianapolis News.

LOTS of things besides the shipping interests would be glad to be patriolic for \$8,000,000 a year.—The Detreit Free Press.

THE next time Mr. Neely wishes to rob Cuba maybe be will know enough to incorporate. - The Detroit Free Press. Isn'T it strange with all this prosperity we never hear of a working man

auffaring from gout i - The Amalgamated Journal, Pittsburg.

As we are in the island-buying business perhaps Ireland would like to

sell Great Britain to us et a bargain rate.—The Chicago News.

THE anti-oleomargarine bill will pass. The Republicans can be trusted to

take care of anything connected with "Boss."—The Atlanta Constitution.

TWENTY thousand Indians in Arizona are facing starvation. A collection for their relief should be taken up in India.—The Chicago News.

THE Government may have to ask the railroads to adopt a more liberal reciprocity policy or else step up and be annexed.—The Indianafolis Aires.

IF Miss Stone wishes to add a solice of humor to her fecture on capting.

she might induce Lord Methuen to juln her in her tonr.—The Ballimore
America.

If Prasidant Roosevelt can corb the beef trust in its advance of prices,

IF President Roosevelt can corb the beef trust in its advance of prices, bits admirers will have a new and important variation of the dinner-pail argument. — The Washington Star.

One of New York's sensational journals gravely announces that life can.

be prolonged. But the crimion locurts had already made us aware of the fact.—The Cleveland Plan Dester.

It is said that the chairman of the Democratic national committee for

log has already been agreed upon. All the party new needs is e candidate and an issue.—The Detroit Free Press.

THE Miles plan for terminating the Philippine strife was to appoint a visiting committee. Could not the same object be accomplished by an exchange of photographs?—The M. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AMERICAN meate are cheaper in London than in this country. Perhaps the meat trust feels that poor England is ontitled to this consideration because of ber bard juck in the Nore war, "The Washington Post.

"Did you call that trust magnate to the stand?" "I did," answered the man who was conducting the investigation. "I suppose he added a great deal to the interest to the case?" "He did. It is now more mysterious than ever."—The Washington Star.

ACCORDING to the testimony of Acting-Governor Wright, the insurrection in the Philippines is enosined to five per cent. of the territory, which is really a smaller proportion than exists in the Congress of the United States.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"He's going in for politics. Wouldn't be make a splandid diplomat, the?" "What? Why, he's a deaf-mute." "Exactly. Just blink how easy it would be for him to be absolutely dumb wheo it was expedient." "Yes, but then he could never talk without showing his hand." "The Philadelphia Record.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### IS COEDUCATION A FAILURE?

D. R. EDMUND J. JAMES, president-elect of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., in presenting his first communication to the board of trustees, has taken occasion to strike what is widely regarded as a heavy blow against coeducation. He said in part:

"There are many signs of a marked renetion in the public mind on the subject of coeducation. Friends of the movement may well view it



DR. EDMUND J. JAMES.

with some concern. The tide seems in certain ways to have ebbed. A prononneed reaction has set in. Not only has the system. ceased to make new converts, but there are indications that it is losing ground in the very territory which it had so completely won. A new period of questioning is upon us, A sort of vague prejudice has arisen in the country at large. which indicates a new attitude of the public mind toward the whole problem.

The system is at-

"The notion that women are ineasyable of doing college work, so commonly raped a generation ago, has completely disappeared. The objection that young near and women can not be trusted to observe proper relations in their social intercourse has lost its force, in view of the plain fact that the moral tone of coeducational institutions is desirately higher than that of the community at large, and is certainly not interior to that of schools for more see, also

"But, on the other hand, one hears oftener the claim that the increasing number of women tends to feminize the institutions where they are, in some cases to such an extent as to discourage the attendance of men. It is urged with increasing persis-

tence that the social distractions and dissingtions with their widening invasion of the secret purpose that should go with school life, form a serious problem, while others emphasize the fact that the broad difference in the future careers of the two sexes should find a more adequate recognition in the college currienla."

Dr. James added that the number of women in the North-western University is increasing relatively much faster than is the number of men, and that at the present rate of increase it will not be more than

ten years before the women will form half the student body—"a condition which many friends of the university would view with concern." "The fact is, "be continued, "that in our natural and praiseworthy desire to advance the education of women we have been neglecting to a certain extent that of the men. We ought not to have done less for the women, but we should have done far more for the men.

Dr. James's remarks have aronsed keen interest in the daily papers, which comment sympathetically on the views set forth by him. The Chicago Recod-Herald thinks that a "serious crisis in coeducation is impending"; and the Indianapolis News propheses a gradual reversion to the old policy of an educational system based upon the separation of the sexes. The Philadelphila Price says;

"The present apposition to coeducation does not take the form of denying to women a college education. It is simply an expression of an opinion that women are out of place at a man's college. And the strongest expressious of this opinion come from the men undergraduates themselves. These are heard from nearly every college and naiversity that has established coeducation. Not long ago the opposition to women students became so decided in Leland Stanford University in California that a rule was made limiting their number to a certain percentage of the total attendance. And in the Northwestern University, Chicago University, Cornell University, Columbia University, and Brown University the male undergraduates are manifesting their dislike of coeducation in ways that are more annoying than chivalrous. It may not be very manly for the male undergraduates of Chicago University to insist that the women undergraduates shall sit in the galleries at convocation exercises and take no part in the singing and cheering, and for the men students at Columbia University to object to the use of the campus and baths by the women students; but such things would not happen if there was not a public sentiment to authorize them."

The Boston Transcript says:

"It would hardly be just to say that occlueation, so far as it had been tried, but falled in the East, but it is nevertheless true that it has not been as popular as in the West, especially where it has been grafted on to the old method, as has been shown by the somewhat strained relations at Wesleyan University. There has not been the same necessity for it been, and a conservative spirit has rather discouraged it. We think both young men and young women, as a matter of abstract preference, would choose to be educated in separate institutions. There is more freedom for both under such an arrungement, and they fall more easily and naturally into the line of college life best suited to each class. If the same tendency is beginning to be experienced in the

States of the Middle West, it is an indication that that section also is becoming more conservative.

"We can hardly be-Heve that in the newer commonwealths fare ther west they have yet tired of the cocducational system, It meets more promptly and adequately the educational requirements of a new section, and If it is ever finally abandoned in our higher institutions of learning it will only be after wealth and population have so increased all over the country that economy and distance will cease to be vital considerations."



JOHN 8, PHILLIPS.

SAMUEL SIDNEY MCCLURE.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—V. McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.

#### "THE APOSTLE OF MEDIOCRITY."

THE greatest figures in modern literature hardly seem to be secure from attack in these days of iconoclastic criticism. We have already had occasion to note Mr. Fancis Gireson's article on "The Blunders of Matthew Arnold." In the March issue of The Nineteenth Crutury and After, Mr. Walter Frewen Lord launches a philippic against William Makepeace Thackersy, whom he duts "the apostic of medicorth;" Mr. Lord does not mean by this phrase that Thackeray was a medicore writer, for he conceled that Thackeray was "a kecn social observer" and that "his narrative style was as near perfection as possible." What he does mean is that Thackeray's novels mirror medicore people. The test he applies is, "thow far did Thackeray represent the social life of the innicenth century" and he answers the question by saying that Thackeray was the satirust, rather thau the portrayer, of the age in which he lived. Il goes out to say;

"The social life of any century is made up of men and women and institutions. In any century of English history an early question, if not the first question, must be. What was the position of the church? We can hardly do better, to begin with, than inquire how far Mr. Thackeray's presentation of the church is trustworthy. There are many clergymen in his six novels. . The church of the nineteenth century is represented by the Rev. Charles Honeyman and the Rev. Tufton Hunt. Charles Honeyman was the perfect type of the clerical humbig. He was untruthful, shifty, luxurious, and half-educated. To associate the idea of sacred functions with such a man, or with any of the other five men whose portraits Mr. Thackeray has given in full, is mere profanation. The Rev. Tufton Hunt was a criminal, a blackmailer, and a drunkard. The Rev. Bute Crawley, an under-bred, ignorant man, noisily vaunted his birth and position, drank too much, backed his foolish opinious on horseflesh and lost heavily. He could not have been anything but a barden to his family and his parish, and a discredit to his calling. The church of the nineteenth century sprang from that of the eighteenth century, which is represented by Parson Sampson, domestic chaplain to the Castlewood family. Parson Sampson was everything that a priest ought not to be. He was a gussip, a gambler (not a very honest gambler), a sycophant, not without good-nature, but wholly a worldling. . . .

"If, then, we are to imagine (say) a candidate for examination replying (some time in the twenty-second century) to the question: 'What was the status of the English Church in the nineteenth century as seen in Mr. Thackeray's works?' his answer may be not unreasonably foretold in the following words: 'The English Church in the nineteenth century was officered by incompetent and underbred men. The prelates were men destitute of taste, of gross habits, and worldly ideals (examplesthe Bishop of Ealing, the Bishop of Bullocksmithy, Fred Bayham's uncle), and the rank and file were either foolish drudges or men of second-rate capacity who entered the church with the view of advancing themselves in life (examples in plenty). The church of the nineteenth century is further represented as springing by natural development from the disorderly institutions of the eighteenth and seventeenth centuries. Charles Honeyman is the feeble descendant of the Sampsons and Tushers, who were themselves the last expression of sturdy vulgarity.

Mr. Lord continues the indictment by declaring that Thackeray in his novels belintes the Indian civil service and the diplomatic corps, abuses the aristocracy and the wealthy, and foments bitter feeling between Englishmen and Irishmen. Then there is his treatment of the arms.

"Let any student hold a level, so to speak, in his own mind of the Ralph Spurries, the Michael O'D-work, and the George Tritos and their blees, and then ask himself; 'Does this collection of boobies and fops and gluttons really represent the might British army?' Of course it does not; it merely represents what is is biderious and discreditable in the ways of the British amy.' There was much that was both; but there was more that was untiret the one nor the other. The exception massly goods is Chould be a superior of the contraction of th of excellence, even when it is his own handiwork, he must needs bespatter it with ridicule—make his ereation a goose when he marries and a perfect idiot in business."

The author's ignorance or inexperience or carelessness can not be urged in extenuation, for Thackeray is recognized by all to have been a "consummate artist, a conspicuous social figure, a distinguished man of the world." Mr. Lord sums the whole matter up hy saying:

"The man is so great and convincing, his atmosphere so captivating, that one reads and rereads him fascinated, and does
not stop to examine or criticiae. As Mr. Thackeray says, so
must it be. There are surely very few young readers who can
be proof against such an influence. Perhaps Mr. Ruskin was
thinking supposed. Schopenhauer, loo, wielded an admirable
proof style, and he taught permicious nomenes with so grave a
face and in so convincing a manner that he wrought inconceivable mischief. Mr. Thackeray did not in so namy words enjoin
middling ways of life and thought. He adopted a far more desterous and telling plun of campaign. He carried the war into
the enemy's country, pursued excellence, fastened on it, flung
vitriol in its place, and trampled it under foot.

"If, then, we find that in all great walks of life—in the clurch, in war, in commerce, and in diplomacy—In. Thackeray has nothing but abuse and success for success; if we find that he lowes to portray the ludicrous and the discreditable only, is it unfair to say that he is the apostle of mediocrity? Mediocre ways of life, mediocre thoughts, mediocre inclinations (miscalled passions), mediocre endicievements—linese, if not positively empined, as they sometimes are, are in effect all that is left to one who takes Mr. Thackeray for his guide. For the rest, never had a mean google by doughty an ampstle,"

### LARGEST CIRCULATING LIBRARY IN THE WORLD.

THE Booklovers' Library was founded in Philadelphia on March 5, 1900, and during the two years of its existence its growth has been so remarkable that its claim to recognition with largest circulating library in the world' is not extravagant.

There are now more than fifty branch libraries in as many Amerlean cities, and deliveries of books are made in almost every city and town of 1,000 population or over in the United States. The library is owned and managed by a corporation with a fully paid-up cash canital of \$1.000.one. A branch corporation has been established in Canada with a capital of \$100,con und an Ense



SEVMOLE E CLOS.

Inh curporation, with offices in London, Paris, and Berliu, is at present being organized. The member-ship is finited to a certain number of persons in each locality, and lins already been closed in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The library guntanties to "delivier use basks in the best bindings, always clean and pleasing to handle" (all suded copies to be withdrawn from circulation); to "deliver the very books asked for"; and o" eall regularly, weekly or nonthly, to make exchanges." The

Booklovers' Bulletin, a semi-monthly publication containing literary gossip and descriptions of new books, is sent free to members.

As might have been expected, opinions differ in regard to the efficiency of the Booklovers' Library service. "Some people are speaking of the service in terms of unstinted enthusiasm," remarks The Bookman (April), "while others are gruinbling because they did not receive the book they wanted the week before

Che Mirst Reals

last. But they are all talking about it. In rural libraries, on seashore pavillons, and the verandas of summer-resort hotels—everywhere, the idea and the service have been discussed."

Mr. Seymour Eaton, the organizer of the movement, has carried a very definite and forceful spirit into the new enterprise, and even its details are planned by him. In a recent issue of The Booklovers' Builtin he says:

"The public library is gradually taking its place with Institutions intended for special study and researchbook museums where the literature of all times is gathered and collated. It is to-day that people want, just as much in their books as in their newspapers. An old book bears precisely the same relation to a new book that nn old magazine does to a new magazine, or that an old newspaper does to to-day's six o'clock extra.

Mr. Eaton has set his face against the estab-

lishment of reading-rooms in connection with the Booklovers' Library because he believes that "the best reading-rooms in the world are the homes of the people." "Our whole system," he declares, "is based on this principle." In another place he says:

THE "TABARD INN" BOOK-CASE.

"I saw it stated somewhere that the interest on the millions spent in the United States for buildings for the loosing of books would carry a book a week to every man, woman, and child In the United States and pay for the annual depreciation in the value of the books. I haven't done the arithmetic of this and don't know. There are instances of very fine library buildings with no money left to buy book.

The following account of Mr. Eaton's personality appears in The Bookman:

"Were the Bookhover' Library to cause to exist to-interrow, it, mewert belose, would have served to place its originator. Nr. Seymour Eaton, among those fow men who succeed in placing a pet islen before the public. He has done more than this: he has Seed Ithis islens ineradicaidly in the public mind. Some years mgo he went to work on a plan for the Government to make through the post-office a great circulating library of the Congressional Library. Out of this plan grew the Bookhovers of to-day. Mr. Eaton was born about forty years ago on a farm in Canada. Despite scant advantages in his early youth, he succeeded in fitting himself for a broader life, serving the usual apprentices ship as a school-teacher. For the last fifteen years he has been

engaged in educational and newspaper work in this country, Some of his text-books have had extraordinary sales. He has contributed frequently to the magazines, acted for five years as the managing director of the Dreed Institute, and was for four years on the literary staff of the Chicago Resord. He is now librarian of the Booklovers' Library Incorporation, and is its largest stockholder. His home is in Lansdowne, a little country place just outside of Philadelphia.

The latest development of Mr. Eaton's plans is found in the "Tabard Inn" Library, which is already established in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago. In addition to these four central offices, branch libraries will be organized in every city of the United States, and revolving book-cases made specially for the "Tabard Inn" service will be located in drug-stores, and other shops throughout the country. The book-cases will held about 100 books each, and the stock of books will be changed frequently. Exchanges may be made at any library station in the United States upon payment of five cents, the "Tubard Inn" book being the only identification necessary.

#### TOLSTOY ON READERS AND CRITICS.

By no means flattering is the extinate of the intelligence and taste of connemporary renalers formed by Count Tobstoy. He evidently disagrees with G6rky, who recently declared that it is exceedingly difficult for novellast to meet the exacting demands of the "new classes" of readers. The greater and veteran artist, on the contrary, fluids a deplorable corruption of the general taste, and has only words of censure and blame for the readers and the critics of the present day.

These words are uttered in an elaborate and striking introduction to a translated novel, entitled "Tite Peasant," just brought out in a new elition. The author of that work, Von Polens, a German, is almost unknown, and Tolstoy sees in that fact, and especially in the complete neglect of the novel named, one of the proofs of literary decadence and reaction. Count Tolstoys says:

"Within my recollection, in fifty years, there has been wrought this amazing decline of the general taste and the common sense of the public. This corruption is easily traced in every branch of our literature, . . The ignorance of our editurated circles is such that the truly great thinkers, poets, and prose-writers, whether of antiquity or of the mineteenth century, are regarded whether of antiquity or of the mineteenth century, are regarded refined demands of the present generation; we either pattonize these matters or frankly demiss them with a contemptions smile,

"In philosophy the last word is found in the immeral, crude, inflated, incoherent stuff of Nietzsche; as poetry of the highest order we have the senseless, unnatural juxtaposition of words connected only by meter and trythm. In all the theaters are produced plays whose meaning no one understands, not even the authors themselves, while inflinions of copies of so-called novels are circulated in which there is neither art nor significance of content."

Upon whom does the responsibility for this corruption and ignorance fall? Count Tolstoy is inclined to lay the blame largely at the door of the critics and of the periodical press. He is especially severe upon the latter. He refers to Matthew Armold's famous essay on criticism, and agrees with the statement that the duty of the critic is to discover excellence wherever it was or is, and to direct the attention of readers to that exacellence. Of this kind, he says, criticism is not only necessary in our day of the flow of pipurys, magazines, and netvertisements, but upon its appearance and influence depends the whole future of the intellectual development of European Society. Overproduction, continues Tolstoy, is injurious in any direction, but it is especially injurious in things which properly sever as means to an end, and not as an end in themselves. Speaking of the printing-press and the cheepinging of papers and books, he says:

"The printing-press, undoubtedly a great boon to the masses

of uneducated people, has become, in the hauds of the well-todo, the chief instrumentality for the dissemination of ignorance rather than of knowledge. Books, magazines, and, especially, newspapers are colossal commercial enterprises, which need the highest possible number of consumers. But the interests and instincts of the overwhelming majority of these consumers are always low and vulgar; hence the success of any book or publication demands that it reflect and represent these low and course tastes and instincts. And the press, indeed, does satisfy this condition of success, since the number of journalists and writers sharing and sympathizing with these instincts is much larger than the number of people having elevated aims and cultivated tustes. Besides, there is more profit in pandering to the masses, and thus the flood of printed matter grows and rises constantly, constituting by its magnitude alone, apart from the mischief of its substance, a huge obstacle to culightenment.

"If in our day a bright young man from the common people, desirons of elucinting himself, should be given access to all the extant books and papers, and left to his own efforts, it is highly probable that for ten years he would read nothing but trivial and immoral things. It would be as hard for him to run up against a good book as to find the proverbial needle in the haystack. The worst of it is that, reading had books constantly, his understanding and that would be commonly prevented, so that if he ever found a meritorious work he would have no capacity to connucled his."

Count Tolstoy plends for a conscientions, competent, houses criticism, free from party ties and commercial designs, devoted to art and truth, and determined to oppose quackery and falsehood. Such a school of criticism would have to fight and overcome the noisy clamor of the market-place and acquire authority over readers. Only in that case would society be saved from intellectual and moral corruption and chaos. —Translation mode for The Library Distars.

#### REAL CHARACTERS IN FICTION.

H OW far is it permissible for an author to make use of his friends-or his enemies-as characters in a novel? Richard Le Gallienne, who propounds this question in the New York Journal apropos of the publication of an anonymous novel, "The Imitator," in which several well-known society leaders are introduced in the "thinnest and flimsiest" of disguises, answers it half-jestingly as follows: "The whole question is, I imagine, one for the novelist and his victims rather than for the public. It is also a question of the novelist's personal taste and -personal safety." The London Paily News, discussing the subject more seriously and instancing the case of a recent successful libel action brought by a Bournemouth band-master against a lady novelist who had pictured him in false colors, goes on to recount several examples of the introduction of real characters into fiction. Dickens, as is well known, clearly portrayed Leigh Hunt and Landor in "Bleak House." Thackeray was often accused of caricaturing his friends, but would never admit the charge. Says The Daily News:

"Thuckeray's worst offense was against Andrew Arcedeckne, a schodefelow of his at Charterhouse, who was—according to Edmund Vates—the too exact original of our dear friend Harry Foker. . . . He haded his time, the Prosper le Gia, and it arrived on the night of Thackeray's first lecture on the Engangement of the Enga

two men could differ more widely. 'But from whom, then,' said a friend to George Eliot,' did you draw Casaubon,' 'Which was quite in carnest, however, she humorous solemnity, which was quite in carnest, however, she pointed to her own heart.' One wonders if she was thinking the heart of the sonnet which describes Sidney's perplexed search for a poetl-cal subject, nutil—

Foot! said my Muse, look in thy heart and write.

This leads us into a field too wide to cover—that of autobiographic fiction. Every writer has had a shot at that. Dickens was Copperfield, Thackeray was Pendennis, Fielding was Capatin Booth, Sir Charles Grandison represented the fat little printer's idea of what he could have been as a man of fashion—even Mr. Kipling has not disdained to depict himself as the 'inky schoolboy,'"

An average novelist, continues the same paper, is in a dilemma as to the reality of his characters. If they are to be lifelike, he must have a model. He must decide whether they are to be taken from his own inner consciousness or from the few other human beings whom he knows well enough to paint with success. The Netro concludes:

"Oliver Wendell Holmes was loath to write a novel- tho he overcame his shrinking-because he said that he would have to show up all his friends in it, and they might object to being 'butchered to make a Roman holiday,' There is, of course, what the schoolboy called a third alternative. The novelist may rely on 'documents,' like that eminent writer of 'penny dreadfuls' who lately confessed that when he needed a new sensation for his next chapter he merely took up a daily paper and studied the inquests and the police news. The highest modern example of this method is M. Zola, who once boasted that he had a 'document' for everything that the critics blamed as untrue to life in his amazing picture of the Second Empire. Charles Reade, who adopted a similar plan, describes it for the good of future novelists in his 'Terrible Temptation,' where the author puts his best foot foremost as the versatile and omniscient Rolfe. But it is only the rare writer who has sufficient 'fire in his belly,' like Ram Dass, to fuse all these odd fragments of metal into a perfect cast. The man of genius, whose psychology has not yet been made clear even by Dr. Lombroso and Mr. Havelock Ellis, can somehow produce a living and breathing being out of the heel-taps and fragments which Thackeray mentions. But the ordinary respectable povelist is bound to copy from life, if he wishes to produce people who are not mere wooden puppets. Hence it arises that keys are made to such works as those of Alphonse Daudet, that we discover the remarkable resemblance of Robert Elsmere to J. R. Green, and that Mr. Kipling's schooldays have been described-on the lex talionis principle-by the alleged original of McTurk. It all contributes, no doubt, to the general sum of harmless amusement, but we can hardly be surprised if the too enterprising novelist finds himself regarded with some shyness by his friends."

#### NOTES.

THE library of the late Moses Colt Tyler, of Cornell, has been offered for sale. It is especially rich in Americana, consisting largely of books gashered by Dir. Tyler as he was writing his admirable volumes on the "listory of American Revolution."

"Instory of American Literature" and "The Literaty History of the American Revolution."

DE. THOMAS DENK ENGLISH, who died in Newaits, N. J., a lew dars angro, was author, peel, dramatist, physician, laweyr, Congressman, and journal; is in the coarse of his long eareer. But he will be remembered chiefly because he wrote the popular song, "Hee Bolt," which had an immense voque at the time of its first appearance, and was revived by the publication of Du Maurier's "Trilby,"

MR. EUWEN H. PIRECE, director of the Holyone College of Music, writes to the delitor of The Lerrianav Direct, appense of an erect article on "The Vermanenee of Rag-Time Music," decising that, its his opinion, the marked rhythm; "a-wararantably proach." He continues: "Rag-Time is a pacular form of dance-drythm in which, by the use of synespation, the accept, which is usually preserved in the acceptance of the continues of the property of the property of the continues of the cont

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### WERE HEATHEN GODS DEFORMED HUMAN

### BEINGS? THAT the supposed appearance or even the very existence of the gods of nutiquity was often suggested by human

deformity or monstrosity is the theory of Professor Schatz, a German nuthority who has set forth his ideas in a recent address on "The Greek Gods and Human Moustrosities." The idea that the birth of monstrous human infants was the origin of the deformed deities of mythology is not new, according to The British Medical Journal, which reviews Dr. Schatz's address: but probably the various aspects of the subject have been considered by him with unusual care. The writer goes on to say:

"There is much to make us think that, so to say, the gods did not create men but men made the gods, in the sense that in early times the occurrence of a monstrous birth suggested to the people of these early times that their gods, or at least their demigods, might have appearances similar to these seen in the deformed products of human reproduction. When, therefore, we call the one-eyed infant the cyclops fetus, after Polyphemus, the king of all the Cyclopes, we are really in error, and ought to say that Polyphemus owed his existence in the pantheon to the birth of a human or (animal) one eyed fetus. So much seems fairly certain; but there are several speculations which spring from this generalization. . . . There is the identification of the monstrosities which gave rise to some of the demigrads which do not show obvious resemblances to any teratological products; there is the question why certain comparatively common monstrosities do not seem to have suggested any gods at all; and there is the consideration how far the national character was potent in guiding the choice of the monstrosities to be made use of in constructing the national gods. Professor Schutz touches suggestively upon all these topics from the special standpoint of Greek mythology,

According to the German professor, the Siren is to be identified with a human monstrosity having both lower extremities united: the Centaur, with a monstrosity having two pairs of legs; the Gorgon head, with a monstrosity whose head is imperfectly developed: Atlas, with a child having an enormous excrescence on the head, etc. The various types of united twins and other common deformities and monstrosities are not represented in the Pantheon, but Dr. Schatz assures us that this is because the na tional taste led to the selection of monstrosities which were "not in themselves ugly or inartistic." Says the writer in conclusion:

"It would be a most interesting line of investigation to apply this principle of selection to the mythologies of other nations, and more especially to those of the East, and to the gods worshiped by primitive peoples. The results might be of unexpected service in clearing up most points in comparative mythology and racial folklore."

#### THE SCIENTIFIC PRIMACY OF ELECTRICITY.

HE position that electricity occupies in modern science is becoming more and more commanding. Even in biology It is stepping to the front, as Dr. Loeb's striking theory shows, But in the physical sciences it is now easily at the head. Says an editorial writer in The Electrical Review (April 5):

"It is enrious to note how nearly all of physics and chemistry has come to be regarded as electrical. This has even gone so far that the search, protracted through many years of the last century, to discover a mechanical explanation of electricity and its action has been almost transferred into a research for the electrical explanation of mechanics. Already tentative theories have been timidly advanced looking to the suggestion that mass, that apparently cardinal attribute of matter, is after all an electrical phenomenon, and that even gravitation may fall measurably within the category of electrical manifestations. Perhaps by this substitution of one mystery for another we have not advanced so far as we might naturally be led to think; but no insight that can be gained into the working of natural forces or into the processes of nature is nnavailing. With every addition to our knowledge we come closer to the great and final generalization which shall open for us the door to the inner sanctum of the universe.

"It is true that we can not yet define what electricity is, nor, for that matter, can we define anything in absolute terms. We do not yet know even what is the nature of matter or of force or of the all-surrounding other. But every new step that is not founded upon a false conception leads us inevitably nearer to the truth, nud nearer to that final understanding which no man of science can fail to feel is the ultimate heritage of the race. The older idea that nature itself was an insoluble problem and that the mystery of the universe was one that no man could ever unfold is pussing away, and recent research has done much to show that we may hope in the end to know the real and ultimate rensons of things-the actual logic of cause and effect,

"Toward these solutions the new science seems inevitably to tend. Already the atomic theory of Dalton, the foundation of what has been regarded as chemical science, is shaking, and a new light has been east upon some of the most difficult and obsense regions of chemical and physical action,"

#### STEEL-CUTTING WITH THE ELECTRIC ARC.

"ONSIDERABLE prominence has been given of late in the daily press to the fact that steel can be cut, or rather melted, by the electric arc. According to the newspaper writers no safe may be considered burglar-proof any longer, and bankers are in a panic. Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will recognize in all this a repetition of a similar discovery and reported panic that was duly chronicled in this department several years ago, At that time some of the technical papers made much of the burglarious possibilities of the are, apparently with a view to the Invention of electrical safeguards against it. Now, however, the electrical press dismiss the matter with curt notice. Says Inc. Electrical World and Engineer, under the heading "A Newspaper Discovery":

"The ability of the daily newspaper reporter to make a brandnew discovery out of some old and well-known practise is well illustrated by the amount of space recently given in a large Chicago daily to the alleged new discovery by a storage-battery maker in that city of the process of cutting steel with the electric arc. Of course, the use of the electric are as a substitute for the drill has long been known, and as far back as 1895 ares of large current volume for piercing and cutting heavy metal vault plates and steel girders were practically applied in a workable method by Mr. Clyde I. Coleman at Chicago. Since that time much metal cuiting with heavy ares has been done in that and other neighboring Western exties, and it has proved a great help and time-saver in some cases where alterations in steel frame buildings or in large chrome-steel vaults have been made."

Of course, the fact that the method is not new does not make it any the less true, and apparently it is one that in favorable circumstances might be used by burglars, even if it does not quite enable them to cut open safes "as one would cut cheese with a knife," in the words of the reporters. Says the Springfield Republican, condensing the Washington correspondence of a New York daily:

"The first public exhibition of this invention was made not long ngo in Milwaukee. An enormous boiler foundation was to be removed from the basement of a building. It was impossible to get this great mass of metal out of the building as it lay without tearing down a portion of the walls. And it was seemingly impossible to cut the plate into pieces. Some one mentioned the new process of cutting steel like soft butter, and the inventor was invited to go to Milwankee and make a test. The inventor ensconced himself in a little steel house, placed two pairs of blue spectacles on his eyes, and, after connecting his carbon point with an electrical current, touched the steel plate. Speciators saw a brilliant flame shoot up. It was a white light, producing extreme heat, and nearly blinded the onlookers. The operator was well protected, and did the work with apparently little disconfort. At the rate of a foot in the minimes, cutting or burning a wide space in the plate, the carbon point with its wondering lower worked along, and in a short time the enormous mass of steel had been reduced to fragments that could be easily handited.

"The matter was reported to bankers of Chicage and Milwankee, and they investigated the matter carcially. They at first found some comfort in the belief that the value of the carbon point as a criminal agency was virtually nullifield by the fact that considerable voltage was required, and that a bright light is caused by the carbon point when it is in operation. This comfort, hwever, has since been removed by experiments which have been conducted by the inventor limited and by an investigation which has been made by Treasury Department experts.

"The inventor makes the statement that his apparatus is simple and can be operated by a current of only go votles. Such a voltage can be obtained by tapping the wires of almost any large building. The modern office building is altie with electric wires, and a shrewd operator could easily find a surface main ang ext from it all of the power needed to me his cardon point. The inventor, however, has obviated the necessity of tapping wires by constructing a little storage-battery which he uses in connection with his work. This hattery has 2s cells, and the inventor gets just as satisfactory results with this as with a direct or alternating current. The power contained in an ordinary electric automobile would be sufficient to do the work."

### INDOOR TARGET-PRACTISE WITH GREAT

THIS feat, which would seem impossible, is now accomplished in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brook lyn, by substituting compressed air for powder. The guns used are only models, but they work perfectly and the dimensions,

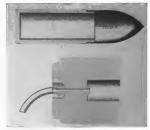


REAR VIEW OF \$ INCH OUR SHOWING COMPRESSIONAR ATTACHMENT AND DUMMY SHELL.

Converge of The Scientific American (New York).

form, and functions of every part are exactly the same as in the army guns installed in coast fortifications. Since the traversing and elevating mechanism and the mechanism of the breech of the gun are identical in design with the service gun, the full benefit of drill with actual guns is obtained. Says The Scientific American (March 29) in describing these interesting

"It occurred to Licut. Kingsley L. Martin, who is one of the civil engineers in charge of the construction of the new East



DET GES OF DUMMY SHELL AND COMPRESSED AIR ATTACHMENTS AT BRS ECH OF 8-INCH GUN, Courtesy of The Scientific American (New York).

River Bridge, that the value of the gan drill, to say nothing of its interest, would be greatly increased if the weapons could be arranged to fire dummy shells at actual targets in the armory, lowder was impracticable for three reasons: First, that there would be danger of cracking the thin cast-iron linings which are inserted in the dummy guns to earry the rifling; secondly, that

the concussion and noise of the discharge would be undesirable and dangerous to the glass windows and lighter structures of the armory; thirdly, that no projectile that would withstand the sheek of powder discharge could be made so light as not to injure the armory floor when it fell.

"The compressed air is led into the powder-chamber through the breech-block in the manner shown in our illustration. The mushroom head and the spindle were removed from the breech-block and a 2-inch pipe threaded at its ends was introduced in place of the spindle, and an air-tight connection made by screwing up a pair of flanges tightly against the front and rear faces of the breech-block. To the outer end of this pipe a length of fire-engine hose was attached by means of a couple of clamps, the other end of the hose being connected to the compressed-air main. When the order to fire the gun is given, a quick-opening gate-valve admits the air instantly to the

"The first projectibes used were cylinricial with fait heads, but for the future pointed heads of molded rubber, of the kind shown in our illustration, will be substituted. In the earlier projectiles, the body was made of rubber helting for the 8-inch was made of rubber helting for the 8-inch was made of rubber lediting for the 8-inch was made of rubber helting for the 8-inch and bases consisting of cup leathers. The 4-inch shells were paper tubes with wooden disks at the ends and a felt rilling band. The new 8-inch shell, shown in our engrav-

one-quarter of an inch in thickness, with a disk of wood at the base, and with the overlapping pointed rubber head riveted to the inner cylinder, as shown. As we have already stated, the guns are fitted with a half-inch liner, in which the rifing is cut. The rifting band in the case of the dummy shells consists of a strip of felt or leather, and it was found that this answered admirably.

"Ha a recent trial of the guns, the gun crews were taken from the Third Battalion of the regiment. Base lines and stations had been previously established, and the azimuth, plotting-board, and rangefinder were used in getting the proper elevation, etc., just as they would be in actual service. The stations were connected by telephone, and also signal flags, wielded by members of the signal detachment of the regiment, were used as a means of comtention of the station of the signal station of the signal tention of the signal station of the signal station of the twenty from the spine rapid-free gun, the majority of which were hits; and this in spite of the facts that the target was moved and the angles frequently changed."

#### CURIOSITIES OF THE HAND.

U NDER this title a number of interesting facts regarding the human hand have been collected in an article contributed to La Science Illustrée (March 15) hy M. G. d'Angerville. The writer begins with a description of some curious anomalies and deformities of the hand. Ile says:

"An infirmity as frequent as it is little noticed is the presence of a sixth finger. We say that this is little noticed when the supplementary finger is



LYMPHATIC VERSELS IN THE PINGERS, 1 and 5, Network of capillary lymphatics, 3, Roots of the larger vessels. 4. Large vessels leading to the heart.

well formed; the more or less authentic tale is told of a husband who failed to notice until several months after his marriage that his wife was six-fingered. In asking for her hand he lad got more than he bargained for—at least, so far as fingers were concerned.

"The supplementary finger is a soutelmes a a second thumb, which is very much in the way; more often it is a second index or little finger. In this case the supplementary finger follows the movement of the other fingers, and can pick up objects. Seven-fingered hands are not extremely rare.

"Polydactylism is easily transmissible by heredity. It affects sometimes not only the two hands but also the feet, "Ectrodactylism, or re-

duction of the number of fingers, is also quite frequent. In fourfingered hands the fingers are placed symmetrically and include, so to speak, two thumbs, opposable to two other fingers. Some hands have but three fingers; others only two. This anomaly is known commonly as "lobster-claw."

In normal hands, M. d'Angerville tells us, the middle finger is always the longest; the thumh and little finger the shortest, the lodes and ring-fingers being intermediate. But here he notes a curious point. With many persons the Index is longer than the ring-finger; with others the reverse is the case. Professor Ecker of Freuburg has taken up this question. He remarks in the first place that in large monkeys—the gerilla, the chimpansee, and the corag—the index is always aborter than the ring-finger. Of 2s negroes the fing-finger was found to be longer than the index in 2 x cases by about 8 millimeters [5] (incl.) in the remaining case the length was the same. With Europeans, the index is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter; with women the ring-finger in often shorter. In antique works of art the index is always longer than the ring-finger, Ecker thinks that the long

index-finger indicates a higher type of hand and that it is found by preference among women. An Italian anatomist, Dr. Mantegazza, has taken up the investigation. In a series of 711 observations he finds that the index is generally shorter and that equality of the two fingers is very rare. The long index, he also finds, is met most frequently among women. M. d'Angerville assures us that the relative lengths of these two fingers has no racial significance. It is not an anatomical characteristic, and we can not properly affirm either that man has an index-finger shorter than his ring-finger or the versa. He goes no to say;

"The hand may play a very important part in anthropometry. M. Bertillon takes account of this is his system. It is curious to find a similar process in use in Annam. To identify a person, a find a similar process in use in Annam. To identify a person, a find person of his left hand; the base of the angle and the distance between the pitalanges are noted by marks. This piece of hamboo is kept, and when the person comes again to the village his identify as established by placing if the tween his findshed by placing if the tween his fingshed by placing it between his fingshed by the property of the

"In Annam, also, the signature, in the case of illiterates, is replaced by measurement of the index-finger. The illiterate seizes the writing that he wisites to sign between the index and the middle fingers ou that the angle between them just touches the edge of the paper; then the place occupied by the index-finger is carefully marked by punching the paper, noting the base of the nail, the knuckles, etc. ... The signature of a woman is the left.

"Another authropometric index of the first rank is the digital print that has often been discussed. By pressing the finger as an inked plate and then on a sheet of white paper, there is left on an inked plate and then on a sheet of white paper, there is left on on the latter the trace of a thousand thy ridges formed by the charge agglomeration of the sudoriferous glands. It is impossible to find two prints exactly alike.

"A distinguished pianist, Madame Jaëll, has conceived the ingenious idea of applying finger-priuts to the study of the qualities of touch and to their improvement. By this method it is possible to ascertain how the pupil applies his fingers to the keys, and thus his touch can be regulated and systematised.

"Dr. Feré, a well-known scientist, replaces chiromancy by an examination of finger-tips. The palmist wants the whole hand; the end of the finger suffices for the doctor. This physician maintains, in fact, that the more fine, detailed, and delicate are the digital prints, so much more perfect is the action of the finger and so much superior the man. This is quite possible,

"This hair is evidently the remains of the fur that our prehuman ancestors possessed. . . . It is thus unequally distributed because the end joint is much more exposed than the others to contact and friction.

"The hand is a factor of the first importance in hygiene. Certain maladies, including some of the most serious, are transmited through it. 'How many people,' says Dr. Pinard, 'takeo df heir shoes, solling their hands with the duat, and then sit down to a meal without washing! Is it necessary to explain how contagion may result?'

"Again, the hands, which in the case of a workman are always in contact with his tools, and in any case are always in motion, are more subject to wounds and hurns than other parts of the body. Every tesion of the skin is a door opened to possible latefaction; so the means of defense are very abundant in the hand. The lymphatic acpillaries form over it a thick network, especially at the ends of the fingers. . The leucocytes or white-hlood coputacles abound in them, and when a burn opens the gate of invasion to microbes, they hasten to the spot, surround the tiny invaders, and digest them. This is the important phenomenon of phagocytosis discovered and studied by Metchnikoff."

—Translation made for Tux LITLERAN DIGEST.

Infection of Oysters by Sewage.—Those who are afraid to eat oysters because of the possibility that they may contain typhoid germs will not be greatly reassured by an inves-

tigation on the oyster-beds of Narragausett Bay described in a paper read before the American Bacteriological Association by Caleb A. Fuller, of Brown University. The following are his conclusions as abstracted in Science:

The city of Providence discharges, daily, about 14 000,000 gallons of sewage into upper Narragansett Bay, chiefly through a single main. This sewage is carried down the bay by tide and comes into more or less direct contact with some of the ovsterbeds. Samples of water and oysters were collected from different localities in the bay, and analyses made before the material was six hours old. The ordinary tests for sewage contaminations were used, the fermentation-tube, carbol broth, and litmus lactose agar. The results showed that water, oysters, mussels, and clams from a point one-quarter of a mile distant from the sewer opening contained three varieties of intestinal bacilli, and water and oysters from a bed two miles below the sewer contained the same organisms. Thirty per cent, of the oysters and about sixty per cent, of the water samples from a bed situated in a strong tidal current, about five miles from the sewer, contained the common colon bacillus, and forty per cent, of the oysters and seventy per cent, of the water samples from a bed in slaggish water, five and a quarter miles from the sewer, contained the same organism. Oysters from a bed six miles and one-half below the sewer contained no colon bacilli, altho the water showed their presence occasionally on a falling tide. Beds still farther down the bay were entirely free from contamination.

#### SHALL WE BURY ALL THE WIRES?

THE enormous expense of reconstructing overhead telegraph systems throughout the country, due to the wholesale overhrow of poles and wives by February's genes sleet atorn, has set the telegraph people to thinking. Says The Electrical World and Engineer (March 20) in its editorial columns:

"The question arises whether, in view of the enormous cost of restringing the destroyed lines of wire, it would pay to carry the wires in the open country underground. In large cities the wires are buried already. This is a very large question, involving great outlay and engineering difficulties. It is a question of engineering economics. It would seem, however, that under existing conditions it would not pay to bury the wires at large, While the buried wires would be sheltered from sleet, they would be at the mercy of pick and plow. Wherever a wire runs, through earth, water, or air, its continuity is threatened by special dangers, and immunity is n mere matter of degree. Moreover, there would be enormous expense in making and laying the wires and relatively large expense in repairing them, althorepairs might be less frequent. The buried wires would be very much slower in transmission than the overhead wires, and the cost of transmission would be increased, ,

The solution of the difficulty must be found along existing methods of construction. As time goes on it will probably be found economical to use larger and stronger telegraph wires and stronger poles, or to increase the capital cost of trunk lines in order to reduce the cost of maintenance and repair. It is quite likely, however, that it would pay to carry a light underground cable of twisted pairs of insulated wires between important cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, which are not far apart, and where the expense of cabling a few wires would be justified by the necessity of maintaining telegraphic communication under every condition of weather. These wires would form a handful of conductors as an alternative route to the ordinary overhead trunk lines, and while they would be slow-speed wires for the quantity of copper they contained, they could, with sensitive instruments, be made to carry all the essential telegraphic traffic during emergency. Outside of such selected underground trunk lines, we must be prepared to carry wires overhead over the length and breadth of the land, in stormy weather or fine. Moreover, if wireless telegraphy or telephony impend, on land, to any serious extent, it can certainly be largely used in such emergencies of storm and stress, if only as a 'stand-by ' auxiliary, like fire-escapes and lifeboats; and then the expensive undergrounding of cross-country telegraph and telephone wires would prove to have been rather unnecessary."

Is the Mushroom Nutritious?—In reference to the notion long held that the mushroom presents the same composition as that of animal flesh, the London Lancet has this to say:

"In one repard, at any rate, the mushroom does resemble a beefsteak-in that it contains practically the same amount of water. But the dry solid constituents of the mushroom differ very materially in kind from the solids of meat. The most important difference is due to the rich proportion of proteids-the so-called flesh-formers-in meat as compared with the feeble amount in the mushroom. This fact, as ascertained by recent analyses, hardly justifies the mushroom being regarded as a 'vegetable beefsteak.' It may be a blow to the vegetarian, but he would have to consume at least ten pounds of mushrooms in order to gain the equivalent of a little over one pound of prime beef. Indeed, in the light of modern inquiry there seems to be no reason for believing that mushrooms possess any greater food value than other ordinary fresh vegetable foods, and in many respects they compare unfavorably with them. Still, the fresh, tender mushroom is undoubtedly easily digestible, and as it contains earbohydrates in addition to some proteid, it is obvious that it is of some dieteric value. This value is not comparable with that possessed by essential foods such as meat, milk, and eggs, The mushroom, however, contains an unusual proportion of notassium salts. Few will deny that the mushroom is an excellent adjunct to many dishes; it has an appetizing flavor, and this quality alone makes it dietetically valuable,"

Height of Birds' Flight,—Some data on this subject, collected by Yon Lucanus and communicated by him to the International Zoological Congress at Berlin, are given in the Revue Scientifique:

"The aeronant Hergesell of Strasburg met, in the course of his ascensions, an eagle at a height of 3,000 meters [9,800 feet]. On March 10, 1890, some aeronauts saw a lark at 1,000 meters [1,280 feet], and on July 18, 1899, two crows were met at 1,400 meters [4,590 feet]. But these are exceptions; birds are rarely found above 1,000 meters; above 400 meters [1,300 feet] the number is very small; most of them live in the zone below this. The German Ornithological Society has made experiments to study the flight of birds in the upper strata of the atmosphere; birds taken up in a balloon were released at different heights between 900 and 3,000 meters. The birds taken were pigeons, except in one ease, that of a linnet. When the air was clear, the birds dropped vertically toward the lower strata; but if clouds hid the lower atmosphere the birds flew at first around the balloon only to dart down like arrows as soon as an open spot presented itself. The influence of the presence of clouds on the sense of direction nossessed by pigeous was proved by the following experiment. Carrier pigeons were released at 50 kilometers [31 miles] from their home, in cloudy weather; the first pigeon took three hours to return, the second an hour longer; and the others did not arrive until evening, altho they had been released early in the day. The experiment being repeated in clear weather, the pigcons made the same jonracy in an average of 45 minutes." Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"KNOS SOLOMOV was right in a good many things," says The Historial K-rion." It crainity begins to appear as if nothing is centifyed year. On the occasion of the seventy-second annual featival of the school-children of Beston, held in Music Hall of that tity on July 41, 86, Wendell Phillips was the orator. Among other things he said: 'I supect, if I tive forty years, to see a clergoph that will seed messages without wrees both ways years, to see a clergoph that will seed messages without wrees both ways telegraphy has yet likes years once it which to cluff completely as

"OMAY during very recent years," says Prof. W. L. Moore, of the Unived States Weather Brearan. In The Marine Perior, "have we begin to realise how extremely this is the stratum of air over to the earth that has suffiant very thing the profit of the profit of the profit of the profit of the state of the profit of the profit of the profit of the profit of the Clip observatory from an elevation of su-feet above the street to an election of yor feet has consed an apparent lowering of the mean annual temperature of 35 degrees. On the hottest dept in summer, if one could be cool as to be pleasant and conductive to bodily vigor." a temperature of cool as to be pleasant and conductive to bodily vigor."

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

#### OUTLOOK FOR THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION IN ASIA

OHN R. MOTT, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, who has returned to this country after a most successful missionary tour through Japan, China, India, and Ceylon, gives it as his deliberate opinion that "the non-Christian religious are losing their hold, especially on educated men." Writing of the impressions recorded by him during his trip, he says (in The Congregationalist and Christian World) ;

"On my journey through the Orient six years ago, I formed the impression that the power of the non-Christian religious was waning. Recent observation has strengthened this opinion. In Japan, Buddhism is the only non-Christian religion, Shintolsm being really nothing more than a patriotic association. Among the lower and illiterate classes, especially in the country districts. Buddhism certainly still exercises great power. In the centers of population, however, even among the lower classes, its influence is weakening. Among educated and thinking men it has practically no hold as a religion. Such hold as it does have is more as a result of custom than of conviction and principle. So far as it attracts young men, it is as an antiquarian matter or as a philosophy. I met a few students who professed interest in it as a philosophy, but I do not recall one who regarded it as his religion in the sense of being a spiritual, regulative force in his

"All that has been said about Buddhism in Japan might also he said of its position and influence in Ceylon,

"In China the non-Christian religious are Buddhism and Taolsm. They both manifest less enterprise and vigor than does Buddhism in Japan and Ceylon. In fact, they show no activity whatever, but rather give one the impression that they are played out. As a religious power they are practically nil, but their influence as custom and as superstition is great. Strictly speaking, Confucianism can not be regarded as a religion. Should we consider ancestor worship as upheld by Confucianism a religion, it must be admitted that its hold, while perceptibly loosening in many places, is tremendous, taking the country as a whole. It is still altogether too true of China that the living are in the grip of the dead

"Hinduism is the principal non-Christian religion of India. As a social system its power is still very great. Caste observances are losing their hold to some extent in the cities. But tho the outward observances are being less religiously followed, the spirit of caste is apparently about as strong as ever. Popular Hinduism is losing its hold. The great religious festivals have become virtually only a show. Very few thinking men adhere to aucient Hinduism in an unmodified form, and not many of them have a real, vital faith in it as a religion. Within the past few years there has been a movement to revive Hinduism. This is the result of patriotic causes and not of religious motives. It is being strongly emphasized that the truly patriotic course is to stand by the ancient religion of the land.

"Mohammedanism has a stronger hold on its adherents than

has any other non-Christian religion. This hold is not relaxing, apparently, so far as the illiterate classes are concerned, but signs are not wanting that it is weakening in the case of educated men.

The decay of the non-Christian religious, claims Mr. Mott, has been accompanied by an equally marked growth of vitality in the Christian religion, which "Is now so securely planted in Iapan, China, Ceylon, India, and some of the other nations of Asia that were the missionaries obliged to withdraw, it would live on and spread as a self-propagating force." He continues:

"There are many facts to support this conviction. In each country the native church has leaders who possess the spirit of independence, consecration, and real leadership. Among them one thinks at once of such workers as Honda, Kozaki, Miyagawa, Ihukn, Motoda, and Uemura in Japan; Meng of Paotingfu and Shen of the London Mission in China; Dr. Chatterjea of the Punjab, Banurji of Calcutta, the Satthianadhans of Madras, and Pundita Ramabai of Western India. With these and scores of other clerical and lay leaders who might be named guiding its affairs, it is inconceivable that the church perish in these lands, Moreover, not only does the Church of Christ in the Orient have leaders of genuine Christian experience and of large ability, she also has among the rank and file of her membership many who impressed me as comparing favorably with Christians of the West in grasp of the essential doctrines of our faith, in depth of spiritual insight, in exemplification of the spirit of Christ. in unselfish devotion and in burning zeal. The fact that in each country the number of self-supporting churches is steadily increasing is further proof that Christianity is anchored in different communities. I met scores of pastors and other Christian workers who are serving the church on much smaller salaries than they could receive in commercial or political positions,

"The missionary spirit is developing in the native church in an unmistakable manner. It is to be seen in Japan in the efforts put forth by Christians on behalf of Formosa, Korea, and the soldiers in China. It is to be seen in Korea, Manchuria, and China in the immense amount of personal dealing carried on by the Christians within the sphere of their daily calling. It is to be observed in Ceylon in the Jaffua Students' Missionary Association, which is sending natives to help evangelize Southern India. Again we note it in the growth of the volunteer movement in India, and in the starting of bands of voluntary workers in Calcutta and other student centers of India. It is a most impressive fact that the recent great revival in Japan has been organized and carried forward very largely by the Japanese them-

The supreme need, however, now as in the past, concludes Mr. Mott, is "more missionaries." There never has been such an opportunity as the present, he says, for aggressive evaugelistic effort in Japan and in several parts of China and India. But the workers should be thoroughly furnished men. "A few hundreds of well-qualified missionaries will accomplish far more at the present time than would thousands of men of merely average ability and of insufficient equipment,"

#### A DEFENSE OF THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

THE Spanish Inquisition, which is generally regarded by Protestants, at least, as furnishing one of the blackest pages of human history, is not without its apologists. The latest defender of it is a woman, Eliza Atkins Stope, who writes in two recent issues of The Ave Maria (Rom. Cath., Notre Dame, Ind.). "There is, perhaps, no historical question more deeply overlaid with prejudice, fallacy, one may even say superstition," she declares; "none as to which popular conceptions are farther removed from the facts as scholars know them." She ascribes popular ignorance regarding the subject of the Inquisition to many different causes, but chiefly to the exaggerations of Protestant historians and to the lack of any capability, on the part of the great majority of people, to look at past events in the light of historical perspective. She writes:

"The Inquisition, like all important, long-enduring institutions, was no arbitrary erection, but the natural and spontaneous outgrowth of conditions deep-seated and far-spread. Ecclesiastical courts, judging questions of faith and visiting hereties with ecclesiastical penaltics, had indeed been matters of course from apostolic times; but from the reign of Constantine the civil power, too, had been held responsible for the religious belief of the people. And the Constantine code regarding heresy had been taken over, with trifling modification, by the governments of renewed Europe; the apparatus for its enforcement being varied according to circumstances. As in course of time the interests of church and state became more and more nearly identified. the conception of heresy as a crime against society as well as against religion came to be practically universal in Christendom, In the general view, the right of government to inflict even capital punishment in cases of flagrant heresy was unquestioned."

During the twelfth century, the writer goes on to say, there arose a number of heretical sects, which directly menaced the public order and morality of several of the leading European countries. The turbulent practises of the sectaries were "really civil outbreaks under religious pretexts." In the absence of standing armies and protective police, the ecclesiastical courts were compelled to adopt stern methods of repression, and but for their action "Europe would have been drenched in the blood of religious war before the beginning of the fourteenth eneture, and the march of civilization would have been impeded beyond calculating." From this action, tentative and relatively feeble in its beginnings, there at leugth emerged a unique tribunal—the Inquisition. It played its most important part in Spain during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuriers, when that country was best "by perplexities many and grievous." We quote the writer's account of the problems confronting Spain at that time:

"Let Protestantism get a footbold in Spain, and the immediate result there, as it has been elsewhere, would be civil war; and civil war would be more disastrous to Spain than it has proved to other countries, inasmuch as her situation is more critical. The elements of the monarchy are heterogeneous, lightly cemented, ready to part at the first shock. Factions flourish everywhere. The Moors are still in sight of Spain; the Jews have not had time to forget; both are feeding fat their ancient grudge, alert to strike at their enemy of old. The Protestant corsairs of France and England, ruthless as their fellow believers on land, are swooping on the rich-freighted Spanish fleets; Spain must either crush or be crushed, and the engine of defense is at hand, In the eyes of her sovereigns and of the mass of her people, too, the Holy Office is the only hope. 'Tell the Grand Inquisitor,' writes the abdicated menarch, Charles V., from his menastic retreat amid the chestnut and orange-groves of Estramadura,-'tell the Grand Inquisitor and his council, from me, to be at their posts and to lay the ax at the root of the evil.' Solemnly from his convent death-chamber does he conjure Philip, his sen and successor, to ferret out and bring to justice every heretic in his dominions. 'Cherish the Holy Inquisition. So shall you have my blessing and the Lord will prosper all your undertakings."

Count de Maistre, a brilliant French apologist for the Inquisition, has said: "Never can great political evils—never, above all, violent attacks upon the body politic—be prevented or suppressed but by means equally violent. If you think of the severities of Torquemada without dreaming of those they prevented, you cease to be reasonable." The present writer, who quotes this statement in support of her position, points out that Spain was largely free from the revolutions and compiracies which rent most of the European countries during the sixteenth century, and maintains that this period of comparative quietude was due to the repressive measures of the Inquisition. She continues:

"An Inquisition court began operations by giving out a time of grace, during which 'every now could be absolved and sawed from heavy punishment who, conscious of apostasy, presented himself and dul penance." The grace was often extended; and children of heretics, who might be supposed to have been led astray by their parents, were, if under twenty, to be kindly received even after the expiration of the time. An order for arrest could be issued only by the joint action of two focal Inquisitors,—once a jurist, the other a theologian; or, if these disagreed, only by the grand counelt. Those thrilling atles, according to make the control of the co

"A word here concerning the dungeons of the Inquisition. Like the prisons of the past in general, most of them were, no doubt, in outrageous violation of what we—thank heaven!—call common humanity; but—and this is the solo point with which we have to do—there exists no scintilla of evidence that they were ever one whit more dreadful than their contemporaties......

"Lacking the prisoner's own confession, the statutes of the Holy Office made conviction for heresy difficult to a degree. If, however, proof of guilt were held to be practically complete, the tribunal did its utmost to extort confession; in such cases, and

In such only, it sometimes made use of-torture, 'Aha!' ery those who condemn the Inquisition off-hand. 'Torture! Thumbscrews, redbot pincers, the rack, the press, the wheel! For these at any rate you will hardly find anything to say.' Certainly no one at this time of day is going to defend torture per se; but we are bound to consider that there has been a complete bouleversement of public oninion on this point: that while torture was employed by the Inquisition, it was likewise a routine feature of riminal proceedings the Continent over. In England, too, as Hallam has it, 'the rack seldom stood idle in the Tower during the latter part of Elizabeth's reign'; nor were it and its grucsome fellows permitted to rust in the hands of the early Stuarts. -that is to say, torture was high in English favor throughout the period during which the Holy Office most frequently resorted to it. The records of the Star Chamber and of other royal tribunals in England-which, he it remembered, were, like the Inquisition, secret courts-have never been thoroughly gone over; but such reports of them as we have go far to justify the apologists of the Inquisition in challenging comparison, as they do, with English as well as continental practise in this regard."

In brief, says the writer, we have totally misunderstood the luquisition, because we have attempted to judge it by the standards of our time, not by those of its own. We have everlooked the frail human nature of 'men of hike passions with ourselves—eften weak, often cruel; yet by no means devoid of 'capacity,' of spiritual earnestness and asoluration.'

#### IS THE AMERIC IN SABBATH IN DANGER?

THE Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of New York, in a recent sermon on "The Religious Crisis in America," made the startling prophecy that "in fifty years we will have no Sabbath," unless present tendencies are checked. He said, in part

"There is such a thing as a religious crisis in America, however much we may scoff at the idea. Religion, especially evan-



REV. DR. GEORGE C. LUNIMER.

gelical religion, is to-day of very low vitality. The attendance at church service is shamefully small. At the evening services this is painfully apparent. We are attacked by secular writers. They tell us that the ministry is deteriorating; that they and their churches have lost their influence to the schools, and that education alone can encompassall the activities of life. They say that the churches spend more for the superfluities of life than for the Gospel, and point with scorn

at the ice-cream suppers and other cheapening methods of securing mouey to support the Gospel. They condemn us for sending missionaries abroad when our people are spiritually starving at home.

"Some phases of the crisis are disheartening. In the past hundred years, more than 23,00,000 foreigness have come to our shores. Many are God-fearing men, but many more are entirely out of harmony with our religious institutions. Some 1,20 arrive in our land every day. The majority are not from Scotland, England, Irianda, and the North of Europe, but they are Majyars or are from Italy and Southern Europe, and have no incliation to our feet and the control of the control of the control our feet of the control of the control of the As has been said, we live for money by day and pleasure by night. I have no fear is saving that at the present rate at which we are living in fifty years we will have no Sabbath. And the saloons? It will no longer be a question of opening them for a few hours on Sunday, but they will be open every minute of the week."

Dr. Lorimer's statements have aroused considerable interest and discussion in both the religious and secular press. The New York Sun makes the following comment:

"The 'American Sabbath,' as the method and theory of observanceof Sunday banded down from Puritainism are called, is manifestly passing away, and it fifty pears it may be gone altogether. Great changes due to declining religious faith are taking place, and if they continue at the rate of progress they have reached during the last generation the religious situation fifty

years hence must be transformed very radically. . . . . . . "But the change which has taken place in the observance of Sunday can not be said to be a consequence of immigration, The 'American Subbath' as it was in the past is an institution which has departed largely from New England communities, where these foreigners are unknown and few of the foreign-born of any nation or any period of immigration are to be found. Of recent years, church-going, once a necessary badge of respectability, so that those who neglected it were under social reproach, has fallen off without the visitation of any such penalty on those who refrain from it. Sunday has become more and more a day of social festivity, and outdoor recreations once frowned upon as disreputable are now pursued without criticism. The prayermeeting, formerly one of the most important of religious institutions of the America about which Dr. Lorimer talked, preserves now only a feeble existence. . . . . .

"The religious crisis," Dr. Lorimer, can not be attributed to any such particular influences as you describe. It has a far larger and broader cause, and the character of the present immigration has had nothing to do with it."

Several Roman Catholic papers quote The Sun's comments with words of approval. While the religious services in evangelical churches are notoriously neglected by their nominal adherents, "remarks the San Francisco Monitor (Rom. Cath.), "Catholic services, to which the immigrants of whom Dr. Lorimer complains chiefly subscribe, attract ever increasing multi-tudes for Sunday worship." The Philadelphia Jestich Est. Journal thinks It at singular fact that the Christian denominations which have "the powerful aid of a Sabbattle enforced by law "should be in the condition described by Dr. Lorimer. It containss:

"Similar conditions confront the Jewish people, but they are largely due to the great disadvantages which the Sabbath problem presents. There are few, if any, considerations of hard necessity to prevent most Christian people in this country from active attendance at ehurch. And still the majority of them stay away. After all is said, it must appear that religious largif in both church and synagog is largely due to the materialistic soliriot (the age.)

An interesting comment on the questions at issue is made by Mr. F. M. Camp, the head of a new-bureau in New York which supplies the daily and periodical press with current church news. Mr. Camp takes the view that a faise alarm has been raised, and declares that he can "puve that churches are better supported to-day than they ever were before." Withing in The Church Economist (New York, April), he says:

"This support may be taken (1) in the number who unite with them, which number outstrips the growth of population; (2) in their finances, which are greater in aggregate amount, and in proportion to sums spent in other ways, than ever before; and (3) in moral support, for there was never a moral question which affected more people than the recent arbitration convention between equival and labor, and the church was more largely odic, than any other one interest.

"Concerning attendance njum public wership on Sundays or week-days permit us to say that our trained men, who perhaps get to more churches than anybody else in New York, find the churches filled. There is no fallingsoff. On the contrary there is a gain, because there are many more churches. "During Lent just closed the noon-hour services in New York were attended by more people, by actual count, than in any previous year. And there were no 'star' preachers or scusational-ists to draw the crowds. Preachers were such as the churches can aford the year round. We can furnish figures to prove these Lentenservice assertions if anyholy wantstem. Finally, regarding the statement that churches are not as well supported as formerly being admitted by length and haymen alike, we beg to say that we can find no clergy and laymen who admit anything of the sort.

"More people attend church on Sundays at the 'regular services' than ever before. But this is a very partial eablist of characteriates attendance. Within a generation a multitude of week-day and extra Sunday meetings have come into vone, many of the very important and largely attended, Comning these in, the aggregate weekly attendance has enormously increased."

### THE CHURCH AS THE MAKER OF CONSCIENCE.

THE Christian church has many functions in the field of evangelistic work and of missionary extension, as well as in the quickening of the devotional spirit; but over and above this stands its task

as "the maker of conscience." To the Rev. Samuel Zane Batten, a Baptist elergyman, of Morristown, N. J., there appears a serious danger of the clinrch's underestimating this purely human side of its message and of its falling into the acceptance of merely conventional standards of morality. He cites two of the ideals that are frequently held up before the young men of to-day, the ideals



REAL BANGEL Z. BATTEN,

of wealth and of militarism. Has the church really spoken out against either of these "false ideals"? He answers (in *The American Journal* of Sociology, March);

"In church and college, in society and in the press, itel men are honored and filtatrend, and are held up as models to be adored and imitated. The influence of all this, as any one can see, is to degrade the common morals; it is to set up a false ideal of life; it is to fire the imagination of the young with unholy and unworthy ambitions; it is to east discredit upon the poorer and humbler workers in the kingdom of God. Every careful student of modern society declares that the reign of commercialism has come, and with the reign of this commercialism the same and continuous of moral values. This commercialism places as and continuous of moral values. This commercialism says expelled and the same and

"Closely akin to this is another false ideal which is set up before the people for home and mitation. As every one knows, the the military ideal has held sway for untold ages over the minds and hearts of men, and the great men of history are langely miitary leaders and conquerors. How for militarism is necessary in an imperfect and evolving society it does not concern us here to Inquire. The military caytain no doubt has had his work to do in the world, and let him have his wreath of laurel leaves, But the military ideal, it is needless to sny, is not the Christian ideal, and the two can never be completely harmonized."

It is also the bounden duty of the church, continues Mr. Batten, to quicken the political conscience of the people. There is no more ominous sign of the times, he thinks, thau that men have ceased to look for unselfish and disinterested service in politics:

"As every one knows, a double standard of morality prevails, and men have one kind of right for their personal and family lives, and a different kind of right for their political and commercial lives. All such things us sentiment, conscience, and love are ruled out of politics, and we are told that the Decalog and the Sermon on the Mount have nothing to do with a political campaign. . . . The chancellor of the German empire has lately declared. 'I can not conduct foreign policy from the point of view of pure moral philosophy. It is not ours to ask what is right and what is wrong. The politician is no judge of morals; he has solely to maintain the interests and rights of his country. Another man, not himself a practical politician, but a political philosopher, Professor Willoughby, declares: 'It is, in fact, quite superfluons to show in this age that from their own Inherent nature divine and moral sanctions can have no application to political matters.' So long as such sentiments prevail in high places, it is not surprising that they should appear in low places. And so long as such sentiments prevail, whether in high places or in low, that long the church of Jesus Christ will have a most fiery and relentless mission."

Mr. Batten next proceeds to inquire into the church's attitude toward social questions, and declares his belief that "in our time the power of Christianity is to be proved by its ability to create a Christian type of human society." On this point he Says:

"It is intolcrable to all right religion that numbers of people should be miserable and needy while there is plenty and to spare in the Father's house. No one who believes in Jesus Christ can believe that it is the will of the heavenly Father that one part of the human family shall go hungry and destitute while another part is living in luxury and case. The most tragic fact about this poverty and Ignorance is not the hunger and suffering, tho these are sad enough. . The saddest fenture about it all is the waste of human life, the fact that the wonderful possibilities in these human brothers are never unfolded and realized. A social and industrial system in which one man controls thousands of lives and is possessed of millions of money; in which able-bodied men willing to work walk the streets in desperation looking for a job; in which thousands of women, owing to oppressive labor and small remuneration, are under a continual temptation to barter womanhood for gain; in which are tenements not fit for pig-sties where women fight with fever, and Infants pant for air and wail out their little lives; in which the sweater's den and the grog-shop thrive-such a society is very far, indeed, from that order which God wishes and ordains."

It may be said that preaching on such controversial topics would be hazardous. To which the writer replies:

"That may be; but hazardous to whom? To the preacher? All the real huzard to him arises from the fact that he is faithless to his trust. To the hearers? Would to God that it were more hazardous to those who are guilty of the monstrous wrongs which hurt their fellows and hinder the kingdom of God!.

"The mission of the church is evident; the church's credentals are clear; the need of the world is great. Nothing could by more weak and pitful than for the churches to confess that whole provinces of life lie beyond their interest. Nothing could be more cruel and cowardly than for the churches to say that they have no word to offer on the problems which make the peril and the opportunity of our time. Nothing could be more calamitous and short-sighted than for the churches to leave to outsiders, to unbelievers often, the discussion of current wrongs and the leadership in moral reform."

#### PROGRESS OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

THE Protestant propaganda is invading the countries domiuated by the Greek Catholic as well as those dominated by the Roman Catholic Church. The Vaterland (Vienna), a Clerical organ, has recently denounced the influence of Protestant missions in the Balkan peninsula. According to the Vaterland, large numbers of American, German, and English missionnries are now to be found in Macedonia and old Servia. "Protestant missions," it declares, "are more dangerous than Roman Catholic for the Orthodox faith," for the Protestnut missionaries are devoting their attention to reforming the bospitals and medical service, and educating the poor, all which matters are notoriously neglected by the indolent Turkish authorities, At Ruschuk there are Protestant missions of three kinds, Evangelical, Baptist, and Methodist, the last two consisting exclusively of converted natives. The first are chiefly recruited from immigrant Germans. The Vaterland quotes from a detailed account of an Ægean contemporary going to show that Protestantism is steadily gaining ground at the expense of the Orthodox (Greek) Church: many parents are tempted by the good order, cleanliness, and wholesome food at the Protestant schools to send their children there, and they are then brought up in the Protestant religion.

The subject of the invasion of Protestant missions in Italy has recently been impartially treated by M. de Chanoine Pisani, in the Quinzainle (Paris). He is far from indorsing the opinion of certain Clerical journals, according to which the Protestant missionary is a being without conscience or faith, seeking only his case and trafficking in the Bible as in merchandise. "One should," he writes, "apart from all sectarian spirit, pay homage to the noble sentiments animating men who with insufficient means at their disposal, like the apostles, have succeeded in overcoming prejudice, and bringing about in the heart of Protestinitism a wonderful growth of missions for the purpose of spreading Christianity among the heathen." M. Pisani upholds his own church, the Roman Catholic, but declares that "the grandear of celibacy is sometimes too far above the comprehension and appreciation of the heathen." "We share this belief," comments the Revue Chritienne (Paris), "but above all are we convinced that the Christian family is one of the most important factors of the mission." In support of this may be taken the following passage in M. Pisani's article; "According to the testimony of our Catholic missionaries, the greater part of Protestant societies are recruited from good and wise men, whose lives are edifying and whose zeal bears no resemblance to fanaticism." After paying tribute to the Society of French Evangelical Missions in Paris, and its work, M. Pisani concludes as follows:

"Protestantism is progressing with rapidity, and before this ribrate dide Catholics should redouble their efforts, and develop, for the success of their cause, as much activity, real, generosity, and spirit of self-sacrifice as the Protestant nations. It is the duty of governments to assist a cause that is theirs, for the economic expansion of a people is usually inseparable from its religious expansion."—Translation model for Tue Latternax Discret.

MR FRUITRIC HARRISON, who is now seventy-one years old and has been president of the London Positivist Committee since #86, has decided to withdraw from active service in the English Positivist Society. He recently delivered his valedictory in Newton Hall, London.

Tim Manila American has the following in any on the religious question in the Philippines: "One observal take to Use in the Philippines: "One observal take to Use in the Philippines are in realize that the friests are themselves to Shame for the bitter feeling which prevails against them in these blades. They are arrangen, overbearing a property of the property of

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### THE CAREER OF CECIL RHODES.

\*ECIL RHODES, according to the English papers, was one of those few empire-builders who, like Clive, have attained an enduring renown. His personality is considered at great length in the entire European press. It is best, perhaps, to begin with this appreciation from the London Times, for it gives an idea of the man's proportions in the European perspective:

"He has carried the British flag over a territory nearly as great in extent as another Bestish India. He has done more than any

single contemporary to place before the imagination of his countrymen a clear concention of the imperial destines of our race: and, with all the faults which can not be denied, with all the errors which have marred his noblest work, he stands an heroic figure round which the traditions of imperial history will cling. Mr. Rhodes has met the fate which attends great empire-builders : on the one hand they are enthusiastically admired and arplanded, on the other they are stones of stumbling, they provoke a degree of repugnance, sometimes of hatred, in exact proportion to the size of their achievements. We know how Clive was reviled, and with what persistence Warren flastings was pursued. We remember how rancorously the memory of Pitt was attacked, so that neither in the House of Commons nor in the Common Council of the city of London was it agreed, without the buterest debate, to render him the common postlumous honors which are voted as a matter of course to less exceptional statesmen. To be a great man in such conditions as those which surrounded Cecil

Rhodes is to be certain to arouse passions in friends and opponents which do not quickly subside.

He was "unscrupulous in his methods." according to The Westminster Gazette (Londou), which praises him neverthe-

"We recall what Mr. Chamberlain said to Mr. Barry O'Brien about Mr. Parnell: 'A great man. Unscrupplons, if I may say so. I do not wish to be misunderstood in my meaning of the word "unscrupulous." I mean that he was unscrupulous like every great man.' We wonder if Mr. Chamberlain would say the same of Mr. Rhodes? To do justice to him it must be remembered that gold and diamonds do not seem to be conducive to a nice or exact morality-whether in the case of a pastoral Boer tace to face with the gold-mining Uitlander, or in that of the pashful Britisher intent on making his own fortune and increasing his country's influence. Mr. Rhodes, it must be confessed, had excessive notions of what could be done by money. We all know that it will do much, but he seemed too often to imagine that it would do everything. He was free from vulgar greed; he merely wanted counters for use as stakes in the great game of empire, in which to take a hand was the supreme object of his existence."

The great blunder of his life, it seems admitted, was the Jameson raid, on which point The St. James's Gazette (London) says:

"No one knew better than he, or confessed more onenly, that

his conduct in the matter of the Johannesburg revolt and the Jameson raid was, to use his own word, 'indefensible' in the county of nations. He 'faced the music,' he owned his fault; but he was quite well aware that, in the minds of many, his crime was failure, and the lofty tone in which he was lectured on high moral grounds drew from him the savage sneer concerning 'unctuous rectitude.'

A somewhat unsparing view of the man is afforded by The Daily News (London)

'He had a false ideal. His aims were exclusively material, and his religion was 'the sensual idolatry of mere size.' He had no literary or oratorical faculty, and his phrases were for the most part ineffective. But his famous and much-quoted remark

that 'territory is everything' goes far to explain his colossal failure. It is not only profoundly false. It shows an incurable blindness to all that makes a nation really great. No wonder that Mr. Rhodes could not understand why the Boers should fight for the freedom and independence of their little republics. His favorite book is said to have been the 'Decline and Fall,' But he, naturally, did not understand the moral to be learned from the greatest of modern, perhaps of all, historians. If territory were everything, the Roman empire would neither have fallen nor declined. The truth is that Mr. Rhodes meddled with things which were above him. . . . 11e was a man of remarkable energy, of great determination, who did with money everything which money can do. But there are things which money can not do, and Mr. Rhodes could not do them either,"



"He showed his stay-at-

home countrymen that the days of expansion and colonization were not yet at an end. He plunged them into the heart of what might almost he called a new continent, and proved that the work of the Elizabethans of Clive and Hastings, of the founders of New England and Canada, was not yet exhausted. There were still realms to be founded, great tracts of the earth's surface to be explored, vast populations of savages to be added to the White Man's Burden. The settlement of Rhodesia struck across the closing period of the nineteenth century like a breath from the gallant world of the past. It fired and stimulated that revival of imperial sentiment which other causes had tended to produce, and caused Mr. Rhodes to be regarded, not without some justification, as the man of the new era-the type and personification of Greater Britain."

The British press throughout South Africa speaks of him as a patriot. The Cape Times (Cape Town) says:

"A United South Africa, merging all antagonisms in common interest and patriotism, was the dominant impulse of Mr. Rhodes's life. The lesson to be learned from it is that every son of South Africa, every Afrikander in the best sense of the word, has to devote his energies, regardless of race and political difference, to the great work of civilization and development for which the white races on this continent are responsible."

The death of Cecil Rhodes "leaves the Cape parliament without a man of commanding ability," according to The Argus



CECIL RHODES

(Cape Town), while The Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley) says:

"His loss is felt at Kimberley with greater intensity, and with keener poignancy and personal sorrow than can possibly be felt by any other community, for his death creates a blank in the diamond-fields which will be felt by every living soul, and which is beyond the power of the pen to describe."

Napoleon is the name linked with that of Ceell Rhodes by French papers generally, attho they score him freely. "One of the greatest men in the history of England," says the Echo de Partis, but it declares that his work will not last. One must go back to Napoleon to find a man of so few scrupels in attaining great ends, says the Echoir (Paris). "Scruples did not restrain him," says the Echoir (Paris).

"He negotiated with Lobengula, King of the Matabeles, the treaty that was to serve lim in running that prince and his people. From Mashonaland to Matabeleiand, adventurers, those land fillibusers, spread like a in unination. When they had finlished their work Rhodesia was created, a new empire was boru. The savages had learned that there is a barbarism worse than that of the children of nature, and that civilization commits crimes more fearful than those of the Stone Acc.

His selfishness was cold-blooded, and it trampled over monntains of corpses and through streams of blood, according to the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin), while the Socialist Vorwarts (Berlin) savs:

"Cecil Rhodes was the fauntical pioneer of English imperialism in its specific senses—the creation of a great unified economic domain through a closer union of the British colonies with the metheraland on the one side and an energetic colonial expansion policy on the other side. Rhodes not only stood for this idea in theory, but he set to work with immense energy and lack of scrupic to create a great United South Africa under English sovereignty, a political undertaking which aroused passionated to Dutch eposition, and at last led to a terrible war which has a raged now over two years and the end of which its author has not lived to see."—Translations made for The Laterary Dicent.

#### EUROPE ON CUBA.

THE Cuban republic as it will be, is a subject of much interest to the European editorial mind. The general impression abroad appears to be that the great vested laterests of the United States will not allow the island to get her due. Says the Temps (Paris):

"The Culaus complain that the United States, more cruel than Spain, denies them the means of existence. . . The truss and syndicates which have grown up under the shelter of fiscal and tarnft legislation, of which the object seems to be the creation and maintenance of monopolies, possess formidable power. The federal Sentae itself is scarcely more than the nonuthineer of vast organized capital instead of being, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, the amphicityonic council of the sovernick organized capital instead of being, in accordance with the pair of the Constitution, the amphicityonic council of the sovernick organized capital instead of being in accordance with the pair of the constitution of the

The struggle to win tariff concessions for Cubn is then considered in detail, after which the French authority proceeds: "A breach has been made in the ramparts of prohibitive tariffism. It behowes the citizens of the United States to enlarge it."

The right of the United States to interfere in the affairs of Cuba in the event of disturbance, and the assumption of Cuban foreign interests by the State Department at Washington, are noted by the Vessische Zeitung (Berlin), which says:

"Within the limits prescribed by the Americans, the Cubans may move freely. The great unjointy of the population greets this conditioned autonomy as the fulfilment of long-cherishte of the great Union is welcome. Moreover, during their protracted executions, the three circumstances the protectories of the great Union is welcome. Moreover, during their protracted executations with the Americans with reference to the Consti-

tution, the Cubans displayed such self-control and good sense that they may be credited with capacity for self-government."

The new Cuban Government will enter upon its functions on May 20 under favorable auspices, thinks the London Times:

"While electing its own Government, the island remains under the tntelage of the United States, and, without wishing to call In question the elevating influence of representative institutions, we can not help thinking that such tutelage is a very good thing for Cuba and a great help to anybody who may essay the task of administration. . . . The Cuban experiment, however fairly it may begin, can not be satisfactorily carried on unless the United States know how to make Cuba prosperous. The Cubans have the defects of their origin and their climate. They are not among the most hard-working and contented races of the world. Unless they are fostered and helped economically and commercially, the protectorate may be expected to give a considerable amount of trouble. But, whatever the difficulties, we feel pretty confident that the sturdy common sense and energy of the American people will know how to overcome them."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### DEATH OF A CREAT HUNGARIAN STATESMAN.

K OLOMAN VON TISZA, the Hungarian statesman, who died in Budapest on March 23, has received almost as much notice as Cerl Rhodes in the European press. Born in Gest, Hungary, December to, 1850, of a rich Calvinist family, he entered public

life carly, became a cabinet minister in 1875, and from that year until 1890 was Premier. Says the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna:

"In Koloman von Tisza Hungary loses the best and truest of her sons and one of the foremost figures of her public life. For thirty-three years in the political advance guard of his native land. Koloman von Tisza, during the fifteen years he was called upon to guide the Hungarian Govern-



KOLOMAN VON TISZA.

ment, stamped it with the imprint of his personality. Its conception of the relation between Illungary and Austria, readed to a certain extent upon the development of Austria herself, eversit this phase of his achievement did not become fully manifest, nutil Koloman von Tisza had surrendered the tiller to other hands."

His career is analyzed at length, after which this authority proceeds:

For his greatest successes in state-smanthip Kolomian von Tissa was indelined primarily to his sharp and clear political in sight, and to his way of taking things practically and settling them practically. He was no man to ride principles, . . . Twas was always rendy to accommodate the practical questions of the day to principle, or, if this was not feasible, to accommodate the practical questions of the demands of the day. His brillmant, trevelours, often evasive coleptence came powerfully to his and not every lettim in the harch. Whi is characteristic easy-going theory in which nothing seemed premeditated, but in which nothing was anything else, he dominated parliament, which remained syellbound by his speech as he cut the arguments of his opponents

Every attribute of statesmanship was his, according to the

Fremdenblatt (Vienna), which even credits him with administrative capacity, which some deny that he possessed:

"Tissa made it possible for Hungary to find the means to discharge her obligations as a civilized state. As he looked about for colleagues, his glance fell upon a young man who to great natural grits untied a training in the modern spirit. It was Koloman Szell, Tissa's first finance minister. What the two accomplished in three short years seemed a miracle. Through rigid economy and an increase in the revenue-yielding capacity of the country, the deficit was reduced several millions and the government credit to strengthened that the issue of Hungarian bonds became a possibility."

From the point of view of internal Hungarian policy, Tisza represented what are generally termed liberal ideas, according to the *Journal des Debats* (Paris).

"But Hungary, like Austria, is subject to such complex ethnical and religious conditions that to govern it rationally it is not enough to liave a simple, well-defined program and to adhere to it and to seek victory for it. A stateman of large ideas must reckon with other factors than those to be taken into account in more homogeneous countries. Now, it may be justly said of the political system adopted by Tiosa that it was defective or initational and the state of the state of the state of the state it aimed at establishing the superienacy and government of two minorities: the Magyar race, to which he belonged, and the Calvinist religion, of which he was a fervent adherent."

But adept as ho was in carrying out his scheme for Magyar supremacy, proceeds this authority, "ho saw a breach effected in the unjust system that formed the foundation of his policy."

"The close of his life was troubled at sight of what is going on in Austria, where Slavism tends to shake off the German yoke, as the non-Magyar elements of Hungary rebel against the Magyar yoke,"—Translations made for Thy Literary Diess,

#### THE TOBACCO BATTLE IN ENGLAND.

THE "characteristics of comic opera" are assumed by the struggle of the American tobacco trinst to gain control of the English market, according to an exhaustive editorial study of the situation in the London Times.

"A financial force has revealed itself to the public as the Amer-

ican tobacce trust, the by the initiated we believe It is more compendiously spoken of as Mr. Duke. We gather from the New York Kreining Fast that the trust is not greatly beloved even in the land of its briti, and that is methods are thought dubious by people accustomed to trusts, somers, combines, and other latter-day developments. It apparently aims at othing less than control of the tobacco trade of the world, but its particular object at the present moment is to monopolic the tobacco business of this country. Its operations have excited some alarm, or, perhaps, have furnished a not unwelcome occasion to British manufacture ers to do a little combining on their own account. At all events, the Imperial Tobacco Company has been formed to construct the machinations of the American trust, and issue has been fairly spined between the belligerents."

The English tobacco "combine" led off with an offer to "set aside £50,000 per annum as a bonus for division among retailers who should sign an agreement to deal in its wares and to eschow those of its American rival":

"Whether by design or by accident, the offer has been a huge success. It has drawn the American trust and developed the consedy of the situation. The trust is evidently overjoyed at the smallness of the offer, and has hastered to show what it can do in the same line. It offers to pay to the retailers by way of obbours the whole of its profits upon asles in this country and to add to that a further sum of \( f x00,000 \) per annum. This splendid evidence of friendship is guaranteed to last four years."

"This sort of thing invigorates one's faith in human nature," proceeds The Times:

"Guida at cost price for four years and a bonus of £800,000 to the struggling British traders." We are almost ashamed to speculate upon what is to happen at the end of the four years. To doubt the persistence of such hobble disinterestances seems almost infidelity. Can any one be guilty of the turpitude of asking whether the £800,000 is in the hands of trastess? Can any one entertain a doubt about the auditing of the manufacturing accounts, or the inclusion of the £200,000 in manufacturing generates. For our part we should prefer to believe that, when the time, the such a science will be alterated for adding to the enrichment of the British retailer the provision of the British consumer with the finise tiggartees in the world at twenty for a penn,"

"The true meaning of this Homeric contest over the body of



OFRMAN ANGLOPHOBIA.

GERMANY TO JONATHAN: "You look at John Bult through my spectacles."

JONATHAN: "No, thank you, I ain't so short-sighted as that."

Auditard Roch New Zealandt.



THE RIVILRY OF GERMANY AND INCLAND.

Great Belly-Crawling Competition.

—Der Wahre Jakob (Stuttgatt).

Gazette (London) :

"It is clear that the aim of each of the combatants is to gain a complete monopoly of the trade, so that when all rivals are driven off the field the winner may be in a position to regulate the price of tobacco without fear of effective competition. When that result is achieved the man in the street will have to smoke whatever stuff the monopolists choose to give him, and to pay for it whatever price they choose to demand. The warring tobacco Titans do not besitate to expend thousands upon thousands of pounds for a few years, simply because they know that as soon as they gain the mastery they will be able to recoup themselves at the expense of the public. And they must also know that the public, if they think about the matter at all, perfectly understand the maneuvers taking place under their eyes. The net is being spread in the sight of the bird, and the snarers take no trouble to conceal it, for the very simple reason that they know the bird is powerless to resist or to escape. How is it that the consumer, who in theory holds all the trumps, is in point of fact unable to play a card in the game at all? The reason of course is that the tohacco-smokers of the country are utterly without the means of acting in combination, and that without combination it is impossible for them to make their weight felt. It is an example of the irresistible force of organization.

"On the whole, the war seems to have come to a very amusing and edifying deadlock," says The Speaker (London) :

"The two mighty champions, British and American, sat down one on each side of a chessboard with the British retailers for pieces; but as soon as they wanted to begin to play, the pieces said 'We don't like your style of game and you can leave us alone, thanks.' It is really very satisfactory to see that this boycott business is a cock that will not fight in this country. At present the two mighty combatants look extremely foolish.

#### THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN DEFIANCE OF ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

CIGNIFICANT" and "far-reaching" are the terms applied to the declaration in which Russia and France have apprised the world that the Dual Alliauce extends to the Far East as defined by the scope of the Anglo Japanese Alliance. Says the Nation (Berlin), a weekly organ of the Liberal element:

"If Russia and France declare that the observance of the fundamental provisions of the Anglo-Japanese treaty is also a guaranty for their special interests in the Far East, and if in the same declaration they aver that they are equally constrained to con-



A PRESIDENT'S EXCUSES TO HIS MINISTERS

LOUBET: "I assure you, gentlemen, the postponement of the Rossian trip was not my fault. I wrote the Cznr that once the month of April was passed, he ran great risk of never seeing you agaio.

-L'Intransiceant (Paris).

onr Lady Nicotine is ohvious enough," says The St. James's template the possibility of aggressive action by the allied Powers and of new complications in China, there must be small hope in St. Petersburg and Paris that the Anglo-Japanese treaty can safeguard peace in the Far East. Declarations of this import are not made with reference to vague and far-off dangers. They are made only when some threat to immediate interests is within the limit of possibility. The note is therefore a warning to England and Japan."

> The declaration is simply a Franco-Russian retort to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, according to the Conservative Areus Zeitung (Berlin), while French opinion is indicated in this extract from an editorial in the Journal des Débats (Paris) :

> We called attention, on the publication of the text of the [Anglo-]apanese] treaty, to the fact that its avowed object could injure no one, since it was, in appearance at least, merely defensive and a protection to the established order of things. We added, however, that upon pretext of defense and by means of the intervention clause, the contracting Powers could easily assume an offensive attitude. Such seems to be the point of view of the two allied governments of France and Russia,

> It goes without saying that England and Russia can not constitute themselves sole guardians of the existing order in the Orient, says the Temps (Paris): "These two Powers can not presume to be sole judges of when the status que shall be deemed disturbed. To avoid all misunderstanding France and Russia too have 'reserved' the right to defend their interests."

> English opinion is divided, but the possibilities are admitted to be serious. Thus The Daily News (London) :

> "It is exactly as we foretold. The Anglo-Japanese treaty, which seemed at first to create no stir in the world, has now met with its first response. It comes in the form of a semi-official note published in Paris. There is no mistaking the significance of this document. It is a counter-cry of 'check' to the British move

> Somewhat perfunctory and non-committal is the opinion of the London Times, which does, however, say:

> "Russia and France accordingly have thought it better to 'say ditto' to the Anglo-Japanese agreement than to say nothing. They affirm, it is true, at the end of the note, that they also must contemplate the contingency either of aggressive action by third Powers or of fresh disturbances in China which might menace their interests. In either event, the allied governments reserve to themselves the right to take into eventual consideration the means to protect those interests."

Perhaps the summing up by the London Standard is the best of all:

"In presence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Paris and St. Petersburg have thought it expedient to speak. They reply by reminding the world that there exists a compact for mutual aid between France and Russia, and that it extends in full vigor to the affairs of the Western Pacific."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

SPAIN'S POSSIBLE DICTATOR. - "For the time being, all the combinations which the despatches from Madrid speak are premature," says the Journal des Debats (Paris). "It is scarcely worth while to keep track of them. There is indeed, in the event of complications, a final solution that may be summed up in a single name-Weyler. But without denying that in the history of nations circumstances arise which are compatible with the concentration of power in one man, it is preferable not to have recourse to such extreme measures until there is no longer any way to avoid them.

IN THE SAME MAIL. The fact that THE LITERARY DIGEST is a journal that aims faithfully and impartially to represent (re-present) the views expressed on all sides of all questions without injecting its own editorial views into any controversies (except as its book reviews seem to require). is generally understood, but not by everybody even yet. As witness the following extracts from letters in the same mail :

"Please find enclosed money order. . . . Why is it that you never my anything sympathetic of the Hoers?

That from Maryland. This from Ontario :

"I very much like THE DIGSET; but it has become so evidently pro-Boer and anti-lititish as to make many of its articles anything but pleasant reading to a British subject."

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### A GREAT INTERNATIONAL GAME.

THE MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC. By Archibald R. Colquboun, author of "China in Transformation," "The 'Overland' to China," etc.; formerly Deputy Commissioner in Burma; Administrator of Mashonaland. South Africa: Special Correspondent of The Times in the Far Rast, etc. Cloth, 6% x ok inches, 440 pp. Price, \$4.00 net. The Macmillan Company. New York

"HE author of "China in Transformation," who made himself heard with the deference due to a sacracione observer and states. manlike student of "foreign affairs," here deals with the portentous shiftings of human interests, activities, and rivalries which are transforming the great ocean zone of the Pacific. In more than one



ARCHIBALD R. COLOUROUN.

sense that "waste of waters" can no longer rejoice in the fitness of the name bestowed upon it by its earliest discoverer, when it was free from the entanglements of modern competitions and policies-as when "stout Cortez, with eagle eves, stared at the Pacific : and all his men

Looked at each other with a wild our Silent upon a peak in Darien."

Young Powers have arisen, barriers have been broken down, and the great flood has become "an arena for the ambitions of the nations and a highway for international commerce," a keen conflict of interests. wherein the great Powers shall meet with an eager clash of diplomacies and formidable resources, that must determine the status and the pretensions of more than one of them.

The anthor has visited all the principal Islands; and in a recent journey has charged himself with the great task of ascertaining the conditions and possibilities of that vast and diversified region, and of gaging the pretentions of the Powers presently interested-Great Britain and Holland, the United States and Japan; and prophetically of Germany and France, Russia and China.

The beginning of the nineteenth century witnessed the first stir of activities in exploring the coasts of Australia and New Zealand-the story of which, as Mr. Colouboun tells it, conducts the reader to a conclusion so significant, so fraught with possibilities of new alliances, new potencies of empire, that he is prepared for the prophetic import of the author's argument : as when he says :

"On the possibilities of this newest of continents [Australia] depends very largely the future of the Pesich Geena; and indeed, as the writer hopes to show, the forthcoming struggle will argely take its color from the developments in the United States of America and the Federal nonneed character. A hundred—nay, fifty years ago—such a condition of aftars would have seemed beyond the region of possibility.

In the American undertaking and partial performance in the Philippines, the author finds " a problem such as has never confronted Great Britain, or any other colonizing Power; because the conditions are complicated by the presence of a mixed race who can neither be treated as 'natives' nur as Americans

The evil traditions of three centuries, he declares, hang over the islands-traditions of corrupt government; and the task is rendered doubly difficult by the necessity of pulling down the edifice before building it up again. But he finds that, "with characteristic self-confidence. ' the Americans "are practically setting on one side the accumulated experience of other colonizing nations, and have resolved to meet these new problems with an entirely novel experiment "-concerning which Mr. Colquhoun expresses his reasonable misgivings in terms of manly criticism tempered by good-will.

In conclusion, the author finds in the newness of the chief factors in the Pacific problem a remarkable feature. "The young republic of the States," he reminds us, "is little more than two centuries younger than the young autocracy of Russia; the regenerated Japan is only a little younger than the commonwealth of Australia, whose birth is of yesterday. The naval development of the United States and Japan will, he predicts, be the earliest outcome of the situation; "and other Powers, hitherto regarded as chiefly military, are already straining in the same direction." But this inevitable precaution, he maintains, does not necessarily point to an ambition of forcible domination, but rather to the maintenance of commercial rights, the control of communications, and the dietation of favorable policies.

"The dominant factor in the mastery of the Pacific will be the United States": such is the unqualified conclusion of this wellequipped observer. There can be no rest, no pause, in the march of a great empire, he declares. "It must advance or recede-history has made that plain.

Special maps, forty full-page illustrations in half-tone, and one hundred drawings, add their charm of elucidation and significance to the text.

#### A MATTER-OF-FACT AUTHOR IN A ROMAN-TIC COUNTRY.

A ROWAY MYSTERY. By Richard Regot. Cloth, sky a mohes, see pp. Price, \$1.50. John Lane, New York

"NIS is a story of modern Italian life by an English suthor of some reputation. It is a pleasure to be able to say at the outset that it is a novel, and not an adventure story or a melodrama under the serone name

The herome of the book is an English Roman Catholic lady, who marries a Roman prince; the material of the story is made up out of two themes, the opposition of the

two parties-the Bianchi and the A'cri-who divide Roman society, and a terrible form of hereditary insanity which afflicts the family of which the heroine becomes a meniber. As to the first theme, we are told by the publishers that Mr. Bagot depicts remorselessly the truth about the Roman Catholic Church in Rome. It seems to us, however, that the whole situation with which he deals-the petty intrigues of the parties favoring or opposing the temporal dominion of the Papacy-is one of no interest whatever, and not worth the depict-

The greater part of the story, fortunately, has to do with the more important matter. The Roman prince has, unknown to himself, au



RICHARD WAGOT

insane elder brother, whom his mother conceals. The developments which grow out of this situation are well set forth, with one important reservation. Mr. Bagot will leave nothing to the reader's imagination, he will not allow that a reader may have a mind. He has written a book of 350 closely printed pages which might be cut down to 200 without any one's noticing the difference. Every development of the plot is elaborately explained, you are not allowed the pleasure of inferring anything. At each stage of the story the author expatiates by the paragraph, often repeating himself in a most offensively tedions man-The diffuseness which characterizes every scene can not be called "padding," because the work is both sincere and dignified; the trouble seems to be the matter-of-fact nature of the author's own mind. His story can be comprehended entirely by reading the first sentence of each paragraph.

Mr. Bagot appears to have a satisfactory knowledge of Italian life, tho he portrays nothing very striking, and does not display either great breadth or depth. He has scattered through his pages the necessary number of Si signeres and Cara mias, etc., and has spelled them correctly, more than one can always say.

#### LOVE AND THE VENDETTA.

THE CLOSTFRING OF URSULA. By Clinton Scollard. Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards. Cinth, 3x71/2 inches, 273 pp. Price, \$1.50 net. 1. C. Page & Co., Boston.

"HE qualities of a fine style, which mark Mr. Scollard's work in prose or poetry, may all be noticed in this story of a remote period, which seeks to revivify the social aspects of an Italian life long past. The precise date is not given, but color and atmosphere alike seem to place it somewhere between the dissolving gloom of medieval days and the sunrise of the Renaissance. The hereditary foud between two noble houses furnishes the theme. After ages of ancestral slaughter on both sides, the Nerl have made overtures to the Uccelli, and to the marvel of all citizens of their respective towns, over whose destinies they dispute as masters-a marriage has been arranged between Grifone, eldest son of the Uccelli, and Fiammetta, daughter of the Neri, and the clans of both houses are invited to the Neri palace to celebrate the betrothal.

In telling his story, Mr. Scollard has resorted to a device that has done much duty during the present revival of historic romance, He makes Andrea Degli Uccelli, youngest son of his house, and its only surviving male, write down for the benefit of his descendants the scenes of that night, together with his subsequent adventures. This method, the somewhat hackneyed, affords Mr. Scollard the more scope for his own poetic diction and turn of thought, since Andrea was reputed both poet and artist in his own day. It was as a poet no less than as the youngest son that Andrea was left out of the family councils in the matter of this fateful betrothal, and it was his poetic instincts, too,





CHARLES SCOUL AND Courtery of Pittsburg Gazette.

only protector, Andrea, by a miracla of alertness, finds egress through an unobserved door, dodges pursuers, gropes his way to the apper region of the palace, and, aided by a light glimmering from under a door, is admitted by a damsei who seems less a human being than a vision. Petitioning ber in the name of Heaven, she aids his escape from the roof by means of an

improvised rope, which she berself holds while Ugolino Neri seeks admittance. This damsel is Ursula Allegreati, an ophan heirers, over whom the Neri was made joint guardian with the bishop of her native tuwn, and whom he boped to see become sented to halt at his house on her way to a favorite convent in whose sented to halt at his house on her way to a favorite convent in whose sanettary she preferred to seek safety from the terrors of the time. This made no becomes the start of Aidrea's Jile, and the story turns on

the question whether he or the closter will win her. As an excellent the questions whether no or the counter was win an arr. As an excellent picture of a time when might was right, no less than as a piece of ex-cellent literary workmanship, the story is to be commended. The reader is not likely to nap over its pages.

#### THE RECRUDESCENCE OF MR. HOLMES.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES. By A. Conan Doyle. Cloth 5 x 7% inches, 248 pp. Price, \$1 30. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York

THERE are comparatively few characters in books who gain recognition from more than one or two strata of the reading public. There are books that sell by the ten thousand every year that are advertised but little, that are never reviewed, and of which we never hear. The historical novel has done a good deal to bring the various classes of readers down to a common denominator. From



A. CONAN DOYLE

princes, fair ladies, and adventures, it is not a very far cry to the stories of Bertha Clay, or to the doings of the personages in a dime novel. Every now and then, however, there is a character created sufficiently exaggerated and sufficiently versatile to appeal to readers of every sort. One of these characters is Mr. Sherlock Dolmes. His name has become a by-word and his adventures have been read by almost every class of the reading public. Whether Mr. Conan Doyle shelved his hero in good faith, meaning to have done with childish things, or whether Mr. Sherlock Holmes went into retirement as a matter of policy, while the public appetite was being whetted for more detective stories, we do not know

At any rate, here he is again : his friends will welcome him, but there will be undoubtedly some grum-blers and ungrateful persons who will say that Mr. Hodmes is not quite at such great pains to entertain his public as he was formerly, and others desirous of showing their eleverness will say that they guessed the secret of the Baskervilles quite early in the book.

the secret of the Baskervilles quite early in the book. But this is not the pipt in which to approach a Sherlock Holmes But this is not the pipt in which to approach a Sherlock Holmes We should always be overwhelmed at each new proof of the great detective's amazing powers, and as for topoping to reason out any given to the proof of the great detective's amazing powers, and as for topoping to reason out any given guessing a conundrum would. The only way to road any detective sory in to be carried along on the stream of events, and the detective to the proof of the proof of the stream of the proof of the proof of the proof of the stream of events, and the detective Newton to the proof of the stream of events and the detective Newton and the proof of the stream of events, and the detective Newton and the proof of the stream of events and the detective Newton and the stream of events an

whether readers with thee," In a found of the basservines," will reduce the cettle story is not a form of literature over which it is possible to arouse a discussion, any more than it would be possible to argue over eagerness the "deventures of Shericke Holmes" will read "The Hound of the Baskervines" will read a "The Hound of the Baskervines" with eagerness, and if some of us fail to range over a start of the start o lost his cunning.

#### A STORY OF LOGGING-CAMPS

THE BLAZED TRAIL. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 3% x 8 inches,

"HE author of "The Blazed Trail" has chosen a picturesque atmosphere for his story. He knows the life he is writing about, and he knows how to tell a good story. It is, in fact, rather

hard to be judicial in the presence of a book like this a story of the kind that is being awaited by those critics who are most earnestly interested in American literature. It is a vigorous narrative of a dramatic phase of American life, a book dealing with strong contrasts, as strong as life and death, and yet, in a literary view at least, in no way overwrought; a story in which the development of the main character, and indeed of some of the subordinate characters is unobtrusively indicated. The main character is not very complex One might cavil at the opportuneness of the aid which comes to the hero at the exact second when it is needed : and might feel shocked at the apparent sanction of the author to the murder and scalping of a modern villain in the midst of a community not altogether barbarous. The book how



STAWARD SOWARD WHITE

ever, was evidently not written to please lovers of still life. It is a record of outdoor life, of life in the logging-camps along Lake Superecord of outdood life, of life in the logging-camps along lake Superior, a story of the fight of men with nature. An analyse of the book shows that the author carries the neto from his first experience as a owner of a great logging-camp. When he has finished the book, the reader knows as much about the preparations of a log for the sawnill the properties of the superior of the subject in the contract of the co

means neglected the poetic forest-setting of his drama of logging-life.

#### CHILDREN'S STORIES FOR GROWN-UPS.

THE MADNESS OF PHILLIP. By Josephine Dodge Daskam. Boards, 34 x 8 inches, 273 pp. Price, \$1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. HERE is no new phase of civilization that is not reflected in litera-

ture. Interest in sociological conditions and genume self-consciousness bred the problem novel; great industrial activity, the sociological novel; and the evolution of the child from a subordinate place in family life to the powerful position it now occupies, has given

POSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

birth to a class of books that are altogether delightful, the stories about children that are written for grown-ups. Occasionally in pastime some great author would write a sketch of a child altogether delightful, but until recently the children of fiction have been monotonous, and were used for purposes of pathos, or to serve in some way to round out the anthor's plot. The writers of the present moment apparently remember their own childhoods to more purpose, for they certainly have a greater insight into the working of the minds of children than had our forefathers.

The latest of such books is Miss Iosephine Dodge Daskam's "The Madness of Phillip." Miss Daskam is not a sentimentalist, and her stories abound with real children. They are for older people and are extremely amusing. There is a certain satirical vein running through several of them that is most refreshing ;

in fact, in these stories Miss Daskam is at her best. "The Madness of Phillip," the title of the first story, which is a take-off of kindergarten methods, and "Ardelia in Arcady," whose heroine is taken against her will to the country, are perhaps two of the best, altho "The Little God and Dickey "is delightful. Miss Daskam is a young writer and her work shows it by its unevenness. "Edgar, the Choir Boy Uncelestial," for instance, is a little forced, and in one case the author has vicious."

for instance, is a little forered, and in one case the author has viciously Miss Isakain is sometime of an isomeclast. The college settlement and the kindergrafen have been supposed to bring only unimized good, and the college settlement is sufficient to be supposed to bring only unimized good, as many satures. Not that the stories read as the they were written for the purpose of ridicalling settlement or kindergrafen, for the author's only what she had observed. It always they are the bad uniply set down.





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## A Few Testimonials

From a PHYSICIAN.

From a PHYSICIAN.

I am very moth pleased with my progress. Yon time the extent of exercise exactly to sail une. Your asystem follows physiological laws, therefore must be right, I am only sorry more of my fellow-being ob not knew sorts proverful factor for fostering breath. W. N. ROIF-KROS M. D., itself.

Strick St., Strafford, Out., Can.

From a BANKER. Prom a HANKER.

I have been greatly benefitled by The Stone Method. My muscles have increased in size and firmness, and my general physics: I are the size and firmness, and my general physics: I great benefit will be derived by the use of great benefit will be derived by the use of groun method in every instance where faithfully finlowed. THON, W, SYNNOTT, Pres. First Natl Bank, Glassboro, N. J.

# Women

Receive quite as much benefit from The Stone Method of Scientific Physical Culture Sions method of Scientific Physical Culture as men. Indeed, it is an open question whether they are not susceptible to greater results. The sedentary life of the average woman would seem to indicate this. About forty per cent. of our pupils are women and the results are most gratifying. No woman desires the same muscular development which she admires in men. This proves again the desirability of our individual instruction. In every case we take into consideration the oceupation, habits, mode of living, and the object which the pupil desires to attain and give instructions accordingly. We ean insure perfect health, a good com-plexion, and, when desired, an increased chest (or bust) development; we can increase the weight or reduce it; we can low our management of the same and the same fill out those hollow places and give the form that beautiful contour so much

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#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Principles and Practise of Whist."-Lenmaid Leigh and Ernest Bergholt. (Henry T. Contes & Co., \$1.50.)

"Practical Talks by an Astronomer," - Harold Jacoby (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.00.1

"Drewitt's fream."-W. L. Alden. (D. Appleton & Co., paper, \$0.50)

"Soldiers of Fortune,"-Richard Harding Davis, (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1,40.) "Scarlet and Hyssop,"-E. F. Benson, (D. Ap-

pleton & Co., \$1. to.)

"Monica and other Stories."-Paul Bourget.

translated by William Marchant. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50)

"Hohenzollern"—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (The

Cemury Company, \$0.50.)
"The Game of Love." Benjamin Swift

"The Game of Love." Benjamiu Swift (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.) "The Story of the Vine." Edward R. Emerson

(G. P. Putnam's Sons.)
"The Master of Caston."-Hildegard Brooks.

(Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)
"The Carpenter Prophet,"—Charles W. Pearson.
(Herbert S. Stone & Co.)

"Pusey and the Church Revival."—Rev. Charles C. Grafton. (The Young Churchman Company.) "The Han Without a Country."—Edward Everett Hale. (The Outlook Company, \$1.00.

"Simple Rules for Bridge."-K. N. Steele. (WIIliam R. Jenkins, \$0.50.)

"Transactions of the Pirst Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Study of Bellepsy and the Care and Treatment of Rollentics."

(Published by the Association, price \$1.00.)
"Forest Neighbora." William Bavenport Hulbert. (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.50.)

#### CURRENT POETRY.

#### From One Long Dead.

By EGHERT BRIDGES.

What! For here in the moonlight and thinking of me?

Is it you, O my comrade, who laughed at my

jest?
But you wept when I told you I longed to be free.
And you monned for a while when they laid

me at rest.

I've been dead all these years! and to-night in

your heart
There's a stir of emotion, a vision that slips -It's my face in the moonlight that gives you a

start, It's my name that in joy rushes up to your lips:

Yes, I'm young, oh so young, and so little I know! A mere child that is learning to walk and to rin; While I grasp at the shadows that wave to and fro I am dazzled a bit by the light of the sun.

I am learning the leason, I try to grow wise, But at night I am baffled and worn by the strife; I am humbled, and then there's an impulse to rise, And a voice whispers, "Onward and win! This is Life!"

And the Force that is drawing me up to the Height.

That inspires me and thrills me-each day a new

birth.

In the Force that to Chans said, "Let there be Light!"

Light!"

And it gave us sweet glimpses of Heaven on Earth.

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#### Divided.

By MOURA O'NEILL.

so they are,

It's well I know ye, Slieve Cross, ye weary, stony hill. An' I'm tired, och I'm tired, to be luckin' on ve

etill 1 For here I live the near side, an' he is on the far, An'all your heights an' hollows are between us,

But If 'twas only Slieve Cross to climb from foot I'd soon be up an' over that, I'd soon be runnin'

down: Then cure the great ould sea itself is there beyont to bar,

An' all the windy wathers are between us, so they are,

An' what about the wather when I'd have ould

Paddy's boat, Is it me that would be fear'd to grip the oars an go affoat?

Oh, I could find him by the light o'sun or moon ar atar. But there' coulder things than sait waves be

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Sure well I know he'll never have the heart to cume to me love is wild as any wave that wanders no

the sea; Tis the same if he is near me, 'tis the same if he is

His thoughts are hard an' ever hard between us. so they are,

Och anne -Brom Blackwood's Magazine.

The Great Misgiving. By WILLIAM WATSON,

"Not onrs," say some, "the thought of death to dread: Asking no heaven, we fear no fabled hell:

Life is a feast, and we have banqueted-Shall not the wormans well? The after-silence, when the feast is o'ar. And void the places where the minstrels stood,

Differs in nought from what hath gone before, And is nor ill nor good." Ah, but the Apparition-the dumb sign-

The beckoning fluger bidding me forago The fellowship, the converse and the wine, The songs, the festal glow ! And ab, to know not, while with friends I sit.

And while the purple joy is pass'd about, Whether 'tis ampler day divinellar lit Or homeless night without;

And whether, stepping forth, my soul shall see New praspects, or fall sheer-a blinded thing ! There is, O grave, thy hourly victory, And there, O death, thy eting - In Living Age.

> A Baby's Laugh. By DORA READ GOODALE.

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#### PERSONALS.

The Founder of the Red Cross Society.-The Royal Academy of Sweden has awarded Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross Society, a sum of 104,000 francs. This sum was one of the Nobel prizes to be awarded to those who have rendered the greatest services to humanity. The Magazin Fittoresque gives the following sketch of M. Dunant and his work :

M. Henri Dunant was born in Geneva the 8th of May, 1828. He was of French ancestry, his family having sought refuge in Geneva at the time of the religious persecutions following the Reformation. From his youth he had been interested in charitable works. Before devoting himself to those ounded in war, he devoted himself to the poor, the disinherited, the oppressed. Already his mind was occupied with questions of universal harmony and fraternity among nations as well as among todividuals: bis broad and becevolent spirit alendy soared above distinctions of race

It was upon the battle-field of Solferino and in the charpel-house of Castiglione that the idea of the Red Cross Society germinated. At Sollerino n 1850, Donant was the sad witness of the sufferogs which the wounded endured, while lying for days upon the ground deprived of all succor. Aided by a few high-souled women, he organised a corps of relief in the little town of Castiglione, binding up the wounds of the men with his own hands, working indefatigably among these men devoured with fever and suffering all kinds of

"The gentleman in white," as Dunant was called by the wounded, because on account of the heat he was cied in white imen, carried away with him from these scenes of desolation the thought that devoted volunteers, skilled in the management of litters and possessing some knowledge of nursing, well organised and disciplined, and enjoying likew se with the hospitals and supplies an absolute neutrality, might be of inestimable service in the wars of the luture. Dunant believed that this result might be accomplished if the various nations would adopt the same signal of recognizance, a sacred standard that should insure absolute immunity to all those beneath its folds. Such is the origin of the white fing with the red cross, to-day dopted by simost all civilised countries. The blood of the wounded at Sofferino caused to germinate the seeds of pity and generosity.

Upon his return to Geneva, Donant wrote a Sonvenir of Solferino," in which he laid bare all the borrors of war. The book made an immenae sensation, and was immediately translated into several different languages. If he had his detractors, he had on the other hand warm delenders. The French Minister of War at this time, M. Randon, did not hide his bostility to Dunant, and cried: "What business have these civilians to meddle with what does not concern them?" But MacMahon, Leborni, and Canrobert, and later Napoleon ranged themselves on the side of Dnnant, and Victor Hugo wrote to the anthor of Solferino: "You are enlisting humanity and serving the cause of liberty. I applaud your noble efforts." And General Trochu said: "All that Dunant says is perfectly true; he has even understated the truth." These were precious encour-agements when the violent opposition of Marshal Kandon came near compromising the ancress of his work in France. "In other countries Donant found from the be-

ginning the most favorable reception. Sovereigns nod people equally responded to the appeal made by the philanthropist upon universal charity."

in October, 1862, the conference of Geneva was called. This was followed in August, 1864 by s congress which met in the Hôtel de Ville of Geneva, at which the "Convention for the amelioration

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of the condition of soldiers wounded in hartle " was signed by the representatives of twelve l'owers. France was the first to ratify the convention, and now all the civilized countries have adhered to the treaty except Brazil, China, and Morocco. The last to join was the republic of Uruguay France lation made for THE LIVERARY DIGISI.

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Of a sudden the great prima doma Cried "Ifeavens, my voice is a gener!" But a Cat in the wings. Cried "I know how she sings.

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Corporation Councel. Some time age a man presented himself before the Liverpool magistrates with the following tale :

"Me name is Patrick O'Connor an' I lives at - Street, an' I kapes here in my cellar, but the water-pipes is burst, an' my hens is all

drowned." "Well, my good man, we can do nothing for you : you had better apply to the water company," was

all the advice he got. A few days later the same man appeared with precisely the same tale.

"You were here a few days ago, and we advised you to go to the water company. Its you do

"I did, yer honor." "And what did they say to you?" "They told me to kape docks!"- Egworth Her-

No Fear .- A story is told of a count Sedealt in old horses, alternating his spells of labor with heavy sprees. During the period of depression which followed each overlinduigence John habitually took to bed, and there diligently studled the family Hible. During one of these fits of attempted reformation his condition prompted his wife to call in the Rev. Mr. Wallace, the parish minister, who at the time happened to be passing. "Oh, Maister Wallace, come in and see our John, he'e rale bad."

"What's wrang wi' him?"

"He's feart to meet his Makker," said Mrs. John Quick as fire came the crushing reply "Humph; tell'm he needna be feat; for that; be'll never see'm "- New York Tribune

#### Coming Events.

May 13-14.—Convention of the American Me-chanic Puneral Benefit Association at Atlan-tic City, N. J.

May 19 - Coovention of the Journeyman Horse-shoers' Union of the United States and Can-ada at Sau Francisco. May 20 -National Convention of German Bap-tists at Harrisburg, Pa.

Convention of Royal Arcanum Supreme

May 20-24. - Convention of the Royal Templars of the Temperance Supreme Council at Buf-falo, N. Y.

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May 20-22. -- Convention of the National Electric Light Association, at Cincinnati, O.

May 21-24 - Convention of the Praternity of Op-erative Millers of America at Indianapolis,

#### Current Events.

SOUTH ALBERTA.

April 7 -- Commandant Kritzinger is acquilted by the court-martial which tried him in Cape Colony.

Announcement that the Boer Commandant Erasmus was killed April 3 in Orange River Colony.

April 10. All the Boer chiefs, including President Stevn and Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rev, gather at Klerksdorp, in the Southern Transvanl, to confer in the Hijtish

April q.—The rebels are defeated by the impe-rial troops; a Chinese tribe attacks a Kassian post in Manchuria, and are repulsed.

April is Rioters at Niogpo, a city in the prive, ince of Che Kiang, disperse on the arrival of two terman gamboats

#### OTHER PORTION NEWS

April 2.—Statistics for March show a marked decrease in British exports and imports as compared with last year.

Revolutionists in Haiti capture the town of

April 8. The Manchurian treaty is signed The Vatican decides to send representatives to the coronations in England and Spain,

April q. The Danish Landsthing, in sector sea alon, votes in the treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States, but no de-cision is reached.

April so -The burish of Cecil Rhodestakes place on the Matoppo Hills, in Rhodesia. Diplomatic relations between Prance and Ven-

Socialistic riots take place in Brussels and other cities of Belgium. April as -it is reported that ten battations of militia will be sent to Ireland in enforce the

he oniput of fine gold at Johannesburg for March was 104,127 ounces.

April 18. The British Cabinet meets and con-The government forces of Halif recapture the town of Jacmel from the robels. Gameral Raptinto, leader of the rebels, is taken prisoner and shot.

The text of the Manchuriao treaty is published

April 13 - Rioling becomes mora general in Brussels and for the first Ilma the police fire

Consul Campbell leaves Russia for the United States, declaring ha will resign his post at Warsaw, owing to the opposition to his ap-pointment there.

#### Domestic.

CONCRES

April 7 .- House: The Chinese Exclusion bill and the bill to extend national bank charters twenty years are passed. Both houses adopt the conference report on the War-Revenue Repeal bill and the mean-

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on them went to the President for signa-

April - Senate The Chinese Exclusion bill is discussed; Senator Unllum makes a protest against its passage in the present shape. Move The debute on the Culian Reciprocity bill is opened by Congressman Payne.

April , Senate The debate on the Chinese Es-clusion bill la continued.

April to Senate Senator Depew speaks on the plan for electron of Senators by paperla-vote, the debate of the Univer Enclasion bill in continued the Post-office Appropria-tion bill is passed.

House The debate on the Cutan Reciprocits bill is continued, Longressman Gravenor making the plus palapershim its favor.

April 11.—Sendre Sendro Hepow's speech on the popular election of Sendrara precipitates a lively debate in which several of the Southern Sendrars defend the election laws of their States.

House The debate on the Cubin Reciprocity

April 18 Sende Debate on the Chinese Ex-House. The bill to pension Mrs. McKinley at a rate of \$1,000 a year is passed and sent to the President for signature.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

April :- The Attorney-Beneral of the State of Washington asks leave to life a bill of com-plaint against the Northern Securities Com-pany, in the United States Supreme Court.

April 5. President Rousevel's arrives at Charles

General MacArthur testifies her re the Senate Philippine committee, in defines charges of cruelty on the part of American soldiers. April 9 - The War Department makes public an order lasted by General Smith, the con-mander in Samar, directing kindly treat-ment of the unives

The Presbyterian Creed Revision Committee meets in Washington.

President Roosevelt presents a sword to Major Jenkins at Charleston, S. C.

Aprill 1a.—Governor Dose of Hawaii arrives in Washington for a conference with the Presi-

Rubert J. Wynne, Washington correspondent of the New York / rest, accepts the office of First Assistant Postmalet-tiereral.

April ii -President Robsevelt returns to Washington from his trip to the Charleston Ex-

position.
The President selects Engene F, Ware, of Kansas, for Commissioner of Pensions to succeed Henry C Evans. James R, Garfeld is nominated for Civil Service commissioner and William Williams for Commissioner of

April 12. President Roosevelt signs the bill repealing the war taxes. General MacArthur lestifies again before the Senate committee on the Philippines.

April 3. Philippines Major Waller, on trial at Manila, alleges that he acted auder orders of General Jacob H. Smith.

April :1 - Major Waller testifies in defense of

April 13.—Major Waller is acquitted by the court-martial; increasits in Canarines Province, Luren, ask General Chaffer not to withdraw the American troops from that district, as their police are unable to cope with the lawless element.

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#### Problem 661.

A Prize-Winner



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ton 13 (summeris "Very one a ustration, not much crisinality ""-M M. "Good key, pretty mates" - G D., "Gut its rank of its grade" " B N. "Mor of D., "Gut its rank of its grade" " B N. "Mor of the model of the mode

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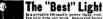
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Notes from Wiener Schachneitung.

Black's 6th: Many masters prefer 6... B x B; 7 P x B, Kt-Q R 4; 8 B - Kt s, Kt x B; 9 R P, x Kt, Kt-Kt 5; 10 Q - K s, P - K B 4. Black's 11th: Very strange manenvering, which certainly wine a Pawn, but gets the Queen too far out of play.

out of play.
White's 13th: Well played. Threatens to win a piece by Kt-R 4.
Black's softh: If H x R, 17 P x Kt gives White an anthitating attack.

White's sth : Kt Kt 6 seems tempting, as Black an not capture; but it leads to nothing after K

#### Problem Composition.

The B. C. M. (March) publishes an extract from a letter by A. P. Mackenzis to the Chess-editor of The Canterbury Times, in which he refers to the fact that he is generally considered to be handscapped in problem-composition on account of loss of sight. Mr. Mackenzie is not sure of this, and continues:

"I have lately come to think that problem composition is peculiarly a mental work, and that employment of board and men is in many ways a nuisance. It cramps the imaginative faculties. Certainly the three-movers I have composed since I lost my sight are infinitely superior, as a whole, to those composed before. Then see what fine work Lane is turning out, and he is a comparative beginner. He, however, I understand, usee a board and men especially made for him. I work by mental efforts only, and never maks any record whatever of my work. The only time it is placed on diagrams is when my brother prepares the problems for transmission. I am sorry to say, and you will doubtless be surprised to learn, that I have no record whatever of a single problem composed since I lost my sight,"

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Prof. T. C. Trucklood, Department of Litera-ture Science, and the Arts, University of Mich-igan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; "It is sandard, and contains many valuable hints and exercises." FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

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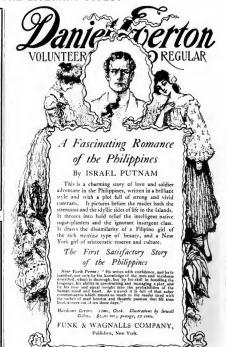
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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# THE DUTY ON MEAT AND THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

A LONG with the sentiment within the Republican party in favor of cutting the tariff on other "trust" products, such as steel and sagar, there is a growing feeling that the tariff on meat should be cut, to relieve the present high prices. It scarcely need be said that the Democratic papers favor a change in the tariff. The New York American and Journal has an editorial fifteen inches wide and thirteen luckes deep on the subject, in five different styles of type, in which it says, in letters half an inch tall, "Take the Tariff Duties off MEAT!" A Democratic prepensative has introduced a hill to abolish all duties on meat or poultry imported from foreign countries, but it is said that it may be shedved in committee on account of its source.

The New York Mail and Express (Rep.) warms the packers that if they continue to "monopolies meat products and make them more dear," it may become "impossible to defend the retention of the protective duties on meat." The Brooklyn Standard Union (Rep.), too, declares that "the obvious remedy" for the advance in prices "is to increase the supply by bringing in Canadian or other foreign cattle," and it adds: "The prohibitive tariff, however, bars the way. Should it not be immediately removed?" The Kansas City fournal, a strugyly Republican paper published in a city that rivals Chicago as a meat-packing center, declares.

"The cattlemen are thriving too hig'ally at the expense of the whole people. What is needed, and needed urgently, is rolled for the millions who are forced to pay extravagant prices for one of the necessities of life. Congress should throw down the protection bars and permit the ingress of the cattle of Mexico, of Canada, and of other convenient countries. This would not do away with the present trouble, but it would belly. The way to meet a condition of scarcity is to open all available sources of sapply.

"If Congress will suspend the tariff provisions which now effectually har out Mexican and other foreign cattle and sheep, and the Administration will push the fight against the best frust with all expedition, the outlook for the consmer will not large remain so dark as it is now. Mr. Cudahy's admissions that prices are higher than they have been before in twenty-five years st ... the entire reasonableuess of demanding that everything possible be done toward relieving the situation."

The Philadelphia Ledger, another Republican paper, expresses a like view, and the Boston Transcript (Rep.) says:

"Letting down the tariff bars that shut out the cattle to the north and sonth of us would soon provide an alundance of meat as good doubtless as what we are getting from the West now. Protection is all right in its way, but when, as in the case of some other trusts, the beef combine persist in capturing and holding foreign markets at the expense of the home consumers and appeal to the patriotic impulses of the American people as exemplified in the policy of exclusion to keep the tariff intact, it is time to cease shamming and to take the bull by the horas tho it may wrench the feelings of some well-intentioned advecates of the Chinese wall and cause a spasm of indignation within the circles of the 10m Market Chi.

Tariff revision is condemned as dangerous, however, by other Republic nn papers. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.) would not alter the Disgley law "in any particular," for it believes that "nothing is more certain than the tendency of any tariff tinkering to involve the whole tariff. "The New York Times (Ind.), while not objecting to tariff reductions, believes, however, that in this case the reduction would be useless. It observes:

"To repeal the tariff (probably meaning the duty) on beef would render further oppressive combinations between the stock raisers and the packers impossible. Shiploads of English and continental beef-rich, juicy, and generally palatable, not to say nutritious-would at once come this way. There are at least a hundred cows in the Bermudas lowing for the American hutcher, certainly half as many in the West Indies, and of a sprety some in Canada, which will not be happy until embalmed for the American market. Put beef on the free list and the march of food cattle to this country would recall the days when the buffalo roamed the Western plains in herds covering many square miles. Some statistical uncertainty may exist as to where the imported beef would come from, but Tammany is not statistical, and its committee very properly leaves to such as have a taste for figures the solution of the problem. Ex-Sagamore Nagle might have helped them, as he is a great statistician; but really it was not worth while to incumber the report with tedious details.

"To repeal the daty on meats is eminently proper and desirable, but the reason for so doing is not that it would afford any relief to the momentary situation. It is a nucleus duty, yielding no revenue and valueless even for the vicious purpose of protection."

Meanwhile the query as to whether there is really a beef trust is receiving continued attention. The Attorney-General has directed two of his assistants to look into the matter, and says;

"From their reports, I am satisfied that sufficient evidence is in hand upon which bills in equity for an injunction can be framed to restrain the combination mentioned from further proceeding under their agreements, which clearly appear to be in restraint of interstate trade. I have, therefore, in compliance with the law that provides: 'It hall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States in their respective districts, on the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain violations of this set,' injunction against the corporations and persons who are parties to the combination mentioned, to be filed in the United States circuit court for the norther of states it will be under the states of the combination mentioned, to be filed in the United States circuit court for the norther of states; of Illinois.'

#### SUGAR TRUST AND SUGAR TARIFF.

T will not be a had idea, while relieving the people of Cuba with reciprocity, to relieve the people of this country with a cut in the sugar tariff that will bring down the retail pricesuch is the view a considerable number of newspapers are expressing in their comment on the Cuban reciprocity bill and the Morris amendment, now before the Senate. The Morris amendment provides for the abolition of the differential tariff on refined sugar, and its presence on the bill is due to a combination of Democratic and beet-sugar Republican voters, not one of whom, many papers believe, really expect that it will become law. The Democrats, it is pretty generally thought, voted for it to put the Republican party in a dilemma, and the "beet Republicans" voted for it in the idea that it would kill the reciprocity bill. But the Philadelphia Ledger, the Buffalo Express, and a number of other Republican papers, especially those in the West, are urging the Senate to indorse the cut in the sugar tariff. The people "have paid tribute to the sugar trust a long time," says the Des Moines News, "and will be immensely pleased to have the Senate pass the Morris amendment." The Minneapolis Journal (Rep.) says:

"The Senate will be wise if it quietly accepts the house bill, only amending it to increase the reduction of the sngar duty so as to give Cuba not less than 35% per cent. off regular duties, and 50 per cent., if its liberality can be stretched that far, for 50 per cent. might do some good. To wrangle over yielding any-thing and resisting any reduction in the height of the tariff will is not very creditable to the statesmen so contending. They take not thought whatever of the absolute equivalent we shall get in Chban trade. Isseed of limiting the arrangement with Cuba in Chban trade. Isseed of limiting the arrangement with Cuba least five vent."

"The American people would rejuice," declares the Chicago News (Ind.), "if the sugar refiners' trust incidentally were deprived of the power to secure extortionate profits from the American consumer," and the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) says that "if Congress were to do nothing else than to order the sugar trust to the rear, it would live in the memory of all men forever." The Chicago Record-Iterath (Ind. Rep.) says that such a result



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"is what the people have been longing for and praying for, but scarcely hoping for," and adds:

"There is no need to waste any sympathy on the sugar trust. It possesses all the facilities, processes, and machinery to refine sugar cheaper than it can be done anywhere else on earth. It has never paid a cent higher wages because of the differential of i cent a pound in its favor, but has simply divided the \$0,000,-000 or \$0,000,000 permium annug its promoters. Moreover, the oper cent. reduction on the duty on raw sugar from Cuba will the proof of the cent a pound of the European refiner, while the proof of a cent a pound only the European refiner, while the proof of a cent a pound of the European refiner, while the proof of the cent a pound of the European refiner, while the proof of the third of the European refiner, while the proof of the third of the European refiner, while the proof of the third of the European refiner, while the proof of the third of the European refiner, while the proof of the third of the

"Viewed from an impartial economic point of view, irrespective of its effect on politics and political parties, the House reciprocity bill should be entirely satisfactory to the American people, who may be forgiven if they rather only the spectacle of the best combine hoist by its own petard while assisting in squeezing 86,000,000 to 88,000,000 to 18,000,000 to 18

trust into the coffee-cups of the republic.

"The Senate should complete the good work begun by the House."

But even if we are to have tariff revision along anti-trues lines, the place to begin the movement is not by an amendment to a Cuban reciprocity bill, so a good many papers think. "The wise thing for the Senate to do," in the opinion of the Boston fournaf (Rep.), "is to prepare and bring forward a reciprocity proposition of its own, starting from the beginning and granting Cuba a concession of more than a meager so per cent. This will have the support of a very great and earnest public sentiment. It will be a clear-cut, intelligible measure." So, too, thinks the New York Commercial Advertises (Rep.); and the New York Mail and Express (Rep.) asys.

"To alolish the differential on refined sugar from all sources would undoubtedly do harm to our refining interests, and would have the beet-sugar producers most, especially if, as is claimed, the countervailing duty upon bounty-ded foreign sugar would go with it, while it would add somewhat to the relief of the Cuban planters by enabling them to send a higher grade of sugar to our markets. But it is not worth while now to discuss this aspect of the matter, because it is simply a tariff question relating to our general policy, and is not germane to the purpose of the measure total than been made in that body by shiping that the produce of the control of the c

The New Orleans Picayune (Dem.) and Times-Democrat



IT HITS BOTH WAYS.

-The Cleveland Plain Desler.

(Dem.), devoted to the cane-sugar interests of Louisiana, are firm in the hope and belief that the addition of the amendment has killed the reciprocity movement. The latter paper says: "Cuban reciprocity has run its course. It has been beaten because it deserved to be beaten. Conceived in madness and sursed in hypocrisy, it was but natural that it would meet with an unhappy end. Its passing will awaken lamentations only among stockholders in the sugar trust and stock-jobbers in Cuba."

# EFFECT OF THE STEAMSHIP TRUST ON THE SUBSIDY ENTERPRISE.

E ITHER the new steamship consolidation destroys the last argument for the subsidy bill now before Congress, or it supplies the very best reason why it should be passed—it all de-

pends upon which class of newspapers one credits. The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) points out that the new combination does not increase the number of ships flying the stars and stripes by a single vessel, hence the need of such a measure as the subsidy bill to increase the American merchant marine is as urgent as ever. The trust ficet itself, managed by American capitalists, will sail mostly under foreign flags, and can be turned against us in war time, says the New York Mail and Express (Rep.), a situation which it declares "unendurable," and one which "can not be permitted to continue." The ship-owners, inside the trust and out of it, adds the same paper, should therefore be encouraged by government aid to construct ships "under American control and subject to American jurisdiction, which will give us a carrying trade that

will make our commerce safe in time of war as well as of peace." The Brooklyn *Times* would use the subsidy measure as a weapon to fight the new "combine." It says:

"It the people of the United States are alive to their own interexts, the consummation of this great international trust should create a strong popular demand for the speedy enactment of the shipping arbaidy bill. The formation of this streendous trust makes it more difficult than it ever was before to establish competing American lines of steamslips. . . The only way in which competition can be fostered and made effective is by the enactment of such a measure as the Pype bill, amended so as to provide that any line receiving a subsidy from the Government any combination or traffic arrangement with competing lines. If the enactment of such a measure was expedient and desirable before, it becomes alsolutely necessary now, if the commerce of the world is not to be held at the mercy of this gigantic contination. It is not now merely a matter of pride and of sound policy that the maritime interests of the United States should be protected and promoted; it is now a matter that concern is rectly the most vital interests of the whole American people and of American commerce."

But the new trust includes the International Navigation Company, and the favorite argument against the bill has been all along that that company would get a large silice of the shisidy. Under the new arrangement the subsidy on the steamers of the International Navigation Company would go into the trust treasury and benefit all the shareholders, so that "some of the money thus taken from our people," in the opinion of the Indianapolis New (Ind.), "would go to foreign stockholders of the trust." But the idea that money from the national Treasury should be paid to a trust at all is thought so objectionable by many pagers.

that the formation of the trust is regarded by the Minneapolis Journal (Rep.) as "a finishing touch for the obsequies of the subsidy bill." And the Philadelphia Times (Ind.) says: "What little chance there was for this ill-starred bill seems now to have disaupeared. The American people will never agree that public money shall be donated to a trust. A business which is profitable enough to be made the subject of a stockjobbing operation by Mr. Morgan is a grotesque candidate for subsidies " So, too, think the Boston Herald (Ind.), the Springfield Republican (lud.), the Philadelphia Record (Ind.), the Cleveland Leader (Ren.), the Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), and many other papers. The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) declares: "The proper sequel to the proclamation of the transatlantic freight combine will be the immediate rejection



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FORN PIERFONT MORGAN.

If terrial (lud.), the Springified Republican (lud.), the Philadelphia Republican (lud.), the Philadelphia Record (Ind.), the Cleveland Leader (Ind.), the Cleveland Leader (Rep.), the Chicago Tribune (Rep.), and many other papers. The Chicago Tribune (Rep.) declares: "The proper sequel to the proclamation of the transatianties freight combine will be the immediate rejection by the House of Representatives of the Senate ship-subsidy bill. Deferring action on it will not do. Alleged 'shelving it' will not do. It can not be locked us in a foster ussess and unbeard of until after the fall

should be now, and the House of Representatives abould be the executioner."

Woman's View of "One Man, One Vote."—While the American daily papers are sympathizing with the poor Belgian workingman who does not get his full share of the suffrage, The Women's Journal (Boson) rises to remark that there are

ciection, to be decapitated then, perhaps. The day of execution

"Belglum is on the verge of civil war over the question of 'one man, one vote.' At present, one man is often allowed to cast

others, It (or she) says:

several votes, in virtue of various qualifications, with the result that a minority of the men elect a majority of the legislature, as in Connecticut. In Alabama and Virginia, election officers are perjuring themselves in order to admit ignorant white men to the ballot-box while excluding ignorant negroes. The Outlook and other Northern papers denounce the injustice that is being done in the South, and declare that the ballot should follow' the line of good citizenship, not the line of race'; yet they believe that the ballot should follow not the line of good citizenship, but the line of sex. Alabama and Virgiuia are indignant with Connecticut, and the men of the country towns in Connecticut are indignant with the Clericals of Belgium. Meanwhile women at the North and the South, in Belginm and in Connecticut, have good reason to feel a mixture of amusement and wrath at the way in which the just claim of women to the ballot is ignored by many of the men who are most clamorous in regard to the 'sacred right of suffrage' for their own sex.

" Millions of throats will bawl for civil rights,

"But the women's turn will come."

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS A PARTY

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt became President, there was considerable speculation as to his qualifications as a party leader. Now, looking over his record that far, the editor of Tw World's Work concludes that he is a better leader than some of the veteran organization managers, and that the present conditions point to his nomination and election in the next Presidential campaign. Says Tw. World's Work.

"Mr. Roosevelt stands for the best tendencies of his partyfor reciprosity, for instance, against stupidity; for justice and hamanity to Cuha as against the very madness of special protection; for civil-service reform; for merit and efficiency in the army and the navy as against favoritism and bureancray; for the enforcement of the laws (the Sherman anti-turat law, for instance); and most of all for vigor and courage in the public service.

"The President gives promise of winning great popularity on his own account by reason of the evry party difficulties that he is encountering. For there is a likelihood of a struggle sooner or later between him and the great corporate interests that have found the atmosphere of the Senate and of the Republican party in general an acquiescent and balmy air. Deep-seated in Mr. Roosevelt's mind is the feeling that fair play is as desirable when great interests come into the game as when the players are little men and the stakes are small. He insisted while he was governor of New York that public franchises should not escape taxation. Certain great interests preferred that he should not be governor again. Therefore by an unexpected turn of fate he became President. He still tespes the feeling that great interests should have no favors that plain men may not have. He said this is not form in an address at Minnespols, that has been still the still t

We are further informed by the same writer that the President has never shown the least ill-feeling toward either the large or small corporations; but that he has been against the tendency of these large corporations to claim the privilege just as they please simply because they are large corporations.

Most public men, we are told, have either purposely or succonsclously helped these great industrial combinations to secure speeial privileges because they did not see a clear opportunity to stop them, while other men, like the late Governor Aligeld, have been violently hostile on general principles. To quote further:

"Now, apart from engaging qualities which make him [the President] agood leader (witness his dexterous management of the Cuban case in Congress), and which make him an admirable Executive (witness his nanagement of Germany in South America, whereby a prince of the royal Prussian house came to the United States on a friendly visit instead of German gunbast going to Venezuela on a hostile errand)—apart from his qualities as Executive and party leader, Mr. Roosevelt has a profound love of fair play, in great matters and in small, which gives promise of a struggle for mastery between him and the great interests which have found in his party a def zential hospitality. He, too, is hospitable, as he ought to be; but the higness of the giant does not, in Mr. Roosevelt's mind, entitle him to more than a giant's share of room.

"In every executive post that he has held he has fearleasly execated laws that easy-going executives had allowed to remain as a dead letter. On the other hand, the virtues of the old Republican managers are negative. The outcome of such a difference of temperament will not only increase the personal popularity of the President, but it will greatly strengthen the party. The moral danger of the party, when it appeals to the conscience of the people, it that it will be regarded as the party of special privileges. The patriotism of the people and their progressive mood blind them to the party, as well as their practical sense and their



TRYING ON SOME SPRING BONNETS.

- The Okso State Journal, Columbus,



WANTED-A RELIABLE PLACE TO SETTLE; ONE THAT WILL NOT CAVE IN.  $-The\ Pittsburg\ Gazette.$ 







GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Commanding the Army in the Philippines



MAJOR L. W. T. WALLEN, Acquitted of responsibility for alleged atrocities

#### PHILIPPINE OFFICERS UNDER CRITICISM.

foundness of lawing things brought to pass. The eternal role of the critic and of the complainer which the Democratic party of a too often taken in recent years is tiresome to the active American temperament. But the quality that may always be reckoned on in the American people as a stronger force than their allegiance to any party is their love of fair play.

"It seems likely, then, to come to pass that the temperamental difference between Mr. Rossewell and the old managers of its party and the beneficiaries of special privileges will bring to the party made his leadership the one quality that it stands mount in seed of. And if the party do not gracefully accept his leadership the whyse for its hip, so much the worse for it.

#### HOSTILITIES IN MINDANAO.

HE armed collision between American troops and the Moros in the island of Mindanao last week aroused the apprehension that we might have a new war on our hands in the Philippines just as the old one is supposed to be dying out. Two Moros, it appears, killed one American soldier and wounded another. The American commander demanded that the native chiefs surrender the murderers, but the chiefs refused or neglected to do so, and aif armed force started after them. The Moro villages ran up their war flags, a native force was quickly gathered, and a small battle was fought, resulting in the rout of the natives, who lost seven men. When this was reported to Washington the President cabled General Chaffee to stop the expedition, which is under the command of General George W. Davis; but General Chaffee replied that to withdraw all the American forces would ruin our prestige, and to withdraw part of them would be dangerous, so the President told him to use his own judgment. What the result will be is awaited with considerable interest. General Chaffee expresses the hope that a general war will be avoided.

The Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rcp.) says of the Moros:

"Mindano is the largest island in the Philippines except Lazon, being far larger than any of the others. Its inhabitants are principally Mohammedans, and have the Mohammedan belief that death in battle insures them a happy eternity, so that they are most formidable fighters. General Chaffee estimates that are most formidable fighters. General Chaffee estimates that principally the control of the control of the control of the principal of the control of the control of the control of the rifes and the rest with appearance of the control of the second of the control of the control of the control of the subjuzation of Mindano, the end of the war is not very in sight." A number of papers, such as the Philadelphia Press (Rep.), the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.), and the Memphia Commercial Appeal (Dem.) favor a strong policy that will compel submission. The Brooklyn Engle (Ind.), too, says:

"The Moros of Mindanao, without seeming cause and undoubtedly for no other reason than the promptings of religious narrowness and hatred, have arisen against the representatives of this nation who were engaged in peaceful surveys of their country, prosecuted with the sole idea of gaining knowledge of its geography, resources, and people, and of establishing closer that the sole idea of the sole idea of gaining knowledge of a goography, resources, and people, and of establishing closer and the sole in the sole idea of the sole in the sole

"We can not recede from the position we have taken in the Philippines. We may better welcome a war that gives us an opportunity to overthrow slavery among the Moros, to punish murder and treachery. These people have carried matters with too high a hand. If they are longing for fight they shall have it,



UNCLE SAM: "This isn't my trade, but if you think you can't get along without it, I guess I can fix you."

— The St. Paul Pancer Press.

May 3, 1902

and in such measure as will satisfy them for years to come. There need be no tears of sentiment in this matter. A figure is on between ignorance and enlightenment; between savagery and civilization. The religious aspect is not significant when the philippines safe, and if the safety of the wise costs the lives of robbers and barbarians, so be it."

The Chicago Tribune (Rep.), however, recommends that the Moros be let alone. The anti-expansionist papers also advocate that policy. Thus the New York Evening Post (Ind.) says:

"The mere fact that President Roosevelt countermanded the punitive expedition shows that we have learned something in our three bitter years of schooling in the Philippines. We are not so terribly anxious now to uphold our prestige in the archipelago, if it means a needless and bloody war. If such orders had been issued to Otis as have now been sent to Chaffee-tho so unfortunately late-there would have been no war in Luzon, . . . It is something to have had the Administration commit itself to the doctrine that our best policy in Mindanao is 'hands off.' The Moros may not govern themselves in all respects as we should like, but they can at least run their own government better than we can do it for them. To interfere is bad both for them and for us. If that maxim were only to be consistently applied throughout the whole archipelago, it would save both us and the natives a world of trouble, and would solve our Philippine problem. We shall have to come to it, in the end, in Luzon and Panay as well as in Mindanao. We are gradually but surely learning the truth of the principle which Cobden laid down in respect to India: 'Its people will prefer to be ruled badly-according to our notions-by its own color, kith and kin, than to submit to the humiliation of being better governed by a succession of transient intruders from the antipodes."

#### THE POOR MAN'S CHANCE IN THE WEST.

THE West is no place for poor settlers, according to Daniel McDonald, president of the Western Labor Union, who avers that the railroad advertisements that say it is "are false and misleading in character, and nothing less than criminal in their effect." Mr. McDonald is sending out a circular letter to the newspapers declaring that "if the plain truth were known, there would be no inecutive for settlers, homeseekers, or working people to come West to improve their conditions"; and this let-

ter is stirring up some comment out in that part of the country, Says Mr. McDonald:

"There is not a desirable tract of untaken land in the Northwest that will not require hundreds, and in most cases theusands, of dollars to make it productive. The statement that the Northwest is a boundless tract of rich, productive, and frietful land open for settlement, and only awaiting the magic touch of the poverty-striken farmer from the East to make it yield forth in abundance all the best products of the farm, is just as false as it is well-sounding. If the rallmon officials who make these statements, and advertise them, were given their just deserts, they would be considered as reminals and tracted as such. Their advertisements will bring years of bardship, privation, West in the expression of security homes or employments.

"We have no desire to give a setback to the development of our country's resources. These resources are limitless,—to men of capital. But to the farmer without means, and the laboring man, there is not the slightest inducement to come West.

"In Bute, in the Cripple Creek district, in the Cœur d'Alenes, in British Columbia, on the Pacific coast, and in the agricultural communities everywhere in the West, there are handreds and thousands of idle men. If the West afforded such exceptional opportunities to homeseekers, settlers, and workingmen, these able-bodied and industrious people would not be found in hundreds and thousands begging for a chanee to earn amer ly lving."

The Cripple Creek Press indorses Mr. McDonald's statements, and says that he tells "the actual conditions." The same paper continues:

"It is to be regretted that conditions are not otherwise. It is a deplorable state of affairs when all who wish can not obtain work at living wages, but there is no sense and no humanity in the circulars to which President McDonald alludes in his letter. Laboring men of the West are not selfash in this matter, nor do they wish to appear as denjug to any one the opportunity for securing profitable employment. It is to prevent suffering and hardship on the part of those who may be misled by erroneous the manufacture of the part of the own may be misled by erroneous for the corn protection that the unions also market.

So, too, thinks the Wallace (Idaho) Tribune, which observes:

"The circular of the Western Labor Union contains very much truth. Eastern people are often induced to avail themselves of







WHICH PIPE? - 7 he Minneapolis Journal.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS IN CARICATURE.

excursion rates to the West by representations which lead them to believe that they can pick up gold unggets everywhere, that labor is in great demand, and that a great empire of rich agricultural land is free for the taking. No such conditions prevail in the West. There are already more laborers and mechanics here than can find employment. Good land is not on the homestead list, and business enterprises and professional pursuits are fully up to the demand.

Other Western papers, however, take quite a different view of it. The Great Falis (Mont.), Tribane while admitting that "there is no great opportunity for any large number" of "those who work for day's warges," yet maintains that the outlook for farmers with small means is excellent, and declares that "when Mr. McDonald states that there is no opportunity for settlers who wish to develop the lands of these Western States, he states what is absurdly false, and the statement can be excused only on the ground of ignorance of the real conditions." The Denver Krephtician rebukes the Wessern Labor Union rather sharply, Its says:

"The Western Labor Union could be engaged in better business than that of sending out a circular from its beadquarters in Butte, Mont., advising laboring neu and others of small means to remain away from this country. This circular represents that to men of capital the resources of the country are limitless, but that to 'the farmer without means and the laboring man there is not the slightless inducement to come West."

"There may be some localities where there is little need of laboring men, but that the circular in question is a gross misrep-resentation is seen in the declaration that 'in the agricultural communities everywhere in the West there are hundreds and thousands of idle men.' This statement is untrue, and every well-informed man in Colorado knows that, as far as this State is concerned, it is untrue.

"The aggrass of the Western Labor Union to keep out competition in the labor market should not make it instrupersent the West and throw obstacles in the way of its development. It would be well for the laboring men who care for the growth, improvement, and development of the country where they have established their homes to take steps to discipline the Western Labor Union unless it can show that it is not responsible for the circular sent out from Butte.

"Whatever Butte may want, the people of Colorato wish thousands of now settlers to enter this State and make their homeshere. Our people, whether laboring men or capitalists, know that there is room for thousands of farmers to settle upon and cultivate the irrigable lands of our valleys. Let the agricultural population increase, and there will be an increased demand for

labor. Men are in poor business when they make war upon the country in which they live and do that which they know must retard its development. We do not believe the laboring men of Colorado as a class are in sympathy with this Butte movement.

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WE never shall know now whether it was the lady or the tiger. - The Roston Transcript.

PALMA has arrived in Cuba and fields it quite an interesting place. - The Chicago Record-Herald.

THE David B. Hill boom has probably gotten used to being launched by this time.—The Atlanta Journal.



LANDING OF THE PRINCES, What we may expect this summer.

- Harper's Weekly.

NANTON-DUMONT might arouse more interest in his aeronautics by starting a fly-paper — The Allania Constitution.

Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make up Morgan's oceae, also Morgan's land. - The Baltimere American.

THE "water-cure" practise will at least tend to keep the American hobo out of the Philippines. -The Philadelphia Ledger.

In aqua verilas is the modification of a Latin proverb which seems to have been adopted by many officers in the Philippines.—The Raltimore Herald.

Andrew Carregle says wealth does not bring happiness or satisfaction. There's nothing left for Andrew to try bot heaven.

The Chicago Record-Herald.

Two Danish expeditions are being fitted out to explore Greeolood-perhaps for the purpose of discovering how to sell it to the Uosted States. - The Chicago News.

"DON'T you think that a public office is a public trust?" "Well, yes, in the sense that a trust is a combination of men organized for profit, I do."—The Chicago Evening

A HINT is given by Estrada Palma that he wants only one term as president of Cuba. However, be may change his mind after seeing the country.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE Democratic problem: "What shall we do with our ex-Presidential candidates?" has been solved. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is advertised "for rent."

The New York Mail and Express,

PROFESSIONAL butglars entered the home of Dr. Quackling some time lannight and broke open the doctor's steel safe, securing a fine soop-bone that the doctor valued highly.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer.



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THE OTHER SIDE.

Let us give thanks to the noble Meat Trost for putting up prices. The higher we come, the longer we live,
-Puck, April 21.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### THE HUMANITARIAN NOVEL.

M ANDRÉ LE BRETON, a French critic, writes in a recent issue of the Revue des Deux Mondes (Paris) on the humanitarian motive in fiction, selecting as the basis for his critique two of the greatest humanitarian novels of modern times. Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" and Tolstoy's "Resurrection," Both novels are, in a peculiar sense, the products of social idealism. They are dominated by "a passion for a more just and beautiful social order": they assume that "the present order is radically unjust, favoring the few and crushing down the many." That Tolstoy himself recognizes the affinity between his own purpose and Victor Hugo's is shown by his statement in "What is Art?" that he regards "Les Misérables" as the most beautiful literary creation of the nineteenth century. "What, indeed, is there in 'Resurrection,'" asks M. Le Breton, "that we do not find in 'Les Misérables'? A fallen creature who rises; paupers. convicts, prostitutes, all the riff-raff and all the victims of social life assembled in one vast picture; hard-hearted bonrgeois, light-hearted judges; avowed revolutionists who attempt to set the world right and who die at the task; hospital and prison scenes; and, more than all that, passing through these frightful or heartrending visions, a great breath of fraternal love and compassion,-such are, in substance, the two books, and the title of one belongs equally to the other." The writer continues;

"Where shall we seek the equivalent of 'Les Misérables'? In the works of English novelists'. We could do so. They felt and expressed emotions analogous to those which overflowed from the heart of Hugo, and at about the same time. The book of Mrs. Harriet Bevelur Stowe, which had such great success and so happily contributed to the abolition of slavery in America, appeared in 1852. 'Adam Bede' and 'Silas Marner,' by George Ellot', date, the first from 1854, the second, 1851. Among the novels of Dickens there is scarcely one in which is not tenderly pleaded the cause of the humble.

"But this breath, this sentiment that I am trying to analyze,

not equally the soul of the Russian nevel? Of all the people of Europe there are usone today more profoundly Christian the the Russian; and as for the democratic spirit, it was strong enough with them, in the nineteenth century, to provoke the event that certain thickers have not feared to like a almost to the French revolution: I refer to the emancination of the serfs.

Nevertheless, admits the critic, the art of the two masters is quite different, and no less great is the difference between their general views of life and society. "The emotion inspired in us by the great scenes of 'Les Misérables' is that experienced by as at the theater when the play represented is by Shakespear or Corneille. The emotion aroused in us by the narratives of Totsory is that which we feel before the spectacles of life, in the presence of real suffering, at the death of some one whom we love." But he asks:

"What matters it, after all, that their ideas differ if they are animated by the same desire for justice and the same pity? What matters it if their art be realism or romanticism, if they both know how to touch hearts? What matters it, in a word, what separates them, if they are united by the highest inspiration of their genius?"

For twenty years, continues the writer, the works of Tolstoy have but continued the spirit of "Les Misérablea." The grand figure of Myriel, who symbolises, in all its gentleness and sublimity, the evangelical morality, does not, with Tolstoy, wear the priest's gown, but is a poor mushik whom suffering has taught to understand and practise the great law of love and pardom. It was Karantied in" War and Peace"; it was Akim in the "Power of Darkness"; in "Resurrection," it is the old workman who sits on the jury with Nekludov, and who says, refusing to condemn any of the accused; "We, ourselves, are not saints: "There is nothing more beautiful in any language, declares M. Le Breton, than the words of Myriel to Valjean:

"Driven from door to door, hooted by the children, barked at by the dogs, as tragical in lis wanderings as Cdipe or King Lear, Valjean finally, panting and defaast, entered the humble dwelling of Myriel. He called himself by name; he showed his passport of freed convict, that passport which served, he said, to cause him to be driven, bunted, from wherever he went. But, instead of driving him away, instead of crying as had the tim at his table and centiv said to him:

"You need not tell me who you are. This is not my house, it is the house of Jesus Christ. This door does not ask of the one who enters whether he has a name, but whether he has a grief.



M. G. CUNNIFF, Literary Editor

Managing Editor.

WALTER H. PAGE,

You suffer; you are hungry and thirsty; be welcome. And do not say that I receive you at my house. No one is a that I receive you at my house. No one is here at home except he who is in need of an asylum. I say to you, to you who pass: you are at home more than I am. All that is here is yours. What need have I to know your name? Besides, before telling me, I already know it."

"The man opened his eyes in astonishment:

"'Truly? You know my name?"

"'Yes," replied the bishop, 'you are called my brother.' " . . . .

"How not acknowledge after this," concludes M. Le Breton, "that is spite of race and temperament two writers in whose writings are to be found so much beauty, in whose writings the sentiment of human brotherhood rises, according to the formula of 'What is Art' to the height of a religious sentiment, are two writers of the same family? Hugo and Tolstoy have again brought into literature the submine, which had not appeared there since Corueille: they have brought it back and they have renewed it. The subline of Corueille vas that of Socio virtue; it resided in the proudest affirmation of the will and the personality. With them the sublime is that of Christian virtue; it resides in the effacement of ego, in the sacrifice and the absolute giving of oncestfu to other, in the prefet love of all the unfortunate and the guilty."—Translation made for Tue Literaay Disease.

#### MILITARISM AS A SUBJECT FOR SATIRE.

EVER since the days of "Don Quavote," "Hadibras," and "Baroa Munchausen"—and probably for long before that time—the soldier has been the butt of the satirist. In our own generation, two of the greatest of American humorists, "Mark Twain" and "Mr. Dooley," have taken keen delight in laying bare the humorous side of militarism. Ernest Crosby's new book, "Captain Jinks, Hero," entiles that writer also to a place among the satirists of war. "Captain Jinks" is a farcical portayal of the ridiculous aspects of military life as viewed by a radical, and it draws a most amusing parallel between soldiery and savagery. In the words of the St. Louis Mirere (April 9):

"It riddles the army fake and the hero pose most unmerrifully and successfully. It shows the harbarity, the inicompopery, the uproarious absurdity of the extreme military ideal, It illuminates, from the author's standpoint, the hyporrisy of this country's protestations as to Cuba, the Philippines, and China. It sticks close to what anti-imperalisis regard a established fact, and it marshals those facts with an effectiveness that is positively brilliant. The whole riddiculous military and maval tradition of honor and distorted ideals is ruthlessly, and yet with much humor, shown up. The begins nature of girty in three days is portrayed with only two smach trath. Even the military of the prover of Mr. Crosby's conic version of our war with Spain and its consequences. The great war fake has to be admitted by any candid reader of these pages."

The Springfield Republican (March 30) is led to an inquiry as to how far satire of this kind accomplishes the ends for which it is called into existence. It says:

"The value of satire as an instrument of reform depends on circumstances. As a rule, satire has only had effect when brief, sharp, and immediate, and breaking upon a condition of public feeling to which it gives point and purpose. In this way it is



-Success (New York).

that caricature has had its chief triumplis, as in the memorable case of Thomas Nast's pictures of the Tweed ring. But caricature is seldon the same thing as satire-when Gilray drew 'the bottomless Pitt,' the caricature was wickedly clever, but it was, for all that, a mere insult. Satire has had its place in literature in all ages, and yet its principal time and field has been in rotting civilizations, as when Juvenal and Persius set forth the Roman decadence; and at such times it served no purpose except. to furnish to future ages the gross record of the vices it could not check or even affect. Satire is indeed largely the weapon of helpless protestation, in its broader reaches; in criticism of manners and current tendencies, especially in personal attack, it has added brilliancy to many a period, as Dryden and Churchill and Pope have shown. If the measures of its effects could be taken, it is not likely that it could be reckoned high among the forces of the world for reform. And yet satire will continue to be a noteworthy exercise of human convictions at times when ardent or cynical souls can not keep silence, and are too impatient for the sober certainty of reasoning. That it contributes something to changes in public opinion is sure, for no human effort falls utterly fruitless.

In a time when nien supposed to have character succumh and conform to the commercialism and militarism rampant in our politics and policies, a voice like Mr. Crosby's, even tho nne unil, is to be welcomed, as a sign that the prophets have not died out from Israel."

Col. Charles W. Larned, a professor at West Point Academy, in a striking paper on "The Modern Soldier" in The Interna-

tional Monthly (April), lays great stress on the absurdities of latterday warfare. He says:

"The grim genius of the Boer war has scratched a plain, if somewhat ragged, line between the centuries, and marked the limit of remantic war-the bonndary of the kingdom of the iridescent Mars and of picturesque slaughter. Feathers and paint as attributes of the soldier are the stage properties of the centuries has hind us, and are be-



Oth CHARLES W. LARNED

coming as absard as the goings and hologoblins of the Chinese military establishment, for they were, togother with the appetite for war, our inheritance from the savage, and while we have not allogether outgrown the latter, we are beginning to appreciate the grotesqueness of war paint and spangles as its livery. Alas for the culrassier, the olihan, the binsart, the greantier of red, of white, and of blue, with incredible head-gear? their splendor has set with the sun of bromarce, and the glory of them will depart with the day of absolution. Their passing began with the by our Civil War, and is sone being consummated by the alert, practical Vankee as he appeared at Sautiago and in the Orient, and the uncould be appeared at Sautiago and in the Orient, and the uncould be supposed to the velocity of the Veldt.

"War is somber, bitter, outrageous, even when unavoidable, and surely the effort to clothe its sinister body in feathers titled, titled, in rainbow huses and extravagant garments, is a grimirony never so absurd as in a day when the citizen covers inself with raiment of black and dun, and shies at color as if it bore the germs of the bubonic plague."

The evolution of military clothes, adds Colonel Larned, "is largely a psychic question, and their morphology ought to be written by a man of scientific mind with a sufficient sense of humor."

# WHAT ARE THE BEST FIFTY AMERICAN POEMS?

M.R. FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES, the Boston of American poet and author, who complains that "no adequate history of American poetry has thus far a papeared," and that Edmund Clarence Stedman's "American Anthology" is "monstrously unwieldy and ib-balanced, "thinks that it would be a matter of gratification to many readers if we could have "an anthology which should contain not more than fifty or one hundred short poems, but all of these sutfactured by the least suspicion of medicertty." With this ould in view, he submits the following his:

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s. To a Waterfowi.....
 12. Peace.
                                         (Select)
                                  from Biglow Pa-
  To Helen
 . The City in the Sea. ....
                                  ners second series
  The Haunted Palace. ...
                                  X; from "Under
  To One in Paradise.....
                                  the yaller pines I
 8. The Sleeper.....
 g. Annabel Leo,....
                                  tion saved, a race
  The Raven ..
                                  delivered.")
11. Divina Commedia.
                                 The Chambered
              H. W. Longfellow
                                  Nantilus
                                            O W Holmes
 Nature
                              14 The Last Leaf.
13. The Skeleton in
                                 The Living Temple.
    Armour...
                                 Old Ironsides...
14. The Discoverer
                                 When Lilacs Last in
    of the North
                                  the
                                      Dooryard
                                 W. Whitman
  6 Days.
                                  Endlessly Rocking "
16. Days.....
                                 The Marshes of Glynn, S. Lanier
8. Concord Hymn...
                              40. Bedouin Song.,
                                              .....B. Taylor
19. The Humble-Bee.,
                              44. Abraham Lincoln :
                                  as Each and All .....
st. Skipper Ireson's
                              42. Battle Hymn of the
Ride..... Telling the Bees....
            .....J. G. Whittier
                              44. The Venus of Milo ..... E. R. Sill
21. In School Days .....
24. Ichabod.....
                                 Columbus, J. Miller (C. H. Miller)
                                             .....T, B. Aldrich
vs. The Eternal Good-
                              46. Echo Song.,.
                              41. Sleep (soppe)).....
    DP85 ....
26. My Playmate .....
                              48. Unguarded Gales ...
as Maha
                   J. R. Lowett
                              so. An Ode in Time of
                                                    I. Midlin
st. She Came and Went ...
To the Dandelion ....
                                  Hesitation ..... W. V. Moody
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Mr. Knowles, who prints his list in the Boston Evening Transcript (April o) "with full knowledge that he may have very few supporters," proceeds, at some length, to justify his choice. If it be objected that too little prominence is given to Bryant, ho replies that "Bryant, despite his great historical importance, has not anything approaching the literary value that many think." "Austere, elevated, chaste, sincere-he is all of this, but he is always cold, and his style is never brilliant enough to compensate for his chilliness," Edgar Allan Poe is awarded a more prominent place in this list than is accorded to any other poet because" his art is so extraordinary and the music of his verse so resistless and transcendent that his place is secure as the most brilliant lyrist, and, on the whole, as the most original poet America has yet produced." Longfellow's reputation "has gradually been declining since his death," but that of Whittier has "as steadily been growing." Mr. Knowles declares that "the man who wrote ' The Eternal Goodness' is already immortal." adding that "those remarkable stanzas constitute the highest word yet said on religious themes in America."

Emerson had "the foliest flight of any of our poets," but "he was fame in one wing: there was no telling when he would drop to earth." Holmes was "perhaps the greatest writer of occasional verse that ever lived." Whitman is the only poet "who has had no reserves"; yet "high rat he must of his work is wholesome." T. B. Aldrich "has produced probably the largest amount of finished metrical work of any man yet born in this country," and "if, added to his sense of music and color, he had the ethical earnestness and breathful of sympathy of Sill or Gilder, he would have made, out thinks, our foremost poet."

Mr. Knowles states that "the greatest feeling of dissatisfaction

with this list belongs of necessity to the critic himself." He continues:

"There are so many other poems nearly or quite good enough to replace some of those included. For instance, the stirring 'Health' by Pinkney, and Longfellow's 'Weariness,' and 'Chamber Over the Gate', and 'The Tiklo Kines, the Tikle Falls, 'Boker's 'Dirge for a Soldier,' and 'The Black Regiment,' James Aldrich's 'A Oach Bed.' J. B. Brown's 'Thealtat,' Sill's 'Fool's Prayer,' Gilder's splendid Ode 'I am the spirit of the morning sea, 'Markham's 'Man with the Hot,' Bunner's 'Way to Arcaty', Emily Dickinson's 'Parting (Tiklen Jackson's 'Coronation,' Paron's 'Paradiss' Giora, 'Woodberry,' 'The Secret' (not to moniton his fine elegy), Thompson's 'High Tide at Getty Tide at Getty and 'Tide at Getty of the standard of the standard

burg, Hovey's 'Ummanifest Destiny,' Miss Guiney's 'In Leinster,' and 'The Kings,' Field's 'Little Boy Blue,' Mrs. Moulton's 'How Long?' 'The House of Death,' and many of her sonnets.

"The names of a great many accomplished verse-writers must remain unmentioned. . . . To-day there is a host of young poets filing corners of our magazines with lyrics which would have made reputations for many of



PREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES

Bryant's contemporaries. There is Clinton Scotlard, who never writes an unmusical line, and whose very fluency and grace are his snare. His verse is so smoothly filed at every point that it doesn't bite the memory. Then there is Gilder, one of the noblest, most spiritual of our poets since Lowell and Whittier, but lacking the natural song faculty of such men as Scollard or Carman. If the author of 'The New Day' had the easy tunefulness of his younger contemporaries, this highly accomplished man of letters, whose scholarly verse pleases the thoughtful and educated reader, would win also the general popular audience. As to Riley, who does gain a hearing from the larger audience, one feels that his fatal blunder is in persistently preferring a corrupt and illiterate jargon miscalled 'dialect,' for the English of Tennyson and Wordsworth, Burns's songs are written in a true dialect which not only the peasantry, but also folk of breeding and culture, have conversed, preached, sung, and made love in for centuries. But that a vulgar, rustic patois forms proper clothing for the most serious and jealous of the arts is at least open to question. No such blumler is made by Bliss Carman, perhaps the most famous of our poets born since 1860, but Carman, altho very nearly the most imaginative poet we have had since Poc, is handicapped by a kind of mystical obscurity joined with a wellnigh complete inability to condense. Carman is s born singer, but he is almost as unmoral as the author of 'The Raven,' and has really more music than message.

The New York Sun makes the following semi-humorous comment on Mr. Knowles's list:

"With the exception of Mr. Moody and Mr. Mifflin, and of the late Professor Sill, whose work is not widely known, all Mr. Knowles's favorites are old favorites. So the few persons who have been able to refrain from admiring their own verses long enough to become familiar with those of the best-known Amercan poets, except Mr. Will Carleton, Mr. James Wiltenbu Bley, and Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, have the material of an opinion as to the merits or faults of Mr. Knowles's catalog. We shall not attempt to criticize it ourselves, because poetry is apparently incapable of each or miversal definition. A means one thing by it; B means another; C something clse. It is a waste of time to guess at the color of that chamelcoa. Purthermore, it is Mr. Knowlen's privilege to pick his favorites. And when he says that 'one feels that Lowell might have rivaled Tennyon on his own ground, if he had devoted himself to art with the same consecrated real, 'my,' one feels' that here is a sturgly enthusiant. All that we need to say about his Fifty is that he proposed to the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of Poor. The Whitmanians will bellow at the hitte space given to the gol of their idolatry. The Lanierites, a growing sect, will also complain.

"Mr. Stedman is left in the cold, perhans as a punishment for maintaining too large a storehouse of American verses. Probably such frivolous works as Mr. Harte's 'Plain Language from Truthful James' and Mr. Leland's 'Hans Breitmaan's Party' are aslamed to show themselves in Boston."

#### LUCAS MALET'S NOVELS.

"SINCE Mrs. Humphry Ward published! Robert Elsimere," and Mrs. Gladstone deemed it worthy of a serious refutation, probably no acovel has aroused such general interest as "The Illistory of Sir Richard Calinaly." This statement is made by Jance E. Hogarth, a writer in The Fortnighthy Review (March), who follows it up with the remark that, evea the a prime ministence of the property of the propert

viewed the book. "lesser folk have discussed it with a fulaess and frequency which may be thought to make further comment superfluous." For the most part, however, the book has been treated as tho it stood alone, regardless of the fact that "it is the seventh in a series of novels, all remarkable and all illustrating certaia clenrly defined teadeacies." The writer urges a study of "The History of Sir Richard Calmady" in its relation to its predecessors, add-MRS. MARY ST. LEGER MARRISON CULTURAL

MRS. MARY ST. LEGER HARRISON ("LUCAS MALET"). Courses of The Outlook

Lucas Malet's work affords so curious a natural history of the birth and growth of a taste for the abnormal, that it is, perhaps, worth while to trace its development in some detail." She continues:

ing that "a com-

prehensive view of

"It is now eighteen years ago since she published her first novel, 'Mrs. Lorimer.' That was closely followed by 'Colonel Euderby's Wife.' A year or two later came 'A Counsel of Perfection,' and, in \$91, after an interval, 'The Wages of Sin.' Thein a gap of five years, followed by 'The Carissima,' and four years later by 'The Gatless Barrier.' Finally, in 190, comes 'The History of Sir Richard Calinady.' Clearly she does not work quickly, or she may not closses to give the world anything immature or utafinished, for the looks afford conclusive evidence that they have not been published in order of conception. Some of the personages of 'Sir Richard Calinady' are incidentally alladed to both in 'A Counsel of Perfection' and in 'The Wages of

Sin, and in such a way as to leave no doubt that the halest novel was their in substance complexe, Vet 'A Counsel of Perfection' was published as long ago as 1855. Even without such as indication one might have divined that the mind which could conceive 'Sir Richard Culmady' was not making its first tentative eartmans into the sphere of the abnormal. Indeed, both the pre-ceding books had dealt definitely with the superratural, and 'The Carrison' explicitly amounced itself as a modern grow. The Carrison' explicitly amounced the substance produced the superratural in the substance of the substanc

Lucas Malet started with a spiritual and "almost sacramental" view of life. The theme of her first novel was "nothing less than that hunger and thirst after righteousness, that passion for spiritual perfection, which possesses only those elect souls who, if the gods isdeed love them, must surely die young." In her "Counsel of Perfectioa" she was still "preoccupied with the nature of holiness"; she desired "above all things to picture a saiut." In a remarkable article which she contributed to The Fortnightly Review in 1885, on the appearance of the "Life of General Gordon," she enumerated the various marks, the moral "sligmata," which distinguished the saints. Up to this time, she was "the true daughter of Charles Kingsley," combining "the ethical aim of the preacher with the selective instinct of the literary artist." But little by little her coacept of life seemed to change. "Whether from inability to realize the saintly type or a growing disinclination for it, Lucas Malet certainly seems to have decided that sinners were more interesting." The writer says further:

"She by no means cases to be a mornist; in 'The Wages of Sin' she preaches her most artifusje sermon. But she does it by portraying the sins and sufferings of struggling and repeatant humanity, and leaves spiritual perfection for disembodied ghosts. 'The Wages of Sin' marks an important step forward in her work, an advance upon lines already suggested in 'Colonel Enderby's Wife.' 'The Cousselod Perfection,' which intervened, and less of the decha and-bood element. In some ways the provided of the control of the control of the color of the color

In her later novels, Lucas Malet seems to have been drawn almost wholly under the spell of the absormal and the mobiful. "There is no denying, Art dörs fix the mind, uawholesomely, uascicatifically, upon extremes are words that she puts into the mouth of Antony Hammond, in "The Carisbian"; and of her hero, in "The Wages of Sin." she says: "There was unquestionably a sinster vein in him, a rather morbid elopyment of all that is strange, jarring, unexpected, abnormal. Some persons have gone so far arts to accuse him of a love of actual physical deformity and a relish of horror for mere horror"s aske." The writer concludes:

"And what of 'Sir Richard Calmady'? Does it not show every one of the tendencies traced in this article carried to their extremest point? The artist has, indeed, asserted both her right and her capacity to call a spade a spade. There are pages which, if read at all, can only be read through the eyelashes. They hurt like the sudden view of a street accident, they are as intolerable as the sight of a surgical operation. But side by side with them there are pages, and those the majority, quite as beautiful, perhaps more beautiful, than anything to be found in the earlier uovels. It is almost impossible to acquit Lucas Malet of a delibcrate wish to shock average susceptibilities by the choice of a theme, essentially cruel and running counter not only to the artistic tradition, which is as old as the Greeks, but also, as she herself suggests in not a few passages in the acvel, to the healthy iastiacts of the higher types of humanity. Yet she might argue that only thus could she have brought into fullest relief the beautiful figure of Katherine, tragic in her love and suffering, sublime in the uaselfish devotion of her perfect motherhood.

"She might use this argument, and yet leave us unconvinced. No doubt it is a question of balance of effects, but surely the abnormal, the grotesqué, whatever may be its proper position in art, should at least be used sparingly. Was it necessary to write

primarily a writer

of detection stories

laid hold upon that

Tiver, or the de-

lightful 'Tale of

Negative Grave

ity," and practi-

consider Stockton in any other light

than that of a master of invenious

clever fantasia. 'The Lady or the

scene after scene, each bringing home only the same truth, the cruelty of Richard's deformity? Does even the desire to see life whole quite justify 'The Rake's Progress'? Indeed, is that a drawing from life, or a distorted reflection, seen through the prism of French fiction? And would a judgment, not a trifle warped by prolonged study of exceptions, have created so inhaman a temptress as Helcu de Vallorbes? But if these questions have answers, it is for the authoress, not for the critic, to make

#### DEATH OF FRANK R STOCKTON

FRANK R. STOCKTON, who died in Washington on April 20 of cerebral hemorrhage, is regarded as one of America's most busyant and representative humorists. He was sixty-copbi years old, and yet, as the New York Sun remarks, "it seems as if one of the younger generation had passed away." His spirit, adds the Baltimore Herald, was that "of a healthy schoolboy on an outing," and the spontancity of his fun "captivated an audience wearied of more cumbrously constructed humor." The New York Evening Post says:

"By a carious but not uncommon fate, Mr. Stockton's pagelarity was based upon his least characteristic works. The people to whom Poe is



plot construction and of a marvelously dry humor. Of course these stories show very perfectly Stockton's favorite mechanism: they show very imperfectly or not at all FRANK R. STOCKION. his true tempera-Courtesy of D. Apuleton & Co. ment which was that of the realist. In the book which brought him note, and after a quarter century of unbroken popularity is still his most characteristic product, 'Rudder Grange,' the whinsical mishaps to which the canal-boat household is subject are not more re-

Pomona, and the Lady from Philadelphia. Where are there to be found more genuine and perfectly recognizable Americans? "This is not the facile verisimilitude upon which a fautastic romancer depends for credence; it is rather the kind of accurate portraiture upon which all genuine caricature is based. Mr. Stockton knew his people well enough to take all kinds of liberties with them and subject them to all the extravagant caprices which a very fertile imagination could invent; but he never lost sight of the fact that they were normal, wholesome Americans,

markable than the seriously drawn characters of Euphemia,

and he respected them, while in the slyest and most insinuating Mr. Stockton was dear to the heart of the present generation, observes the Philadelphia Press, because it had, in a sense, grown un with that talent. The same paper continues:

manner he planned to make them ridiculous."

Our generation began in pinafores with The Floating Prince and those other delightful fairy stories that brought joy to the hearts of the readers of St. Nicholas; in its salad days it puzzled its head over the untold ending of 'The Lady or the Tiger,' and it read, in its romantic moments, the charming love scenes in 'The House of Martha,' until, having finally settled down in life, it spent its vacations upon 'Rudder Grange' and admired. if it did not practise, the strange household economy of 'Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine,

But, as nearly as contemporaries may judge of these matters, Mr. Stockton's charm will not cease with the passing of the present generation. It is true that there were times when it seemed as if his vein had been too strennously worked and it is true too, that in some respects his earlier work was better than his later. Yet, for all that, Mr. Stockton will last. The least artistic of his books has an individual charm which can never be successfully imitated.

Of Mr. Stockton's personality the Springfield Republican

"He was the most interesting of personalities, of small stature. shight frame, a face which had grown singularly wrinkled-for a sparer figure is rare-and blazing out of it a pair of the most brilliant and yet cordial dark eyes that ever shone upon a friend -no one will forcet him that has had the privilege of knowing him, and the Authors' Claic will be melancholy without him, This club gave him a reception on the appearance of his complete edition, which was one of the most interesting of such occasions. Mr. Stockton's wife, who was Miss Tuttle of Virginia, survives him '

"He had a genius for friendliness which attracted all men." adds the New York Outlook: "and once drawn to him, his friends were held by his sincerity, his integrity, his modesty. and his capital good-fellowship." It says further:

"He who adds to the pleasantness of life, to the good cheer of human fellowship, to the sum-total of human gaiety, is a benefactor. Mr. Stockton belonged in the small groun of those who make life more agreeable, but only by the play of their own humor, but by persuading other people to use this great resource."

#### NOTES

THE Pope is about to introduce a new decoration, as a mark of distinction, to Roman Catholic pien and women of letters of all nations who have produced excellent work. The name of the decoration has not yet made public; as described, it will be composed of two paim leaves sur-thounted by a lamb. "Both purpose and design," remarks The Catholic are certainly striking, and show the esteem in which litera-Telegraph. ture is held by the Pope "

SOME radical changes are contemplated in New York munical circles next season. The New York Times is authority for the statement that Mr. Gran has decided to retire the Wagner opera to the background, and in this event the function of the new Wagnerian conductor, Alfred Hertz, of Breslau, will not be an important one. Emil Pant announces his intention of returning to Europe and of accepting one of several offers that have been made to him. Waiter Damrosch is expected to take his place as conductor of the Picibarmonic Society.

Russia is perhaps the last country in the civilized world in which one would be tempted to seek "old masters," but the art journal Mer Iskussing save that many such are to be found in the most unlikely places, unknown and unseen. A woman who owns a farm in Tambow had two paintings by Adrian Van Ostade. They were in the milk-rellar, as the good soul had no When discovered by an expert they were already raiped. Little Russia is especially rich in old pictures, continues the same fournal, particularly the government of Trisernigow where in the day not Catherioe the Great many fine mansions were built and adorned with the works of Watteau, Boucher, Rubens, and even Titian. In a country house fifty versts from the railway a " Venus " by Tilian was found hidden behind an open door-"the only fit place for it," said the servant who pointed it It is a nude figure of a golden-haired woman standing ankle-deep in the sea on which floats the traditional "Titian mussel.

An interesting view of one side of Cecil Rhodes's character is given in an article in the London Telegraph. Mr. Rhodes's mind, according to the writer, wan "cast in classical mold," and the great industrial ing to the writer, was "cast in classical motor," and the great industrial magnate porced over his library of classical authors," more ihan the demands on his time seemed to have rendered possible." "I once laughingly suggested to Mr. Rhodes," he confines, "that on one or other of the appropriate kopies in the neighborhood of Cape Town he should construct a model of the Parthagon on its original lines, and commission what sculpfor he could find to supply it with reproductions of the finest Greek stat-He jumped at the idea, merely remarking, in parenthesis, that "One has so little time, and tho one is rich one has not money enough for everything." . . "I tell you what I would like to do," he added later; "they are always clamoring for a tax upon the output of diamonds at De Beers. Well, I would be quite willing to give them a tax of 3% per cent. of they would devote it to encouraging art and literature in every form in South

is mistaken. He says

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### IS THERE SNOW ON THE MOON?

FROM a series of photographs taken in Jamaica a few months ago, Prof. W. H. Pickering has concluded that a small amount of snow may exist on the moon's surface. He noticed in particular that the great waited plain Plato shows a regular progressive change during the lunar day. White patchess are seen upon its floor, which, as the sun rises higher above it, diminish in size and vanish; and these Mr. Pickering believes to be snow. In an article entitled "Change on the Moon-Real and Apparent," in The Path Math Magazine (March), Mr. E. Wall-

"The observation itself may be unhesitatingly accepted. Indeed, there is nothing novel about it. Such changes in the illumination of the floor of Plato are described in all the text-books, and, so far as his observations have yet come to hand, they appear to contain nothing new. But as to the cause of the darkening of the floor of Plato under high illumination, we are still, as in the contain the contain the contained of the contained of the can culy say, with a very high amount of confidence, that by no possibility can it be due to the melting of snow.

ter Maunder states his reasons for believing that Mr. Pickering

"For to have snow we must have an appreciable atmosphere, capable of sustaining water-spor; and that the moon has no such atmosphere we know, both from observation and from theory. The sharpness with which a star disappasers when the moon passes before it, the intense blackness of all shadows on the lunar surface, the crispness of the borns of the crescent moon, the absolute lack of any spectroscopie evidence for a lunar atmosphere during an eclipse of the sum—an observation which was repeated under the most favorable circumstances by the French astronomers in Egypt daring the eclipse of November 11 last—are quite sufficient to rule an appreciable lunar atmosphere cont of court.

"But the theoretical considerations are yet more conclusive. The first point to note is that a lunar atmosphere, if it existed, would be distributed in quite a different fashion from the atmosphere of the earth. Here we find that if we climb a mountain some three and a half miles high-a little higher than Mount Blanc, that is to say-we should have passed through one-half of the atmosphere; the barometer would record for us a pressure but one-half what it had done at sea-level. Were it possible to ascend to twice that height, to seven miles, the pressure would be reduced to one-fourth; and at ten and a half miles, to oneeighth. Not so with the moon's atmosphere. Whatever its density on the surface, we should have to ascend nearly twenty-four miles before that density was reduced to one-half, and to fortyseven before it was quartered. This difference of distribution. if we take account of it alone, would have a very striking effect, For, if the atmospheric density at the moon's surface were no greater than that at forty miles above the earth's surface, at fifty miles above the two planets the moon would have the denser atmosphere, and for all heights above that. The total amount of such a lunar atmosphere would nearly correspond to that above a distance of thirty miles from the earth, tho its distribution would be very different, for its density would be much more nearly uniform. Such an atmosphere could not fail to give evidence of its presence in twilight effects, and in softening the extreme hardness and blackness of lunar shadows; but it would be quite incapable of carrying any appreciable amount of watervapor, or of sustaining any cloud that could possibly make its presence feit across the 240,000 miles which separate us from the

"This curious arrangement of the lunar atmosphere, should there be one, is a direct and immediate consequence of the smalness of the force of gravity at the moon's surface. It is a most unformante circumstance for the various romanners who have described voyages to the moon and life upon it. Most of these, whether Laurie or Griffiths or H. G. Wells, recognizing that there is no sufficient evidence of air above the general surface, have tried to make provision for their travelers, or for the lunar inhabitants, by imagining that a fairly dense atmosphere exists in underground caverns, or in the hollows of deep craters. That could be the case much less on the moon than on the earth. Such an atmosphere would at once expand upward almost indefinitely, for there would be no sufficient pressure above it to keep it down."

#### THE PASSING OF THE HORSE.

V ERY early in the development of electric traction it was predicted that the use of the horse would ultimately decrease and perhaps disappear. Electric traction has now, however, been brought to a high degree of perfection, and yet the horse is still with us. Notwithstanding this, statistics show, we are assured editorially by The Electrical Review (April 19), that the horse is going—slowly, perhaps, but none the leas surely. Says this paper:

"Some interesting statistics lately published by our lively French contemporary, I. a Locanolise a telements, show that in Europe the horse is rapidly disappearing in the various large cities. For example, in Paris the total number of borses in 1921, according to a municipal census of these animals, was 96,698, while this year it is only 90,796, a falling off of about six percent. In London, in the same period, the equine population has decreased ten per cent, while in Berlin, Vienna, and even in St. Petersburg the same falling-off exhibits itself. This is parily due to the new trolley-roads, and very largely to the numerous and continual increase in the number of automobiles used both for pleasure and business.

"In this country the supersession of the burse by the trolley-car has been absolutely atomishing in its estent. Probably to-day in New York there are not more than two-thirds as many horses employed as were used twenty years ago. So far, the automobile appears to have made no great inroads into the borse business, and it is likely that the extension of the use of automobile away that the contract of the third than the contract of the contract of the third than the contract of the contract

"As certainly as anything can be predicted the progress of engineering advance will totally extinguish the horse as a beast of burden. We may look forward with certainty and satisfaction to the day when cities at least will be horseless and when we will be removed from the tyranny of this animal, which has imposed upon us stone-paved streets, unending dirt, and, curiously enough, the house-dy—an insect dependent upon the existence of stables for its birth and breeding. What the turture of the horse will be is hard to say. It is likely that horses will continue for centuries to come to be used as instruments of sport and pleasure, but the day of their emancipation from hard labor in the streets and roads is used fat distant."

#### THE HYGIENE OF THE STREET-CAR.

THAT the street-car is responsible for a large share of the suffering and pecuniary loss due to preventable sickness in our great cities, is asserted by Dr. George A. Soper in The Medical News (New York, April 19). He says:

"Theoretically, the trolley-car is a sanitary improvement over the public conveyance of a former day; but practically, as it is scen in New York, it is an invention of doubtful hygienic value. If we name in its favor greater size, better heating and lighting facilities, and higher speed, we must also take into account the fact that it is not well adapted to carrying the great number of people who ride upon it. Under present conditions, greater size does not insure greater convenience; in the rush hours of night and morning it means greater discomfort. Cars with a seating capacity of from twenty to thirty people often carry from sixty to ninety passengers. How great overcrowding becomes is illustrated by the nightly spectacle of the throngs who seek transportation to their homes across the Brooklyn Bridge. At this point it is not uncommon for people seeking to board cars to be trampled upon; men aud women have been killed here in their efforts to find a place upon the trolley-cars

"The sanitary evils of overcrowding are not speculative.

From the time of Sedgwick and Farr to the present day there has been a great stream of statistical and analytical evidence to prove that persons who breathe poor air and occupy crowded quarters furnish high death-rates."

That street-car ventilation is insufficient nowithstanding the frequent opening of doors, Dr. Soper shows by analysis of tho air is the cars, which has been found to contain as much as 26.2 parts of carbonic acid on the surface-cars and 31.2 parts on the elevated roads. Bacteria are present in abundance, a fiber of cocon-matting one and one-half inches long from an elevated-car having been found to contain three or four million microbes. Of course the spitting habit, which board-of-health threats have not yot stopped, does much to increase the danger. Conditions in tunnels and subways are still worse. The undoubted effect of all this on the city's health is thus summed no by the writer:

"Under present circumstances thousands of exhausted and fagged men and women seek the trolley and elevated roads every night and there fight for an hour or so for a place to stand while being transported from their business places to their homes. In the morning they repeat the experience. The foul atmosphere and inadequate warmth of the exar is winter predicpose them to disease, and the unclean habits of a dangerous micious heating and ventilation nor toronisent dangers also.

"Is there any remedy for the sanitary evils of New York streetcars? There are several. In the first place, the power of the community to make haws for public safety should be utilized, and for this purpose it is needful that the necessity for such ordinances should be ampreciated. Evidently, the call for deceney

and sanitary safety which has thus far been made by the board of health has not been heeded, and it is consequently incumbent upon every person who appreciates the importance of this subject to give it emplassis.

"The principal objects toward which, as the writer believes, laws intended to improve the sanitary condition of street-cars in New York should be directed are a reduction of overcrowding, the prevention of spitting, and the proper vontilation and warming of the cars. If overcrowding can be prevented, the problems of ventilation and warming can be properly solved; but not otherwise."

Cycles in Scientific Thought.—That modern theory, especially in electricity, is moving back into old growes, or rather that it is swinging around an orbit into an old position, is asserted by an elitorial witter in The Electrical World and in which these are regarded as his "chipped off from the atoms, is a striking return to the older methods of explaining phenomena by reference to infinitesimal material particles. A paper by Lord Kelvin in The Philosophical Magazine (March) furnishes a text for the writer referred to above. It osays:

"It is most instructive to see how neatly the modern hypothesis may be twisted into a ludicrously complete confirmation of the venerable theories of Æpinus. It is a metaphysical doctrine sometimes set forth that thought swings in great slow cycles, the learning of one becoming the ignorance of a second, and the brilliant speculation of a third. Lucretius advanced much of tho modern atomic theory hard upon two thousand years ago, and Omar Khayyam proposed a calendar even simpler and more precise than the one now current. The one-fluid theory has spanned fewer centuries than these, but it has been more fortunate in its champions. And so the cycles recur. There is already evidence of the recrudescence of the emission theory of light, and it would not in the least surprise us to see within the next year or two the whole wave hypothesis openly attacked. The late Professor Rowland used often to exclaim: 'Who will be the Kepler of tho molecule?' We do not know, but wo feel reasonably certain that he has not yet appeared. We are far from desiring to cross swords with so doughty a leader as Lord Keivin, but we earnestly wish that the next man who invokes an electrically charged atom electron or electrion to explain physical phenomena, would kindly preface his hypothesis with a definite and consistent explanation of what the connotes by the expression observing explanation of what he connotes by the expression observing in lowertigating the dynamics of electrical stresses that has been put upon hypothesis derived from them, we would know more about explanation just as hadly as the atom or the molecule, and the whole subject is open to the charge that it is degenerating into metaphysics."

#### A LONG BRIDGE.

A BRIDGE twenty-five miles long, more or less, even if it is only a treate across a comparatively shallow lake, deserves more than a passing notice. Such a bridge is that on which the Southern Pacific is to cross the Great Salt Lake, thereby saving over forny miles in its line between Lucin and Ogden. This re-location is add by I've Scientify American to be the most radical change of alinement ever known in the history of raitroad-engineoring. It is thus described by that paper:

"The present distance of the line from Ogdon to Lucin is 145.5 miles. Much of this distance is made by the line running about 50 miles north before turning around the north end of the lake. Over this route are many sharp curves and heavy grades.



THE GREAT TRESTLE BRIDGE NOW BEING BUILT ACROSS SALT LAKE, BY WHICH THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC MAILROAD WILL SAVE 41½ MILES OF DISTANCE.

Courtesy of The Scientific American (New York),

"The new cut-off will run west from Ogdon to the shores of telle lake, crossing to Promontory Point on seven miles of treats; then across the peninsula for five miles and then across the main body of the lake to Strong's & Roub on the west shore. The main length of this cut-off will be to miles, a saving of over 41.5 miles.

"From the east aboro over to the Promontory the lako is quite shallow, being not over eight feet deep. It is expected that this stretch will be filled in writt earth and rock ballast, after the temporary bridge has been constructed; but the deeper portion across the main arm of the lake will be bridged. The deepest water, about 90 feet, is encountered on this stretch, which will be on a tangent. Curve will be few and very light over the entire distance from Ogden to Lend. The fall from Ogden to the first own of the control of

"The most formidable task will be the building of the trestle across the main body of the lake. As is well known, the first material found at the bottom of the lake is a layer of very fine sand from six to thirty inches in depth. Then comes a hard stratum of soda formation of from a foot to eighteen inches in thickness, and after that alternate strata of sand and blue elay for an indefinite depth.

"The trestle will be built high enough to allow a rise in the waters of the lake. The low stage of water in the lake makes the present time a favorable one for the survey and construction of the new line. The experience at the Salt Lake bathing-resort has been that the sand tends to accumulate around driven piles. If the same experience is had with the piling of the trestle, the result will be a rapid shallowing of water along the same, giving an increased security for the route as time progresses,

"In addition to the great saving in distance, the construction of the line will bring the immense deposits of guano on the islands within easy reach of a market.

"Piling has already been ordered from Texas, and arrangements for its reception made in the Ogden yards. Contracts have been let, and work, which has already started at the Ogden end, will be rapidly pushed. The enterprise will call for an expenditure of about \$800,000 per year for the next three years."

## AN ATTACK ON MARCONI.

Tile claims of Prof. Oliver Lodge as the original inventor of writeless telegraphy are advanced in an article in The Saturday Review by Prof. Silvanue P. Thompson, the well-known English electrician, who at the same time handles Marconi without gloves. Professor Thompson praises Marconi's achievement in transatlantic signaling, but ascribes the result to Lodge's Invention. According to Professor Thompson, exiter's Marconi son Slaby is entitled to a patent on anything but the details of their systems, since Lodge stands as the original inventor. He adds:

"The Slaby-Arco system is as much a lineal descendant of Lodge's earlier work as is Marconi's. Both of them employ Lodge's methods, inasmuch as both use a coherer to relay the Hertzian waves upon a telegraphic receiver, and both employ automatic tapper. Eliminate these features, which are due to Lodge, and both Marconi and Slaby collapse. So Marconi, who uses without acknowledgment these devices of Lodge, mouths ont a denunciation of Slaby, who dares to use the same devices for the same purpose. It is a pretty quarrel. If Marconl imagines that his thin patent claims entitle him to a monopoly of the ether for the purpose of transmitting signals he is much mistaken. His dog-in-the-manger policy toward Slaby is simply silly, and the more so because neither of them can either transmit or receive a single wireless message in the United States witbout infringing on the patents of Lodge. It seems like the irony of fate that Lodge, the well-known principal of the University of Birmingham, after expounding the principles of wireless telegraphy in London and Oxford in 1894, should find himself pushed aside, first by the Italian, who by dint of advertising gains the public ear, and then by the German professor, and yet should actually stand master of the transatiantic situation because he holds the master patents in the United States. It is said that Lloyds has made an agreement with Marconl for fourteen years. Perhaps Lloyds is not aware where the patent rights lie. Marconi may whine as he pleases about other men snutching rewards from the scientific investigator. That is preeisely what he himself has been trying to do in the last four or five years, his victim being the Englishman who was first in the field, and who, if he but knew it, is to-day master of the situation.

The technical journals generally deplore Professor Thompson's course in making this attack, and it is generally pointed out that Macroon' has been careful to credit this predecessors with their share in his system, and that the successful perfect of an investion has almost always been subject to misrepresentation of this kind on behalf of the pioneers in his line who either did not care or were not able to bring their devices to a commercially profit-able point. At the same time, some of them hint that the real pioneer of wirefess telegraphy is not Lodge, but Herts, the discoverer of the electrostatic waves called after him "Hertsian." On the existence of these waves the Marconi system depends, and his inventions, as well as Lodge's and Slaby's, relate only to their detection and utilization.

#### OUR POSITION IN SCIENCE.

THE question of the standing of American science continues to be discussed at intervals, and, despite much difference of opinion, the general belief seems to be that it is far from satisfactory. The latest contributor to the subject is Prof. Carl Racos, of Brown University, who writes thus in Science (April 18):

"If we were britally frank we might agree that a man with us is hardly eminent until he has been acknowledged as an intellectual commodity in some foreign market. From some points of view this sericlistrust and lack of independent judgment is laudable; but there is also a habit acquired in such things that is periicious. It is not so long ago that the Germans went tuth-buntling in France, a custom from which they awoke one day in consternation. They have not gone there since. The question to consider is whether it is not now high time for us, in turn, to awake to a spirit of scientific particistism. One does not have to read many books to lears with what enthusiasm an Engishman, plithments of his countrymen. Is there such pride among ust I doubt it. There is rather a tendency to exhaust all other bibliography first.

"Somebody has wisely said that for the English-speaking race there is but one aristocracy, and that it has taken the vigor of England to found it. Certainly the daughters of our millionaires offer much convincing if not eloquent testimony. In a somewhat similar sense, it seems to me that the aristocracy of American scientists also resides in England, the one can not deny that the continent bas some fascination. Our efficient scientific men are apt to outgrow the American Association first. then they ontgrow the National Academy, and finally the country itself is altogether too small for them. Their voices reach us in this final stage, barmoniously blended, from across the water, It is all very nice as a well devised scheme of gradation, but where is the spirit of patriotism in all this? Can we ever hope to reach intellectnal maturity in the eyes of the world if we belittle the dignity of our own institutions? Self-confessed incompetency may be a virtue, but one should at least first be sure that the incompetency really exists. If Europe were to close its gates systematically to American scientific research. I believe that no greater blessing could befall us. There is enough good work done here, that, if it were only properly centralized and presented in bulk, it would command the attention of the world, We should then have on our own shores what we now so frequently run for abroad."

Dr. Barus sees in this fact a reason for consolidating existing technical scientific journals, especially in physics, in order to concentrate American effort along this line.

Hygiene and the Corset.—In an article on "Women's 'Clothing and Hygiene," contributed to the Revue Scientifique (March 29), by M. Frants Glénard, the author controverts popular ideas on the subject of the corset. He lays down the following propositions:

"I. The corset has its raison d'Are from the esthetie point of view;

"2. Esthetics and hygiene may be reconciled in women's clothing, even in the corset;

"3. The corset may be of use in certain maladies."

These statements, which he acknowledges are somewhat audacions on the part of a hygienist, he attempts to justify in the course of his article. As to the first, he remarks that the adoption of clothing by man is the result neither of modesty nor of a desire to protect the body against the weather; it is a result, he asserts, wholly of a desire for adornment—the same that leads the savage to attoo himself. Men's costume has tended more and more to straight these, signifying action: women's to curved lines, signifying, according to the author, that they are "made to please." "Rigidity and struggth for man," he says; "suppleness and fascination for woman." The corset, then, is an attempt to preserve and accentuate the enreved outline of the waist. It may not be successful in this; it may be in the highest degree artificial and inartistic, but it mins at a heartified result and it may be made, under proper conditions, to produce such a result. The two enemies of the Beautiful are, according to M. Gifeard, nature and fashion; the ideal corset should modify and improve upon the former without slavishly bowing to the latter. That this ideal may be realized and that such a corset will be hygienically valuable. M. Gifeard is certain. Enough has been said to indicate that his views are not only audacions, as he confesses, but even hererical. Doubtless they will give aid and comfort to the makers and wearers of corsets for many years to come.—Translation made for The Litrasay Diouxi.

# THE AEROPLANE AND THE DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

THE arrival of M. Sautos-Dumont in this country has caused the old aromatical controversy between the balloon and the aeroplane—the light and the heavy methods of aerial navigation—to break out afresh. Lord Kelvin, as he landed on our shores the other day, is reported by an interviewer as referring somewhat contemptuously to Sautos-Dumont's air-ship, calling it "a halloon with a puddle," and intimating little the owner's securious were adventures, not scientific esperiments. It must be said, however, that aeroplanes, even if they are preferable in theory, will not yet fly, except in models. Balloons have "flown" with greater or less success for a century or so, and now we have one that can be steered and even driven against a light wind. The present state of the problem is set forth with sabstantial justice in The Nientific American (April 19) in the following brief editorial:

"There is no question that as between the air-ship and the aeroplane, the latter is the more scientific and mechanically the more attractive type of air locomotive-if we may use the term; altho it must be admitted that in the present state of the mechanical arts, a practicable aeroplane as yet exists only upon paper. The airship, with its huge, unwieldy, and perishable gas-filled balloon, has nothing to recommend it but the fact that it can float at a predetermined altitude and does not depend for its ability to remain in mid-air upon the continuous working of its motors. The aeroplane does; and the instant its propellers cease to revolve, its buoyancy is lost. But at what a cost and risk the airship maintains its equilibrium is shown by the numerous disasters that have befallen Santos-Dumont in the various (six in all) air-ships which he has built. The whole trouble with the gassupported ship lies in the vast bulk of the balloon, and the great area that it presents to the wind. In any but the most moderate breeze, the eraft is more or less unmanageable; and we do not yet know how to build a motor which will be light enough to be carried by the balloon and have at the same time sufficient power to drive it against a strong breeze. And even if such a motor could be built, the frame and fabric of the balloon would collapse under the wind pressure to which it would be subjected. In view of the many and baffling problems, we can not but admire the persistence and pluck of Santos-Dumont, who is to try again-this time on our side of the water.

"But why do we not hear from Laugley, Maxim, and others whose experimental work of the last decade was so extreme whose experimental work of the last decade was so extreme made of late in the development of light, high-powered most abould materially assist in the development of a successful aeroniane."

Reading in Bed.—There is much to be said in favor of reading lying down, says Dr. Carl Seiler in the Scranton (Pa.) Tribune, as quoted in The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette (April):

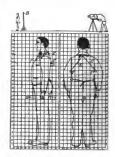
"The recumbent posture allows more rest of all the lodily structures than the sitting posture, and there is greater possibility of resting and repair in that position. Those who have tried

it know the benefits accruing, after a hard day's work, from the rest possible when doing a long night of reading, which the press of business makes almost an absolute necessity. One more fact is to the credit side of the score. Whenever possible we bring gravity into play to relieve congestion, especially that of a passive type. It has long been recognized that throwing the head slightly back beyond the perpendicular brings gravity into play to empty the veins which are principally overfilled by prolonged eve-work, but why this is not carried to its logical conclusion is a mystery. It is plain that placing the head back in a horizontal position so absolutely meets the whole problem of a relief of congestion by gravity-and it is such a very important problemthat it seems strange that people with weak eyes do not habitually practise reading in a recumbent position, with the head raised only so much as is necessary to make the position perfectly comfortable. Such advice, carried out with absolute care as to light and the position of the book, would in the case of a thousand onsy people add largely to the number of hours which reading could be indulged in without detriment to the eyes or general health.

Tailors' Measurements by Photography,—A recent patent of Franz Dolezal enables one to be measured for a suit of clothes by photog-

raphy. Says The Photo - Gazette as quoted in Cosmos (Paris, April 5): "The person to be measured is placed before the camera. and between them is introduced a network that is photographed at the same time and serves as a standard Certain artifices are necessary to obtain a complete result: thus, certain hidden parts, like the armpits, etc., must be indicated by objects visible from without; and, finally, several views must be taken from various standpoints. The subject is also

fitted with a sort of



TARON'S MEASUREMENTS BY PROTOGRAPHS

harness, which appears in the picture and which indicates points of comparison. These points may, however, he marked directly on the person instead. The relative positions of the camera, the network, and the subject are carefully adjusted so that the subject appears always on the same scale, and then the photograph is taken from the various necessary standpoints,"—Translation model for Tile Literacty Dioces.

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"In apite of its coormous stee," says The Scientific American. "the Cathedral of Nôtre Dame in Paris has hitherto been almply lighted by was candles, as gas, it was thought, would damage the walls and valuable paintings. Now we understand that it is about to be electrically lit. The cost of installing the electric light is estimated at \$poone."

"WHILE M. Seaton-Demonst was inflating the balloon of his No. 8 all-cally an Jonness-Sary The Modeline American (April), "In we accommanded by the authorities to cross immediately the process of hydrogenemaling, on the activation of the process of hydrogenemaling, on the activation of the process of the process of the process of the process of hydrogenemaling, on the confidence of the process of the process

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# THE "ADAM MYTH" AND THE PRESBY-

THE refusal of preacher's licenses to three candidates for the ministry by the New York and Elizabeth (N. J.) Presbyteres, for the reason that these candidates declared that they viewed the story of Adam and Eve as an allegory, has started a lively discussion in both religious and secular papers. Vincent Noll, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, was the first student to be rejected, and his version of the facts which led to his non-neceptance by the New York Presbytery is as follows:

"Everything went well with me until some munister asked me what my views were on the third chapter of Genesis, which treats of Adam in the Garden of Eden. I answered that in my opinion the chapter was purely allegorical. In a moment things were in an uproar,"

The outcome of the uproar was that Mr. Noll's petition for a preacher's license was refused by a two-thirds vote, thu a committee was appointed, which, in the words of one of its members, will "pray with him, wrestle with God for him, moderate him, tune hun up and give him a dressing."

The two young aspirants for pulpit honors who were rejected, temporarily at least, by the Blanketh Presbytery are graduates of Yale and of Hartford Semiuary. Their trial sermons, it is said, showed them to be intellectual and even brilliant men. But they, too, denied the credibility of the first chapters of Genesis. "I don't like this kind of entching," deterated the Rev. Dr. Joseph M. McNnity, of Woodbridge, N. J., voicing the sentiment of the older members of the Presbytery; "this sort of material ought not to go into the ministry. The story of Adam and Eve is not mythical; it is an historical fact."

The conservative position in this controversy finds very limited support in either religious or secular journals. Prof. Francis Brown, acting president of the Union Seminary, when informed of the rejection of Mr. Noll by the New York Presbytery, observed: "If it is heresy to view the story of Adam and Eve as being allegorical, then there are plenty of heretics preaching sermons in Presbyterian pulpits to-day." Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst took occasion, on the Sunday following the incidents described, to preach a sermon in which he referred, in constic terms, to the "sifting process" of bringing men into the ministry, and declared that had Christ employed the same process, it would have caused the rejection of most of the twelve apostles. The New York Outlook goes so far as to style the examination of the theological candidates "ecclesiastical bullying," and thinks that it illustrated "the wrong of which Professor Briggs so justly complained-the encreachment on the liberty of opinion that the Presbyterian standards allow, which a party in that church is disposed to perpetrate by jusisting on extra-confessional tests of fellowship. The New York Independent says:

"We venture to say that there is not a competent educated professor of biology or geology in the obscurest Presbyterian college in the United States who believes that the Adam and Eve of Genesis were historical characters. One would have to rake all our colleges and universities with a fine-toothed comb to find such a teacher, and very few they would be. The belief, in scientific circles, of such an Adam and Eve is dead, and is no longer considered or discussed. Of course, the doctrine of a literal Adam lingers in popular belief, just as once did the belief in the world made in six literal days; but it is held by those who got their education a generation or two ago, or who never got any education at all. The older men in the presbyteries, especially those who have, for one reason or another, dropped out of the educative stress of pastoral life, have not learned what the colleges now teach; and it is they that oppose their large ignorance to modern knowledge. It will be a matter of great interest to see whether the new brief creed, which is to be presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly next month, will make any mention of Adam. We have no right yet to know, but we refuse to expect that he will be made a pillar of the faith."

The New York Mail and Express admits that "it is hard to accept quite literally the story of Adam and Eve"; but, it adds, "there are myths that are profoundly true." The same paper continues.

"It is one thing to say that the story of Adam and Eve is a myth, and quite another to say that it is false. Embodied in the Scriptural account in the first chapter of Genesis as the most profound bit of wisdom, the most scarching dip into the springs of luman action in the face of the great mystery of life and divinity that surrounds us, the most viril revelation of the power of God and the helplessness, yet hopefulness, of life, that all the world's literature has brought down to us. It is fundamental in many ways. That the guardians of religious doctrine should seek to hold neophyses to a belief in it is not to be wondered at.

"A myth is but old, old speech. All things are spoken in some shape before they are written. The myth is the spoken, elder Scripure Not all myths are entitled to become Scripure; but this one was so entitled—and it is true. If anything possesses, authority in this doubting age, this record does. There may be more wisdom in the act of simple dominines who require rigid adherence to its letter than in the proceedings of those who treat it with flippant doubts."

### THE NEXT GREAT RELIGIOUS AWAKENING.

THE Rev. Dr. John Watson ("lan Maclaren"), in a recent widely quoted sermon at the London Wesleyan Mission's anniversary, noted the fact that in late years great spiritual revivals have been lacking in England and that the present temper diumal is not prepared for such revivals. He went on to say



REV. DR. JOSIAH STRONG.

that he believed we are on the eve of a great revival. but that it will be primarily a social revival, inspired by the religious spirit. What if God be calling on men, he asked, not to build more churches, but to secure better and purer homes for His people? To cleanse communities of liquor saloons and haunts of vice? To see that every man for whom Christ died should have a fair chance to do hon-

2st work with honest pay, and to have a home where he can live in decency with wife and children? May not these be the most efficient means to bring men into conscious fellowship with God?

The Rev. Dr. Josain Strong, of New York, takes the same position in his new book, "The Next Great Avakeuing." All great religious revivals in the past, declares Dr. Strong, have come as the result of "the preaching of a neglected Scriptural truth which was precisely adapted to the peculiar needs of the times." Wesley and Whittield, in an age in which religion seemed to be given over to outward and formal observances, preached the need of "conversion," the coascions beginning of a new spiritual life. Charles G. Fieney, at a time when "the livine sovereignty of

God was held in such a way as to destroy all appreciation of buman freedom," thundered forth "the neglected truth of man's free-agency and guilt, and the retribution due to sin." Moody, following close upon the Civil War, when "millions of hearts were longing for consolation." Prached "the love of God." And now, declares Dr. Strong, the church is on the verge of a new spiritual awakening:

"It is quite obvious that the great questions peculiar to eur times are social. The industrial revolution has produced a social revolution; we have passed, within three generations, from an individualistic to a social or collective typo of evidination. Relations which a hundred years ago were few and simple are now becoming many and complex. New questions concerning rights and dutes are being asked. Society is gaining self-consciousness, which marks one of the most important steeps in the progress of the race. We are beginning to see that society lives one vast life, of which every man is a part. We are gaining what Walter heart calls "the sense of humanity." We are discover-thought; and with this perception of wider and multiplied relations comes a new sense of social obligations. That is, a social conscience is growing, tho as yet; it is uninstruction.

"The wonderful increase of wealth and of knowledge during the past century has served te create a new discontent and to kindle a new hope. It has transferred the golden age of the world from the past to the future; and this golden age, yet to come, constitutes a new social ideal.

"The social ideal of Jesus is precisely what is needed to inform and spiritualize and perfect this new social ideal, and the social laws of Jesus are precisely what is needed to educate the new social conscience."

Dr. Strong interprets the "social laws of Jesus" under three main heads, as follows:

(1) THE LAW OF SERVICE. Our substance, our time, our powers, our opportunities are all entrusted to us for service. Life itself is a sacred trust, and the whole life of every disciple of Christ is to be spent, like that of his master, in the service of the kingdom, and lu hastening its full coming in the earlt.

(2) The Law of Sacrifice. The spirit of sacrifice gives all, and longs for more to fill the measure of the world's sore need. It is the high prerogative of conscious and intelligent man to offer conscious and intelligent sacrifice. He receives according to his back that he may give according to his ability; receives food that he may give strength, receives knowledge that he may give it forth as power.

(3) The Law or Love. This is the supreme social law, the great organizing, integrating power, precisely as its opposite, selfisliness, is the great disorganizing, disintegrating, anti-social power. Disinterested love is divine; it is the love that God is, and makes possible Christian service and Christian sacrifice.

Dr. Strong proceeds to ask whether either church or society is making any serious attempt to realize these fundamental Christian laws, and he answers in the negative. "To be enthusastic about the church in its present condition," he says, quoting the words of Prefessor Bruce, "is impossible." The church has become "a very respectable institution which must be stanstand." It is doing "much to conserve the heritage of the past, but not much to modify the future." Dr. Strong continues

"Let us suppose a church somewhere, whose members have such an entlusiasm for humanity that when they lie awake nights they are planning, not how to make money, but how to make mear. Their supreme desire is to help the world in general and their own community in particular. They are striving daily to remove every moral and physical eveil; trying to give every child who comes into the world the best possible chance; longing and working and praying and spending themselves and their substance to save men from sin and Ignorance and suffering. What a transformation such octure would work in any community! How it would reach the masses? How it would grow! How it would be talked about and written np? How would make pligrimages to study its workings and its success. Yet such a church ought not to be in the least degree peculiar. This is simply the picture of a church whose membership is imbined with the social ideal of Jesus, and has taken seriensly bis social layed of service, sacrifice, and love; and this picture ought to be the likeness of every Christian church in every community. If it would't how many hours would't be before the kingdom would come with blessed fruless?"

#### JESUS AS A PENOLOGIST.

A NEW and interesting application of the teachings of Jesus to modern life is made by the Hon, Samuel J. Barrows, of New York, commissioner for the United States on the International Prison Commission. We are not accustomed to think of Jesus as having any special relation to the problems of penol-



HON. SAMUEL J. BARROWS.

ogy; yet, in the opinion of Mr. Barrows, Jesus made a most notable contribution te this science, and "anticipated conclusions which are not now regarded as sentimental or arhitrary, but as scientific and philosophical," "We speak of Howard. Livingston, Beccaria, Pope, Clement, and ethers as great penelogists who have profoundly influenced modern life," Mr. Barrows continues

(in a paper read before the recent session of the National Prison Congress at Kan-as City, and now reprinted in pamphlet form); "but the principles canuciated and the methods introduced by Jessus seem to me to stamp him as the greatest penologist of any age. He has needed to wall, however, nearly twenty centuries to find his principles and methods recognized in modern law and modern penology." Jessus first of all came into conflict with the traditional theory of retailation and vengeance—"an eye for an eye and a touth for a touth." Says Mr. Barrows

"Over against this punitive theory, which he rejected, Jesus laid down the principle that salvation is better than vengeance; that it is more important to save men than to destroy them. The contrast between the punitive view and the reformative view is well set forth in an incident in the life of Jesus. His disciples, James and John, were wroth against a certain village of the Samaritans which failed to receive Jesus, and they said: 'Wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven and consome them, even as Elias did?" 'But he rebuked them, and said, Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." There could be no greater contrast than between the attitude of Jesus on the one hand and that of the old penology on the other; it is the difference between light and darkness, between life and death. The doctrine of James and John was the old doctrine of elimination, a doctrine which is still advanced to-day. It under takes to protect society by killing off the defective and the criminal; but society is not protected by any influence or method the effect of which is to brutalize society itself. Whenever harsh, viudictive, and destructive means have been used against the offender, the effect has been to develop in society a spirit of cruelty which engenders and propagates the very crimes it is supposed to destroy,"

The method of Jesus, affirms Mr. Barrows, was to deal with

the offender rather than with the offense, and "this is one of the marked differences between the old penology and the new." He says further:

"For centuries criminal codes pusished the offense without any relation to the offender. Offense were classified with reference to their supposed harm to society, and the penalty was attached to each and every act. Mitigating circumstances were not considered. Under the old German code, if a cow or a horse killed a man, the animal was liable to the penalty just the same; an offense had been committed, and the offender, wheever he was, must be punished. The difference between the old penology and the principles and methods of Jesus is brought out very clearly in a New-Testanent story. Certain Jewe brought an offender before Jesus, who was guilty of a capital crime. The penalty of that crime was setuing to death. On the one side offense on the other sides whe law which recognized only the offense; on the other sides whe law which recognized only the offense; on the other sides whe law which recognized only the offense; on the other sides whe law which recognized only the offense.

"To separate and classify offenders: to study their nature and character and circumstances; to distinguish between degrees of discernment, and therefore of responsibility; to make the sentence fit the criminal instead of fitting it to the erime, are among the intelligent aims of modern penologists."

When Jesus applied to what was even a capital crime in his day the principle of suspension of sentence, by saying. "Go and sin no more," he anticipated the idea of probation, which has now found expression in most of the criminal codes of the world.

Mr. Barrows continues:

"The attitude of Iesus, both toward the first offender and the persistent offender, is clearly seen in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew: 'If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee. thou hast gained thy brother.' If he refuse to hear, the next step was to take one or more witnesses, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. If the offender still persisted, then an appeal was to be made to the congregation, and, if the offender refused to hear the congregation, then he was justly treated as a heathen and a publican. We have here in three verses an excellent epitome of a rational and intelligent procedure toward offenders. Save the first offender if you can, It is something to have gained thy brother. If this falls, the next step is that of appealing to a section of the congregation such as in modern usage might be represented by a reference, an arbitration, or a minor court. If the offender is still obdurate, then an appeal may be made to the social conscience of the community exercising its judicial functions. This decision, whatever machinery may be employed to arrive at it, must be final."

The method of Jesus, adds Mr. Barrows, was primarily reformative and curative, and it recognised the power of love as a redemptive force. "To interpret the teaching of Jesus in the largest way, we must interpret; it to mean that some friendly personal forces must be brought into relation with the life of the prisoner." The influence and practice of Jesus were also preventive. "As he was the first probation officer, so he was the first child-saver in Christednom," and "child-saving is the great new method of modern philanthropy." Mr. Barrows sums up his conclusions as follows:

"These, it seems to me, are the essential elements in the penology of Jeaus: the rejection of the theory of social wengeance; the substitution of a theory of personal and social salvation; the application of the penalty to the offender rather than to the offenses: the adoption of a carative instead of a merely pointive method; the application of the penalty to the offender rather than to the offenses: the adoption of the supended sentence or "probation"; the recognition of the fact that the great forces of nature are necessary for moral as well as physical results; the divinity of labor; the application of the moral and spiritual forces; the potency of the open care; the lemportance of child-saving; the visitation of the prisoner; the establishment of personal relations and the bringing to bear of personal forces, and, finally, resilution as one evidence of the reformation of the prisoner. The sprivate Johnson of the reformation of the prisoner.

the penology of Jesus Is that which makes the regeneration of

### THE "INSANE PHILOSOPHY" OF TOLSTOY.

TOLSTON'S book on the sexual question, in which he advocates aboutte chastity, even at the cost of the gradual disappearance of the human race, continues to arouse spirited discussion. La Revue Blanck (Paris) recently saked the opinion of several prominent European critics regarding Tolstoy's views. Some of the replies are appended. It will be noted that Madame Judith Gauthier, a retired opera singer who is now a literary woman, is the only one to endorse Tolstoy's thiblosoby.

Max Normau: "Count Leo Tolstoy preaches absolute chastity, I work of the same convince Madiane Tolstoy and the fine family she has raised! At all event, we should congratulate ourselves that his parents did not share his opinion. Otherwise we should have land no 'War and Peace' or 'Anna Karenian'. . . Speaking seriously, it seems to me that the ideas of Count Tolstoy on the marriage question are absolutely delirlous, and delirium con be diagnosed, but not discussed. It is useless to defend woman against the absord lossed for the state of the same against the absord lossed sone of a sick brain."

Grorges Ancry: "I know what respectful admiration we all have for the anthor of 'War and Peace.' Yet it seems to me that he has reached the point where he bears watching. He forbids us to love and boldly attacks natural laws. This was to be expected. Whatever the genins and the brilliancy of Tolstoy there comes a time when even he must pause; there is a barrier which even he can not cross. Possibly the ideal man is nearer nature. We can hardly, however, attempt to infringe the laws imposed upon us against our will."

MADAM CLEMENCE ROYER: "I can formulate in one word the opinion I have of Tolstoy. He is crazy. To explain why would require too much time."

Exaco Ferra, of Rome: "The affirmations of Tolstoy on the sexual question only confirm Lombron's theory of the degeneracy of genius. The fundamental needs of humanity are bread to preserve life and love to preserve the species. Topreach absolute fasting, Marriage, whatever Tolstoy may say, is the ideal state of human life."

Mañass Junyu Gavrautes: "I will limit my consideration of the problem to the question to birth. It seems to me an act of truest wisdom to prevent the unhappiness of existence, and many wise men, including Christ, lawer indicated the path which we wise mediated to follow. To give life and then inflict death would have failed to follow. To give life and then inflict death would not constitute the greatest of crimes, did not nature, in her search for victims, strike with blindness and unconsciousness those whom she allures into her snarch.

GRODERS EXRICOTE, OF Brussels: "Por a long time the neo-Christianity of the great artist who wrote "War and Peace" has been suspicious and odious to me. Pirst be blasphemed art; now he blasphemes woman, maternity, child, and life itself. Instead of coudemining carnal joy, I wish to see a revival of the Greek cult in honor of flesh and physical beauty. I repudiate the misogamous and misocypnous tendencies of Tolstoy, as I repudiate his vandalism and portionism."

ALEAT REVILE: "Pascal said, 'Man is neither angel nor beast, and the man who wants to be an angel plays the part of a beast.' If the hope of a future life is reasonable, and I believe it is, we may be able one day to rise above the organic conditions of this mysterious life. But as long as we live on earth, we are bound to admit the legitimacy of the acts and functions without which our own life and the life of humanity would be impossible. To state that marriage is unchristian, because Christ was not married, is absurd. It is like reasoning that we could not go to heaven because we travel by rail and wave trousers.

whereas Christ did nelther. Christ himself said that marriage was a holy and divine institution (Mark z. 2-q)."

MADAME EMILA PARNO BALAN, Spalin: "I admire Tolstoy as a literapar artist, but I think that his philosophy is senselsess. Absolute chastity can not be the ideal object of man. Possibly it may be best for a few individuals. The individual is free, but the species is subject to natural laws, which are just and good in themselves. If Tolstoy were not such a great artist, would we pay any attention to his theories.

EMIL ZOLA: "The idea of Tolstoy is not new, Marriage is legalized by society, but it exists in nature without laws. Christ did not get married, because he was too husy to think about it. I confess that I do not understand Tolstoy. I do not see, ... It is insane... also lute continence leads to all kinds of unhealthiness. ... all novels end in marriage, ... I am qualified to know it... ... It is insane... !"—Translation made for The LTERSAY DIGST.

# THE ROMAN CATHOLIC VIEW OF

THE late Bishop of London, Dr. Creighton, with a view to promoting a better understanding between the various parties in the Established Cluxchi, instituted a series of "Round-Table Conferences" in Fulham Palace. All schools of doctrine and practise in the Anglican Church were represented by their leaders. At the first conference the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist was discussed. At the second conference, held in December, 1991, the subject was the doctrine and practise of confession. The purpose of these conferences was purely irenical and not decisive, and the representative of the various parties departed, if not in agreement upon the questions discussed, at least with a more kindly celling toward cach other.

The report of the second conference has just been published. Upon the point of the doctrine and practise of confession the conference seems to have been in substantial agreement and took the view that the practise of private confession of sin was not a primitive custom of the church. Upon the general question of the forgiveness of sins they report:

"Our Lord's words in St. John's gospel. 'Whoseoever sins ye remit,' etc., are not to be regarded as addressed only to the apostles or clergy, but as a commission to the whole clurch, and as conveying a summary of the message with which it is charged. It is, therefore, for the church as a whole to discharge the commission, which she does by the ministration of God's word and the sacraments and by golly discipline."

The present Bishop of London, Dr. A. F. Winnington Ingram, hailed this declaration "as executaing the charge of 'sacordotal-ism' which is held in such odium by the Protestant masses," and declared that "the frank agreement that private confession and absolution is in certain circumstances allowed is all that the great majority of the parish priests of the Church of England who ever made use of it would notatian."

In a review of the report of the second conference, the London Tablet (Rom. Cath., March 29) points out the difference between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant conception of the ministry:

"In Catholic belief the rost-notion of the priesthood is an association by power-sharing with Christ. Christ is the mediator and high priest. He fulfils his cternal priesthood by the exercise of certain powers—notably two, the power of sacrifice and the power of forgiving sins. In this his presthood, he associates his aposties in the 'Do ye this for the commensurating to them the whose sins you shall forgive, thus communicating to them the claim of the commensuration of the commensuration of the comciate others. Men thus ordinate or made partners in the priest, hood of Christ, and invested with his priestly powers, are rightly, by virtue of this association, called pressts.

"The Protestant Reformation-under plea of reverting to antiquity-brought into the world a notion of the Christian minis-

try which was diametrically opposed to, and utterly subversive of, that which we have described. Just as the Catholic teaching had for its root-idea a personal partnership or power-sharing with Christ, so the Protestant system took for its root-idea a delegated ministry deriving its powers from the Christian people. It taught that the eternal priesthood of Christ was incommunicable, and that in a very true sense there was no priest but him. It taught at the same time that all the powers which were needed for the celebration of public worship, for the conveyance to mankind of the Gospel message, and the benefits of the Redemution, 'the ministry of the word of God, the sacraments' were indeed bestowed by Christ upon his church, but-be it observed-not on any priestly tribe or class, but on the whole body of the Christian people. But, as the Christian people as a body, and taken collectively, can not officiate or exercise these powers, it must set apart and approve and ordain certain men as its deputies to minister in its stead. The men thus ordained are thus essentially ministers. No doubt they claim to be ministers and ambassadors of Christ, but they are so just because, and in so much as, they are the ministers and duly appointed delegates of the Christian people. They hold their powers as functionaries directly and wholly from the Christian body of believers in whom all the powers of their ministry radically reside. It is obvious that such a theory makes a bid for the approval of the world, as it is the very negation of sacerdotalism-except, of course, in the harmless sense in which sacerdotalism attaches to every Christian."

Three consequences, declares The Tablet, logically follow upon the acceptance of the Protestant view of the ministry:

"First, if it is the Christian body itself which possesses these powers from Christ, it possesses inclusively of its own right the power to depute the exercise of its functions to its deputies, and no special intervention of Christ would be required for the purpose. Hence ordination would be simply a constituent act of the church, vir., a church-act, and not necessarily a Christ-act which we call a sacrament.

"Secondly, as a minister would be only a minister by receiving his office of ministry from the people, there could be no question of priestly or indelible character, and apart from his office, or on retiring from it, he would relapse into the status of an ordinary member of the Christian laity.

"Thirdly, if the Christian body be the constituent power in the ministry, the selection and appointment of munisters apart mome the ordination rites would naturally devolve on the Christian prince as head of the Christian people in a given country, or most elders where the congregation rather than the realm would be regarded as the unit of religious organization.

The Tablet concludes that the acceptance of the Protestant theory of the ministry by the High-Church party is an evacuation not only of the word "sacerdotalism," but of that sacerdotalism itself to which it has heretofore made claim.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has consected to attend the New York celebration of the centenoial of Presbyterian home mission effort, end will speak at a mess-meeting to be held on behalf of this cause in Carnegre Hell on May 25.

THE Rev. Dr. R. Helser Newton, who has been rector of All Sools' Church, New York, for more than thirty years, has decided to accept the invitation of the trustees of Leland Sisnoford University of Palo Alto, Cal., to become the special preacher at that institution.

This Twestieth Centery Thank-Offering movement of the Methodist Spliciopal Chards, which has been in operation for the last two years, promises to result, eccording to the New York Outlook, "even more successfully then its most sampules supporters hoped at the beginning." The piae, which coolemplates he raising of Booonoon for church work, was incongrated by the Board of Histogies in tols, and already Sciencow has been accurated by the Board of Histogies in tols, and printing Sciencow has been was contribated to the various educational institutions of the church, and Supasson to philambropies and charthropies was provided to the property of the church, and Supasson to philambropies and charthropies.

Tits announcement that the young women of St. Joseph's Chorch. Ho-boxen, X. J., receipt josituted a novemen to St. Joseph's to brain for them-serve husbands has prevoked some mith in the daily press. And yet, committee the daily of the daily press. And yet, of the daily of the

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### CLOSE OF THE SPANISH RECENCY.

C PANISH newsqapers are filled with note and comment connected with the hippending accession of the young King and the relation of Sagasta's new ministry to the immediate future. On May 1: the 'official reception of the extraordinary missions from abroad, including one from the United Satest, takes place. From this time until the 20th the ceremonies continue. Says the dynastic Epicae (Madrid):

"As regards royal festivals, it is possible to choose one of two alternatives-either to celebrate them with all the pomp and splendor appropriate to the majesty of the crown when the general prosperity justifies and even calls for public rejolcing of such a character, or, on the other hand, to restrict them within the severe and modest limits that seem appropriate when Government and people happen to be emerging from a grave crisis and afflictions are not yet comforted and strength not yet restored. Neither the one nor the other alternative has been considered in connection with the approaching celebration. The Government has not come to any conclusion with regard to it and does not seem to have given a thought, even at this eleventh hour, to the subject. This is shown by the fact that while we have a program of the festivities there is no appropriation to pay for them, altho there has been presented and approved a budget for 1902, during the fiscal period of which the King attains his majority. Why was no heed given to this contingency, which was certainly not unforeseen, during the discussion of the budget?

that we are afforded some meager statistics in which are set forth the numbers of the friars and monks, the titles of their orders, the rule that goverus them, the aims of the community, and even the color of the habit worn by the members. But what benefit will the Government derive from this species of supervision? The need is to free the land from the plaque of friars, while the thing effected is to license their communities and compile their statistics. This is equivalent to fighting a plaque of vegetable lice or locusts by simply computing the number of the pests and the extent of territory over which they are special.

Spain will never have peace or progress or any workable constitution, declares the Publichad (Barcelona), ras long as there does not exist a Government strong enough to ent with energy the Gordian knot of Clericalism." The Radical (Paris) denonnees the Prench Government for proceeding against a Spaniah Republican paper which had began to appear in Paris after having been suppressed in Madrid:

"Poor French republie, that finds itself obliged at the behest of a monarchical Government to prevent Spaniards from propagating the principles of its own glorious republicanism!"— Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# GRAVITY OF THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

OUTSIDE of Russia the general opinion of responsible journals is that the situation in the Cxar's dominlons is far more serious than has yet been suspected. The students are making some impression on the masses and there is a revolution-

ary ferment everywhere. Says the Pester Lloyd (Budapest):

"It should not be overlooked that the latest Russian student revolution is not one naturally made by the people, but one which must be termed literary in character. It has been prepared by Russian literature. From Gogol Russian viries have never done anything else than deplet the suffering of the country, increase the harter fell for the government, shake the foundation of authority, and represent the state as a whole and in general, the

existing order in particular, as the sources of all evil. Their work has succeeded. The ereations of a sickly literature are



A KINO AT PLAY.

Alfonso changes one toy for another.

-Noterelle.

Why has a request for this appropriation been deferred to the last moment, thus divorcing if from the other requests made of the parliamentary body and thus challenging the Republican and the Carlists to a debate in which it will be easy for them to give free rein to their passions against the monarchy and the existing Government?"

The prospects of the ministry are poor, in the opinion of most of the Spanish papers, but the Iteration de Madrid, which, in a sense, is a ministerial organ, stands by Sagasta. The latter is said to have lost the confidence of the dynasty, as may be inferred from the extract quoted above. Nevertheless, the Iteration dudde Madrid says:

"The active life which the Government has begun to lead justifies the belief that it will not recede from the path it has taken, for the way seems a sure one. It is plain that the good of the Government can not be and should not be anything but the good of the country."

The Republican papers continue their propaganda in a more or less clandestine manner, some of them being suppressed. The Pais, which is published in Madrid or elsewhere according to the exigencies of the censorship, has this to say:

"The Clericals have won a signal victory. They have difficulty in dissembling their Joy. Ves. victory is on the side of the Clericals, of the Jesuits. After so much strying of 'Long live liberty!' after so much stoning of monasteries and so much street tumult, so much free talk and discussion in the Cortes, we have to admit that the religious orders are legalized. It is true



WHILE THE CZAR SLEEPS.

The Olive Branches of Peace come in handy to use on the Russian students.

-Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

deemed creatures of flesh and blood, and the wildest criminals pass for heroes that a whole nation should feel need of. But paper heroes have never yet led a people to victory. Of course, the Russian people have a right to freedom, and it is the duty of the Government to break with the old system; but the Czardom is not yet ripe for a violent wrench, and if the present order collapses, the new one will bring not salvation, but chaos.

The press in Russia can print only what the Government sanctions, and there is so rigorous a consorship still that nothing can be gleaned from it, The l'iedomosti (Moscow) violently denounces the "educated," while the St. Petersburg organ of the Government says students sent to prison will be "separated into small parties and incarcerated in different towns," as it has been found undesirable to put them all in one prison. Some European papers insist that the Czar is not to be held responsible. This causes Free Russia (London), "organ of the friends of Russian freedom," to say:

"The Czar is proclaimed a hero for his peace manifesto. But heroism involves running some danger, at least some risk-making some sacrifice; it means also earnestness of purpose and consistency in action. But we all know that the Czar signed his imperial orders to coerce Finland into militarism with the same hand with which he signed his peace manifesto, and at the same time too, . . . In the light of these facts, what have we to think of the carnestness of the Czar's championship of international peace? His Hague manifesto was only words, words, words, to use Hamlet's expression, while his imposition of militarism on Finland, which was also a threat to his Baltic neighbors, was a deed. Besides in uttering these 'words' the Czar, as we see nowadays pretty clearly, had absolutely nothing to lose and everything to gain. At so cheap a cost as a few academic sentences on the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, he has become a hero and he may now coerce Finland, Poland, the lews, and his own people ten times more harshly than he does, there will still be Liberal papers and sincere, good people who will declare that they 'do not wish to have their feeling for the Czar turned into one of horror or distrust. "-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### BRAZIL'S FIRMNESS TOWARD GERMANY.

ERMANY'S alleged purpose to obtain redress from Brazil I for the violation of the terms of certain railway concessions makes the Brazilian press defiant. With reference to a proposed German naval demonstration in Brazilian waters, the Citade de Rio (Rio Janeiro) publishes a strong article against Germany.

> "Brazil is in a position to arm herself in less than three

It says:

months, and to offer that form of resistance to the exploiters indicated by the aerial navigation experiments of Santos-Dumont. Since squadrons are being transformed into international burglar's weapons, for the violation of our country's sovereignty, it is imperative to resist the robbers."

Brazil's navy is in a poor condition, necording to the Gaceta (Rio de Janeiro), and it urges the Government to attend to its reorganization at once. The Aurora (Rio de Ianeiro) calls for a dictatorship. The Gareta de Noticias takes very little stock in the German rumors and attributes them to the sensationalism of German press opinion. This opinion, by the way, is fairly friendly, with the exception of the Kölnische Zeitung, which continues to urge the Kaiser's Government to adopt stern measures. The Brisil (Paris) has the following, translated and quoted by The South American Journal (London) :

There is something amusing in the projected naval demonstration in Brazilian waters, attributed to Germany, because the state of Minas Geraes, in virtue of its powers under the contract, has annulled its guaranteed concession with the West of Minas Railway Company, and also because certain German colonists, settled in Rio Grande, have, it seems, had the validity of their land holdings disputed. This last grievance is simply fantastic; there may have been cases of contested rights, but the tribunals exist for the determination of such matters of disputed titles, As for the West of Minas Railway, it is in liquidation, and its material is fixed to be sold on May 1. The two syndics for the liquidation are the German Bank of Brazil and the Banco da Republica. The company had placed in Germany, through the medium of the German Bank of Brazil, and other banks, an issue of bonds. Doubtless these creditors are much interested, but the state of Minas had only to consider, the company not having fulfilled the conditions of the concession contract, whether or not there existed just grounds for annulling it and withdrawing its guarantee of interest,

#### CANADA AS A SOURCE OF IRRITATION.

"ANADA is "the fly in the American ointment," according to a paper in The National Review (London) by Harvey Maitland Watts, in the course of which he says:

"We Americans have underrated the Canadian abuse. Treating Canada as a primitive state, as a summer playground, where we fish and hunt and seek reinvigoration on wild reaches of coast, on island retreats, or in the lake-strewn wilderness, we, with the good-natured indifference of those who know what a source of profit they are to the neighborhood, have treated the sullenness, the implacability of Canada as a factor negligible. That a Halifax newspaper should see fit, at the height of the summer tourist season, to print a column of carefully collected criminal incidents and label it "Life in Yankeeland," does not





THE FOR TAX.



Miss ROOSEVELTY "If you don't let in our Prince Heary (Ulysses) rejoices at the singing by the American Strens of the song of "Wacht am Rhein" pork, we won't let in your German princes. -Kladderadats, & (Berlin).

annoy but amuses the American who knows that the present and the future of the Maritime Provinces depends on American capital; nor when he visits Upper Canada is he surprised at French disdain in Quebec-which greedily takes the tourist gold-or loyalist high Tory hostility in Ontario, or the mining jealousies of British Columbia. On the contrary, he expects it. It is to him part of that lack of development, that narrow outlook, that eighteenth-century atmosphere, that makes touring in Canada so interesting. Still the American recognizes the unfairness of it all, and can not but help noting in the Canadian attitude, whatever be its historicai, racial, and political excuse, a factor that must be taken into consideration if any real and basic understanding with imperial Britain be secured, for he sees that whenever the imperial Briton comes strongly under the influence of the provincial spirit his tone takes on a peculiarly petty shade of bitterness. This may seem an extreme American view, but look at Kipling's Quebec quatrain!

> From thy gray scarp I view with acornful eyes lgnoble broils of freedom most unfree. Fear nothing, mother, where the carrion lies That unclean bird must be ""

On the other hand, a grievance against the United States with reference to Canada is voiced by *The Saturday Review* (London), which charges that Canadian news, or rather news reaching Canada from the outside world, is wilfully distorted in passing through American hands:

"The rancher, whose fondness for the English turf is still strong in his new home, is digusted to find that the result of every little Selling Plate won by an American jockey is cabled over at length, while he has to wait two or three weeks to hear the judge's verdict on some big event in which he is strongly consected.

The property of cial events, are invariably the wives and daughters of American millionaires."

Canadian papers are not pleased at manifestations of regard for the United States by Goldwin Smith. *Events* (Ottawa) says:

"Dr Goldwin Smith has from the outset of his Canadian career apparently been determined to influence the course of public sentiment in this country to foment discontent and dissatisfaction with British institutions, and a desire among Canadians to attach themselves politically to the United States. He has steadily striven to make Canadians discontented with their lot, with their institutions, and with their portion as a part of the British empire. In decrying British institutions and British power and expressing the hope that the British shall be driven off this continent of America, Mr. Goldwin Smith has been able by the money power, which he is so fond of denouncing in others, to purchase a printing-press with which to carry on a political propaganda, and there are found papers in this country to aid him by reproducing his writings under the plea that these writings are couched in pure, mellifluous English. A weed by any other name would smell as rank. Disloyal sentiments are not any more acceptable to the Canadian people because they are clothed in smooth diction.

However, there are optimists who think all American differences with Canada can be settled. The St. James's Gazette (London) saying:

"Canada is naturally less disposed to compromise such a dispute as that involved in the Alaskan frontier than the imperial Government would be if it were not pressed by colonial opinion. But the this and some other questions, such as the Altanție fishieries, may present difficulties, it is greatly to be hoped that the present moment, when our relations with America are on a favorable footing, will not be allowed to pass without a general settling up."

THE TWO SPASIAL (CESSIONS—The recombined Segasia ministry has ped down to work and man last two serious problems, according to the Paris Tompt. "There is first of all the financial stiration, which remains embarrasing... Then there is the legal position of the religious orders. The delay granted them to comply with the law has expired. Between the anti-derival passions which have attained such a beight in creating quarters, and the other cale passions which have a times when the call of the contract of th

#### ENGLAND AND PEACE.

PEACE is a word that is much used in the English press just now. But there is no mention of compromise. The Britons will not yield an inch. That "pro-Boer" Radical paper, The Daily News (London) thus speaks:

"The one clear fact that emerges from the situation is that there is a serious movement on four among the Boers in favor of peace. We have grown so instred to disappointments, so accustomed to seeing the prospects of peace vanish like a mirage in the desert, that there is no danger of a too sanguine view being taken of the present position. But there are factors at work now which have not been in operation before. There is, on the one side, the factor of exhaustion, or something approximating to exhaustion, and, on the other, the factor, we may hope, of experience and warting. It is true that the Boers have still plenty of resistance in them, plenty of the ability to give and take hard knocks; but two and a half years of incressant fighting has inevitably reduced their supplies of many of the essentials of more existence to the vanishing pount, and, with winter ap-



BOUTH AFRICAN PRACE SCHOOLS.

Notwithstanding all efforts, it seems impossible to extract the desired word "Peace" from the phonograph.

-Aladderadatich (Berlin).

proaching, the clothing and commissariat questions must loom large in their vision. Their natural desire for peace must therefore be stimulated by the terFors which another winter in the field involves."

There is a special reason, says this authority, for welcoming peace just now:

"The coronation is approaching. It should be a time of national rejoicing; but the spirit of joy can not coexist with the spirit of war. If peace be not concluded now, the coronation will be robbed of all the qualities that should accompany such an event. If, on the other hand, we come to terms, the occasion will be invested with an enthusiasm and an éclat that will make it memorable for all time."

The only assurance of peace is the summary disposal of the Boer forces in the field, says The St. James's Gazette (London):

"If the Boers in Errope are really beginning to recognize that the game is up, while Lord Kitcheere in preparing to handle roughly the only leader in the field who still commands any considerable organized force, there may be some hope after all that, however irreconcliable Steyn may still be, a great change for the better may come over the situation before the coronation of King Edward."

The fighters among the Boers are simply wearing out, says The Standard (London);

"That most of the Boers, even the 'stalwarts' and the landless of bywoorers,' are heartily tried of the fatigues and miseries of the campaign, we can easily believe. It must be mortifying for them to observe that the sensible majority of their kinamen are quietly making the best of the new régime. A few days ago a block of land just outside Kroinstad was offered for sale, and buyers from all parts of the country came in to.bid for it. While a few desperate men are enduring hunger, cold, and danger out on the velid, many of the burghers are laying the foundations of a revived prosperity under British institutions. It remains for the

fighting Boers to embrace their last chance of getting back to civil existency, or condemning themselves permanently to the life of outcasts and law-breakers. There would be little uncertainty about the choice, were it not for the extraordinary decility with which many of the more ignorant Boers obey the mandate of their leaders.

The points in discussion as to peace can be conjectured with sufficient certainty, says The Westminster Gazette (London):

"They are amnesty for colonial robels, the hanishment prodamation as regards leaders, advances by the British Government for the restocking of Boer farms, and the date and form of the ultimate self-governing constitution. Our readers know our own views on all these points. They are that annesty, subject to a period of disfranchiement, should be given for all acts not outside the usages of war, that the banishment proclamation should be withdrawn, and that the most generous financin ald should be given to Boer farmers concurrently with the full compensation to which the logistics are entitled for the damage that they

# PROSPECTS OF THE GERMAN CLERICAL PARTY.

THE most powerful group, numerically, in the German Reichstag is the Center, or Roman Catholic, printy, to which the Volkzeitung (Berlin) alludes as "the Pope's bodyguard." This party is just now absorbing German attention, first, because of the death of its leader, Ernst Lieber, and secondly because certain differences are alleged to be acute between its democratic and its aristocratic wings. The Kollintek Velkzeitung, organ of the popular element in the party, is just now warning the German Government against inconsistency and double dealing

with reference to the tariff bill. On this topic the Roman Catholic Table! (London) notes:

"The Center party in the German Reichstag occupies a unique parliamentary position. Disciplined and organized by its late leader, Herr Windtborst, into perfect unanimity of action, it forms a solid phalanx, whose weight cast on one side or the other can. on eritical occasions. decide the fate of ministerial meas-

ures. It is differen-



UR. EUNS) LIBBER,
The late German Center Leader
Courses of The Stante-Zectung, New York.

tiated from all the other groups in the assembly by the compact unity into which is welded by religious conviction, and by the earnestness and vigor with which it maintains the interests of its fauth. Thus it has weested the removal of Catholic disabilitities from the imperial Government, and made itself a force to be recknord with in the heart of the great Protestant Power of Central Eurore.

Herr Windthorst, above referred to, was succeeded as leader of the Center by the recently deceased Dr. Leiber. If we turn, now, hack to German opinion, we find the Vostiscne Zeitung (Berlin), organ of the middle classes, critical:

"Windthorst was not replaced by Lieber. It will now be hard to replace Lieber. The proceedings in the tariff commission

afford evidence that the party finds itself in a difficult position. The interests of the North and of the South, the interests of the peasant and of the workingman, grow apart. It is beyond doubt that permanent political parties can not be based upon denominational surfagonisms. A government that understands what is for the good of the Inderstand and the determined to what is for the good of the Inderstand and the determined could console us if we were assured that we had a government that met these condition."

The Kulnische Volktzeitung, the Roman Catholic organ to which we have already referred, said of the late Dr. Lieber that "the always stood in the front rank of the Center parry, a conscientions, self-sacrificing son of the Catholic Church, who loses in thin one of her ablest champions in Germany." To which the democratic Berliner Volktzeitung retorts:

"Just us. Dr. Lieber, too, saw in the Center party, as his associate, Count Ballestrem, said in the Mente Catholic congress, the Pope's bodyguard. Not the interests of his German father-land were first with tim, but those of the foreign head of the international Catholic Church. To serve them and their ends, to render the German Government subservient to them, he voted millions in the Reichstag for military purposes, to the injury of the German people. We should be guilty of insincerity were we silent as to this beside the bier of this gifted parliamentarian."

On the other hand, the Berliner Neuesten Nachrichten gives Lieber credit for a high order of patriotism. And of the immediate future of the Center party, the anti-Roman Catholic Frankfurter Seitung says:

"It is difficult to determine whether the situation of the tariff to bill would have been improved, from the point of view of the Government, had Dr. Lieber been able to support it with unim-paired health from the beginning. Windthows thimself did not always succeed in uniting the hoterogeneous elements of the center party in matters of conomic policy, and since the death of this unequaled party leader economic questions have grown to greatly in importance. The conflict of interests between the agricultural Catholic voters and the industrial Catholic voters percentibly intonsifies."

A detriched view of the situation is afforded in the following comment from the Journal des Debats (Paris):

"The attitude of the Catholics consisted at first in not accepting the empire of the Hohencolbers in its new form and in systematic opposition to Bismarck. Were these the tactics that brought the Kulturkampf down upon them, ord dit they refuse to accept the new order of things because Bismarck, affecting to consider them a foreign element, tracted them as enemies? This question as to the responsibility for the commencement of hostilities has been endlessly discussed. At any rate, there was open war between the Catholics and the mutuoual parties, or those so stying themselves. The victory of the latter was formulated in styling themselves. The victory of the latter was formulated in than ever, thwarted the Chancellor's policy on every occasion, especially in the matter of increasing the armaments."

It has been alleged, proceeds our authority, that the Roman Catabolic Center, in supporting the Government, in voting military credits refused by the Left, was "not actuated by patriotic motives and that it had in view only the denominational advantages granted it in return for its good-will. But that is one of those problems in political psychology upon which it is difficult to pass with sufficient absoluteness." As to what will happen next the Paris paper says:

"Nowithstanding its apparent unity, the Center party is affected by certain internal dissensions. Together with those who regret the departure from the old-time tactics, there are those who wish to impart a more democratic aspect to the party, a thing that would make more defined an understanding with the Government. It will be seen, thus, that Lieber's successor must lack seither diplomacy nor formness to maintain the cobesion and the systematic spirit which have given the party lite strength."—Translations made for Tita Litracay Diocsx.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LIVERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the fullowing books:

"The Mubile Boer."-Alan R. I. Itiley and John A. Hassell. (The Grafton Press. \$1.50 ) "The Empire of Business."-Andrew Carnegie.

(Donbleday, Page & Co., \$3.00.) "American Literature."-Julian W. Abernethy.

(Maynard, Merrill & Co., \$1 10.) "The Barrister."-Charles Frederick Stansbury.

(Mab Press, New York, \$1.50.) "Poems of Frances Gutgnard Gibbes," (The

Neal Publishing Company.) "Report of the Commissioners Representing the State of New York at the Universal Exposition at Paris, France, 1900." (The Brooklyn Eagle.)

"Many Waters."-Rubert Shackleton, (D. Appletun & Co., \$1. to.) "The Catholic." - Annnymnus (John Lane,

\$1.50.)

"Pandera." - Mrs. Lucie Salzscheider, (The Whitaker & Ruy Co.) "Versea."-Hallett Abend. (Bulletin Printing House, Linnens, Mo.)

"Marred in the Making."-Lydia K. Commander. (Peter Rckler, \$0.15.)

"American Communities."- William A. Hinds. (Charles H. Kerr & Co.)

"Maid of Montauk."-Porest Monroe. (W. R. Jenkins, \$1.00.) "Le Morceau de Pain."-François Cuppée. (W.

R. Jenkins, \$0.25.) "Did Moses Write the Pentateuch After All?"-

F. E. Spencer. (Elliott Stock, London.) "General Furest."-J. Harvey Mathes. (D. Appleton & Cn., \$1.50.)

"When Love is King."-W. Dudley Mabry. (R. F. Ponnn & Cn., \$1.50.)

"Fieldbook of American Wild Finwers."-F. Schuyler Mathews. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.75.) "Morchester."-Charles Datchet. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.03.)

# CURRENT POETRY.

The Tournament. By CLINTON SCOLLARD.

What time the falchion of the sun Clove through the morning mists, The trampets blared right merrily. The twn gay knights armed cap-a-ple, The very finwer of chivalry, Rode out into the lists.

And one was all bedight with white From gleaming belon to greaves; The other's shield showed golden shee With bars of emerald shot between, The while his armor glistered green As the unfolding leaves

They splintered couched lance on lance Amid applausive cries,

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FARRAND ORGAN COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. They battled loud with jeer and mock ; Both seemed as firm as is the rock; And echoes of their conflict-shock

Went reeling up the skies, Then suddenly the snowy plume Slipped crashing down amain :

The victor heard the plaudits riog : We saw him back his visor fling ;-And to, the trimmph smile of Spring Above the Winter slain!

# -In April Craterion.

# My Lady April.

By EDNA KINGSLEY WALLACE. April, sweet soul of her. I love the whole of her,

Joy be the goal of her, Fortune attend ! Spring, win the heart of her, (Tho but the part of her.) Who bath a chert of her? Heaven forfend!

Witchcraft, the wile of her, Sunshine, the smile of her, Virtue, the guile of her, Dnly suppressed. Where is the harm of her, Or the alarm of her? Oh, but the charm of her

Can't be expressed! Say the malicious Her temper's capricious. But aren't they delicious-Her varying moods?-A smile in the water.

Where Phuebus hath sought her,-The wind shall have wrought ber To wrath in the woods.

While Summer's wooing her With life imbuing her, Gently undoing her Clonk of reserve; While Winter's holding her, White Spring's enfolding her,

Mortals are scolding her, Please to observe! Why ere ye flaying her?

Unjust the weighing her. With suitors swaying her, That way and this. The Winter tarry her. And Summer harry her. Spring yet shall marry her,-Great be their bliss.

-In Life.

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FACTORY: Whitman, Mass.

Rudyard Kipling's Tribute to Rhodes. C. J. RHODES-(BURIED APRIL 10, 1900). This poem was read at the burial of Mr. Rhodes in the Matoppos.]

When that great Kings return to clay, Or Emperors in their pride, Grief of a day shall fill a day, Hecause its creature died

But we-we reckon not with those Whom the mera fates ordain This power that wrought un us and goes

Back to the Power again. Dreamer devout, by vision led

Reyond our guess or reach. The travail of his spirit bred Cities in place of speech.



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# So hage the all-mastering thought that drove

So brief the term allowed Nations not words he linked to prove His feith before the crowd.

It is his will that he look forth

Across the jends he won The granite of the ancient north-

Great spaces washed with sun; There shall be patient make his seat (As when the death he dared)

And there ewait a people's feet In the paths that he prepared.

There, till the vision he foresaw Spiendid and whole arise And unimerined empires draw

To council neath his skins The immense and broading apirit still Shell quicken and control Living he was the land, and dead His soul shall be her soul.

-In London Times.

# PERSONALS.

Why Admiral Howell Married. - Admiral I. A. Howell is the inventor of the Howell tornedo. On account of this, says The Saturday Evening But he has been referred as the "father of the modern torpedo." It continues :

So wedded was he to the science of warfare that It was a general belief that he would never marry, and when he led a bride to the altar it was a surprise to the entire navv.

Several years leter a tellow officer visited Admiral Howell, and saw children of the distinguished sailor playing about the house.

"It's like a dream," said the visitor, "You're a

lucky man Admiral "he added : "but tell me how did you ever come to think about cetting mar-

ried?" "Oh," replied Admiral Howell, glancing effectionately et his children at play, "I got tired of being referred to merely as the 'father of the modern torpedo.""

Victor Hugo as a Benefactor, - Catulic Mendès, writing in the Courrier des États Units tells an interesting tale of how Hugo helped a poor presents who was in love. The following is a condensation of the story :

During Hugo's exlie Mendès was editor of a struggling journal which, for reasons of economy, was printed in a small provincial city. There Mendès became acquainted with a young pressmen who was well educated, and intelligent and a very entertaining companion. Usually he was very cheerful and light-hearted, but on one occaalon wee so morose that Mendes opentioned him until he confessed the reason.

He was in love with his employer's daughter and she with him. The master printer had risen from the case himself, and his present fortune and sociel position did not warrent expectation of a rich son-in-law, so that the young printer had been confident and serene until, having decided that there was no nee in waiting longer, he had recently eaked for the young woman's hand.

Then he had a painful surprise. The girl's father was financially embarrassed, it appeared, and a penniless son-in-law was not to be thought

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of. The fearned suitor must have six thousands frace, at least, So the poor fellow was in despairs frace, at least. So the poor fellow was in despairs and tailed about, stowning himself. Mendés himself was pretty and up in those days. He advised the disconsolate lower to appeal to Victor Hugo for assistance. The young printer naturally objected that Hugohad beggers enough on his hands and would not be likely to do anyhing for a total extranger. But Mendés losisted and the printer compiled.

On Mendes's next visit, two weeks later, the young man met him at the station and showed him three thousand fraces in back notes which Hugohad sent him with these words:

"I am not rich just now. Please excuse me Here are three thousand francs."

The printer said that he would marry his Clementine next month. Altho her father had demanded twice the ann he could not refuse when he learned of Victor Hego's part in the affair.

So they were married. How loog or how happily they lived together Mr. Mendès neglects to atate.—Translation made for Tite LITERARY DI-CEST.

Mr. Translata, the Horse and the Mula.—At the beginning of Mr. Translate's administratration as president of the Lackswanna Railroad, he made a toor of inspection and while at Serance in visited the company's barns. According to the New York Times, he found there a fine horse comfortably blanketed and forther on a shivering male. He met the stable attendant and this conversation took place:

- "Whose horse is that?"
  "Mr --- 's," said the stable boy, naming a local
- official of the company.
  "Whose mule is this?"
- "Whose mule is this?"
  "The company's, sir."
- "Whose blacket is on that horse?"
- "The company's "
- "You take the blanket off that horse and put it on the mule," was the President's order. The local official "resigned" soon afterward.

# MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

No Sympathy There.—"I am going to marry your daughter, sir," said the positive young man to the father.

"Well, you don't need to some to me for sympathy," replied the father, "I have troubles of my own."—Glumbus (Ohiot State Journal.

Couldn't Live Without It.—CAHILL: "Religion is a great thing, Dennis—a foise thing!" CASEY: "To be sore ut is: Of get into more foights about religion than annything like!"— Pack.

In English A .- Parishteldil: "Is it ever correct to say 'this 'ere?"

MR. SOAPLIND (firmly): "Never."
PRESHLEIGH: "Nor 'that air '?"

MR. SOAPLIND (wearily); "Never-never."

MR. SOAPLIND (wearily): "Never-never."

FRESHLEIGH: "Then if I have a cold, I mustn't
say 'Please close the window, as that air blows in

say 'Please close the window, as that air blows in this ear." [Soaplind marks Freshleigh's last theme P-mious.]-Harpard Lampson.

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# Completed Proverbe ...

"Put your shoulder to the wheel," if you can not get some foul to do it for you.

"There's many e slip 'twixt" the cradle and the grave

"Sileoce answers much," but in a lenguage not generally understood, "Every one of us getteth his desert, somehow,

somewhen, somewhere," but how, when, or where, God slope knows

"Wisdom is a delense " lack of it offensive "A lool and his money are soon parted," when

the fool has friends "Every one should sweep before his own door,"

if he can not get some one else to do it for him. A friend in need to a hore indeed

"Proverbs are the wisdom of the ages"-frequently the wisdom of the Dark Ages.

"The next best thing to being witty is to be able to quote another's wit " as If it were one's own L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, IN April Erg.

# Coming Events.

May 1-2 -Convention of the Association Alamom of Trained Nurses of the United States at Chicago.

May 4-7.—Convention of the National Cigar Leaf Dealers' Association at Cincinnati, Ohio. May 6-9.—Convention of the Women's Interna-tional Label League at Peoria, fil.

May 6-10.—The American Rabbis' Central Con-ference at Naw Orleans.

May 14-16:-Convention of the American Con-gress of Tuberculosis at New York.

May 15 .- Convention of the National Christian

May 23-29.—Convection of the Norwegiao Byan-gelical Lutheran Synod of America at Minoe-apolia, Minn.

# Current Events.

SOUTH AMERICA.

# Foreign,

April 23. - The Colombian government troops re-capture the town of Bocas del Toro.

April 24.—The government troops of Venesuela under General Castillo are defeated by the revolutionists near San Actonic; Geogral Castillo is killed. OTHER PORKIGH NEWS.

April s1.-A fire in London does damage esti-mated at \$10,000,000.

April vs.-Most of the Belgiom atrikers return to their work. The condition of Queen Wilhelmins is reported to be no worse.

April 23 - A quarantice is ordered at Berlin against all ships arriving from the Philip-pines, in consequence of the ont break of chol-ers in the islands.

April 25.—It is believed that the British Govern-ment is taking steps to meet the situation caused by Mr. Morgao's latest steamship combination.

The Chioese imperial troops defeat a band of rebels near Wu-Chow.

April sy.—The oprisions among the Russian peasants become more general. The French elections are held.

#### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

April st.—Senate: The River and Harbor bill is passed. The Philippine Civil Government bill is discussed. House: The debate on the Military Academy Appropriation bill is begon,

April 12. - Senate: The debate on the Philippioe Civil Government hill is continued. House: By a vote of 75 to 75, claims amounting to \$1,80,000, added by the Scouta to the Om-oibus Claims bill, are rejected and the bill is sent to conference. The Military Academy Appropriation bill is passed.

April 13 .- Senate: The debate on the Philippine



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# WHO WERE YOUR ANCESTORS?

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Civil Covernment bill is continued; Senator Rawling, of Utah, speaking against the bill. Rawins, of Utah, speaking against the bill.

Masse. The Senate amendments to the Oleomargarine bill are considered. Congressman
Richardson, of Tencessee, introduces a resolution to investigate the recent increase in
the price of beef, etc.

April 24. Senate: Senator Rawlins finishes his speech against the Philippine Civil Govern-tionn bil.

House. The Oleomargarine bill is sent to con-ference. The Agricultural Appropriation bill is discussed.

April 35.—Senater Senator Carmack, of Tennes-see, speaks in opposition to the Philippine Civil Government bill. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, speaks in Javor of pure food begislation.

House The Agricultural Appropriation bill is discussed and 145 private pension bills are

April 26 Senate Senator Carmack concludes has speech against the Philippine Civil Gov-ernment bill.

April vs.—The United States Supreme Court grants the State of Washington leave to bring suit to dissolve the Northern Securities Company's merger.

April 22. The War Department makes publican official report from General Chaffee on the situation in the Philippines.

April 23. Orders are sent to General Chiffee di-recting him to use every honorable means to avert war with the Moros in Mindanso.

General Function is directed by the President to cease further discussion of the Parlippine questions
Captain Charles E. Clark declines the appointment as naval representative of the United States at King Edward's coronation, and Reaf-Admiral John C. Watson is chosen to take his place.

Striking dyers of Paperson, N. J., are fired on by the police

April 24 - Attorney-General Knox aunounces his decision to take legal proceedings against the "beef trust." April 16 - William A. Day, representing Attor-nes-lieneral Knox, confers with the United States District-Attorney Bethea, regarding the proceedings against the beef trust.

#### AMERICAN DI PENDENCIES

April 21. Cuba Estes G. Rathbone is released on bail.

Philippines Members of the court-martial to tre General Jacob H, Smith are named at Manila.

April 2s.-The court-martial to try General Smith is changed. It is appointed by site President.

Two engagements are fought with the Moros in the island of Mindauso by the American tropps. April 24. The dailos on the Island of Mindan are submitting and Colonel Baldwin ordered to cease operations against them.

April 27. - Guevarra, successor of Luchas, iscap-tured by an expedition under General Grant

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### Problem 665.

By A. F. MACKENZUE

First Prize, Normand None Tourney.

Black - Eleven Piercs, Çe x Kt, not seeing t. H−B sq

In addition to those reported, A. W. C., s

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White-Nine Pieces a B + K + a + ; \* p + Q + ; 3 B S p + p ; + S 3 k + ;

Rigitation big Ppi Pitable White mates in three moves.

# Problem 666.

By R. COLLINSON.

Black-Ten Pieces.



White-Seven Pieces.

s6b; 1Kp4p; 2S.Pp2; 1P1k3r; PB6; pr; .PrQ:b::8 Sent Free and Prenaid.

White mates in three moves.

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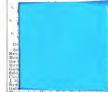
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)	1	K a Kt	K-Kt 5	3-	
١					B-R 3 1 ma
ı			B - K 4	3.	
1	1.	4444	a. Q-K 6 ch B-K 4 (must)	3-	Q-Q 5, mat
ı		Kt a Kt			



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Ray Lonez

White, Black,	MASON, JENOWSKI
White, Black.	White, Black.
P-K4 P-K4	34 B B 3 B-K 5
a Ki-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3	35 P-Q R 4 P-Q B 3
B-Kes P-QR3	10 P—R s O—R a
4 B-R 4 Kt-B 3	37 R-K1 a R-Kt a
5 Castles B-K 2	38 K R-Kt sq K-Q s
6 K1-H3 P-Q1	10 K-R sq K R-Kt n
Baktch PaB	40 Q−K sq B−K a
8P-O4 PxP	41 Kt-Kt 1 R-Kt 4
oKtxP B-Qa	AB-OA O-Kta
o P-Q Kt 3 Q-Kt sq	41 B-Q 4 Q-Kt a
B-Ris Q-Kts	44 P x B R-Kt s
R-K sq Castles O K	45 Q-R4 K-B sq
1Q-Q3 KR-Ksq	46 Q-B6 Q-Q1
10-01 KR-Ksq	47 K-R 1 0-K
O P Ktee P - O -	
SQR-Kt sqP-Q4	48 Q-R 8ch R-Q a
7 Kt-H 3 P-Kt 3	49 Kt-Q 4 R x R
SP-KR II-KBA	50 Q x R R a Q
SP-KR3 II-KB4	SIRXR K-BX
9 Q-Q a Kt-R a	52 Kt x Q ch K x R
oP-K3 Kt-Ki sq	53 Kt-Q4 K-Ba
KI-Q4 B-K3	54 P- Kt 4 P-R c
2 Kt-R 4 Kt-R 3	55 P-B 3 K-Q x
3Q-B3 K1-B4	56 K-Ki sq K-Ba
KizF R-Qx	57 K - B 2 K - O a
KI-Q4 KtxKt	38 P-H 5 PxP
OQXKt B-KBA	to Px P K-Ba
Kt-Ba P-KRA	60 K-K3 B-K17
Kt-B3 P-KR4	fr Kt-B 3 Bx P
Kt-Ks B-Rs	60 Kt n P B-Kt s
P-KB A B-ft an	63 K-H 4 B-K 7
O-Ba B-K	C4 Kt-B 3 B x Kt
KI-Q4 Q-KI	
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RECENT CHANGES IN METHODS IN THE BLACK HILLS MAKE MINING A MANUFACTURING PROPOSITION. BY M. E. MAINTOSH, WESTERN CORRESPONDENT "WALL STREET JOURNAL."

A LONG with the prairie schooner, the greased and painted findian, and the Buffalo, there has passed from view the old-time miner of the Wast. Instrad of a hearded plencer, panning his gold at the brink of a creek, we have the skilled operator of a pneumatic drill, at work far under ground : instead of the pictoresque "diggings" of the California Forty-Ninera, substantial cities, to which the term " mining camps " seems badly applied. The cliemist and the mechanic have taken the place of the man who hunted nuggets, fought Indians, gambled and died with his boots on There is less romance in mining than of old, perhaps, but

Numbers in the world has scientific mining reached a higher stage of development theo in the filack Hills. Here the production of precious metals has been reduced to a busin so axact and certain of profitable results, that it is relieved entirely of the element of risk which in the past has been suggested to many people whenever the word mining was mentioned. When applied to the great deposits of low grade over found in this rich mineral field, the cyanide process placed mining

using cyanide on its low grade ores. Here is a complete ore such valuable adjuncts as a loundry, machine slup, chemical laboratory and assay office, and here have been built the great tanks in which the ore is " leached," as the miners say The Horseshou Company began to use its cyzoide plant on April 1. with the most satisfactory results. The Company has millions of tone of refractory ore that will run \$6.00, \$8.00, and \$10.00 in gold values that insure a large profit on every ton treated in the cyanida tanks. The plant is being added to as rapidly as vorkmen can ply their tools, and by midsummer the daily capacity will be 1,000 tons. This will yield a profit of \$3,000 a day.

Meanwhile the shipments of rich smelting ora go stendily on and without waiting for the full development of the cyanide plant, the Horseshoe is a ready earning at the rate of to per cent per annum on its capital stock. In one of its mines alone, the Lucille, the company has enough of this smeltin; ore blocked out to keep up shipments of ego tons a day for two years.

The deep mining that will come with the further development of the Horseshoe is certain to bring added rich returns. What enormous ora reserves are available beneath the deposits from which slidpmen's are now being made, is strongly set forth in a letter recently written to the general manager of the Horse-shoe company by R. W. Rodda, the mine superintendent, who has for years worked on these properties and who knows every foot of the ground. In the connection it may be said that no mining man in the Black Hills stands higher than Mr. Rodda, makes can be implicitly relied on During the past winter be caused a cross cut to be run in the lower level, 120 beneath the company's present workings, for the purpose of demonstrating the extent of a free militag quartz ledge which is encountered at that depth. This conservative miner did not make his report until he was absolutely certain of the facts respecting the quarts ledge, and when he finally wrote to inform the company of the t of his operations, the information which he gave was this; The cross cut proves the ore body to be 300 feet wide. The north exposure is 3,500 from the cross out, showing the quarts deposit to be 300 feet wide and 3.500 feet in length, with 2,400 feet of ground to the south, in the course of the ore chote that is undeveloped. While the depth of the ledge is uokoown, the present depth of the Homestake is t,000 feet and this can be taken as a basis of calculation, as the geological conditions are

Three hundred feet by 3,500 feet and 1,000 feet deep would yield more than Eighty Million Tons of ore. Concern quality of this ore Mr Rodds says that its grada is better than 50 per cept of the Humestake cross cuts run under the same

In all seventeen different properties have been conunder the control of the Horseshoe Company. While they would have continued to pay we'll as smelting ore propositions. on properties could not have been made to yield the rich returns which are now being won from their over except by means of more ample capital, and a broader

scale of operations One million shares of the stock of this company are offered to the public at par -\$1.00 per share. There is no preferred stock, the shares are non-assessable, and

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on a plane comparable in respect to safety with that of the most solid manufacturing

There is something that oppeals to the imagination in the fact that it is a deadly son which has proven the most successful agent in scarching out the shining gold that is hidden in the stobborn Black Hills rock. Cyanide of Potassium must be handled with care, and yet there have been very few accidents resulting from its se at the mines, for the pionts are invariably in charge of espert and scientific meo.

While the technical details of this process chiefly concern the chemist and the ning expert, the economic results interest the whole world. The craniding of low grade Black Hills ores has furnished one of the best opportunities for investing money to be found anywhere. The first cost of a eyanida plant is less than any other process, and when economy is practiced in manipulating the mining milf, the ore can be worked into bullion for not to exceed \$2.50 per ton. Some cyanide plants in the Hills are doing it lor \$1 00 or less. On ore that averages \$10 00 per ton gold, the profits are very great.

The successful experiments on very low grade ores have demonstrated that millions of tons can now be treated at a profit by the cynnide process, which in the past would not have paid the cost of mining and milling, and as a result of these successful experiments carital will be fiberally invested.

A great corporation that has sdopted the cyanide method in the treatment of Its low grade over is the Horseshoe Mining Company. Ranking next to the omestake in the eatent of its holdings and the value of its output, the Horseshoe Company now owns nearly 2,000 acres of the richest mining ground in the hills. developed portions of the property have paid handsomely for years, and of late have yie'ded a daily net profit of \$2,500 from smelting ore alone. Gold to the value of over \$1,500,000 has been taken from these mines. To realize the foil possibilities of the property, however, means had to be found to treat the practically unlimited supply of low grade, refractory ore, which would not yield its gold onder the processes first employed in the Hills. The cyanide process, first used to South Africa in 1880 and since then tested, improved and developed in America, has solved the problem.



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The Marconi system has been established and is in successful than forty land stations, and this number is being rapidly increase

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The rapid progress which has recently been made in the devel-opment of wireless telegraphy by Mr. Marconi is well known and the demonstrated profits in its operation now afford the basis of a substantial commercial enterprise. The Corporation formed in England to acquire and operate the said rights is carrying on a successful business and the £1 shares are now selling at about £3 1/2 on the market.

The American Company has acquired all the rights for the use of the entire system for the United States and all its dependencies and waters.

This Company has also purchased all rights to the inventions of Prof. Pupin, of Columbia University, covering the tuning of electric circuits and receiving instruments as applied to wireless teleg-The purchase of these inventions, in addition to the inventions of Marconi, makes the position of the Company practically impregnable, giving it control of the general proposition of Wireless Telegraphy as well as of the fundamental system of tuning instru-ments. NEITHER OF THESE ARTS CAN BE SUCCESS-FULLY PRACTISED WITHOUT INFRINGING THIS COMPANY'S RIGHTS.

Basing the estimates of the immediate earnings of the American Company upon the experience of the English Company, it is considered ered conservative to assume that profits equal reasonable dividends will be earned from the beginning, and practically dividends will be earned from the beginning, and practically within immediate realization as soon as lie necessary equipment can be provided, and that the natural growth only in the introduction and use of the system will rapidly increase the profits. These earnings come from communications between ships at sea and between ships and shores, and the English Company has arrangements with a number of transatlantic liners, both English and foreign.

The English Company finds in practice that a profit of about £35 per voyage is realized by these vessels, and which would be equal to about \$3,000 per ship per annum. This profit is realized ly the ships now using the old equipment, capable of communicat-lng within only about 150 miles of the shore, thus limiting the use of the equipment to a small part of the voyage only. It is obvious that these earnings will be very much increased after the installation of the new equipment, capable of communicating with the shore at all times during the voyage, and \$5,000 per ship per annum is considered a conservative estimate of the increased earnings.

Assuming only 50 out of the numerous Transatlantic Passenger Vessels operating between American and European ports to be equipped with the Marconi system would at this rate show a revenue of about \$500,000 per annum, and assuming that one-half of this would belong to the American Company, would show earnings sufficient in itself to pay a reasonable dividend, to say nothing of revenue from smaller craft.

The use of the system by persons aboard ship and ashore is rapidly growing, and there is no doubt that this use will continue to increase with great rapidity, and so as to cover daily news reports upon all passenger vessels, stock-exchange quotations and orders, and private and business communications, both to and from ship and shore. When it is fully realized by the public and the busine world that these communications can be reliably made, the use of the system will very quickly become established, and a slight increase in the volume of this business alone will afford good dividends.

A substantial revenue should also be realized from freighting vessels, both transatlantic and along the coast, and from all such an annual rental can be obtained. The number of such vessels is very great, and the revenue from this source should be an impor-

The receipts from transatlantic messages should amount to very large sum. The speed capacity of transmission has proved to be about 22 words per minute. The average speed of the ordinary cable instruments is about 20 words per minute. With the improved Marconi instruments a working average of 20 words is considered conservative.

Estimating the receipts from only one of a series of two such Marconi stations, Mr. Marconi points out that, working at half their capacity is speed transmission and operating one-half the time and at half the present cable rates per word, the recei would amount to over a million dollars per annum. Naturalty there will be several such series of stations

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# The Literary Digest

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# GENERAL SMITH AND HIS ORDERS.

"I F General Smith's ears are not red-hot these days," remarks the Boston Frankryft, "there is nothing in the old saying." Nearly every paper in the country contains more or less extended remarks, with the general for a text, and most of them condemn him roundly. All thick comment is the result of a brief despatch from Manila, saying that in the court-martial of General Smith on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, "Col. Charles A. Woodruff, counsel for the defense, said he desired to simplify the proceedings. He was willing to admit that General Smith gave instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness; that he wanted everybody killed who was capable of bearing arms, and that he did specify all boys over ten years of age, as the Samar boys of that age were equally at dangerous as their elders."

Journals of every political stripe and geographical location seem to unite in condemning the author of these orders. The New York Tribune (Rep.) remarks: "Herod was more merciful. He killed only the children, leaving the parents to live. Under General Smith's order the parents were to be killed, leaving the children to die." The New York Evening Post (Ind.) has learned that General Smith is commonly known in the army as "Hell-Roaring Take," and it now regularly refers to him by that title; the New York American and Journal (Dem.) calls him a "bloody-minded and red-handed slaughterer," and the Philadelphia Press (Rep.) says: "It is almost incredible that an American officer of any rank could have issued an order so shameful, inhuman, and barbarons, and it calls for instant rebuke, repudiation, and condemnation. We say this before hearing or considering his defense, for no defense can excuse such an order of ruthless and indiscriminate destruction," "This case will blacken the record of the American army and the history of the American people for all eternity," declares the Springfield Republican (Ind.); and the Chicago Exening Past (Ind.) regards it as "shocking beyond expression." "The civillage bepole of the United States can contemplate such proceedings only with feelings of horror," thinks the Kansas City Journal (Rep.), and the St. Paul Panter Prest (Rep.) believes that the General's "instant dismissal from the service he has disgraced by the Government he has disoleyed will be an inadequate atonement for the dishonor he has brought upon the American name." The New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.) observes: "If we are to benevolently assimilate the Filipinos by such methods, we should frankly so state, and drop our canting hypocrisy about having to wage war on these people for their own betterment."

It is said that General Smith bases his defense on General Order no, issued to the army during the CviV War, but that fact does not carry much weight with the Southern press. "He might also add a few precedents from Nero's code," remarks the Atlanta Contribution (Denn.), published in a city on the route of General Sherman's devastating march to the sea, and where he made his famous remark as to what war is. General Smith's friends and critics both quote from General Order 100 in support of their contentions. Here are a few paragraphs from it bearing on the present case:

"Men who take up arms against one another in public war do not cease on this account to be moral beings responsible to one another and to God.

"The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations of which it is a branch. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage.

"Retaliation will, therefore, never be resorted to as a measure of mere revenge, but only as a means of protective retributes and, moreover, cautiously and unavoidably; that is to say, retaliation shall only be resorted to after careful inquiry into the real occurrence and the character of the misdeeds that may demand retribution.

"Unjust or inconsiderate retaliation removes the belligerents farther and farther from the mitigating rules of regular war, and by rapid steps leads them nearer to the internecine wars of sav-

ages.
"The more vigorously wars are pursued the better it is for humanity. Sharp wars are brief."

A defense, not specifically of General Smith's orders, but of the general conduct of the soldiers, appears in the New York Sun (Rep.), and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.). Says the former paper:

"Well, suppose that the native barbarities have, in some cases, moved our soldiers to transgress the line of gentleness desirable for ordinary warfare? We are confident that, in view of the provocation received and the peculiar nature of the task to be performed, the transgressions have been extremely slight. And at the worst, they have been few. But nothing of what has been at the worst, they have been few. But nothing of what has been performed to the property of the prop

#### The Globe-Democrat says:

"American soldiers in the Philippines have performed a great work under trying circumstances with devoted patriotism and courage. No intelligent man acquainted with their past and present history believes that they have been other than generous







WHO IS MESPONSIBLE? -7 he Philadelphia North American.

-The Cleveland Leader

BATHER ONE-SIDES The Pittsburg Gazette.

# RESULTS OF THE PHILIPPINE "ATROCITIES" AT WASHINGTON.

and considerate, as far as possible, toward the enemy. Since organized Filipino armies were driven from the field the greatest danger has been from pretended nmigo officials. In Samar a native installed by our own military authorities us mayor betraved his trust and caused the massacre of over forty men of the Ninth Infantry. Maddened with this success, the native bolo-

men swarmed everywhere in the Island and there were several other massacres of our troops. It is said that the officers sent to command in Samar under these circumstances, and others in islands similarly disturbed, are to be court-martialed. What were they sent there for? Was it to try moral snasion on the infurlated bolomen who were massacring our soldiers daily and contident of exterminating them all? How much of this new policy of court-martial is due to the venom of copperheads and the tittle-tattle of shirks? It is strange, indeed, if American soldiers are to be called to the field to fight savages without hurring them,"

An article from General Smith's own pen, describing conditions in Samar and his attitude toward them, appeared in the Manila Critic on Feburary 1. He says in part

"The inhabitants were masters of the situation, and the little control by the volunteers and later few stations of the army on the coast amounted to nothing, as they had been treated by both officers and men with such kindness as would be proper to civilized moral people. Instead of placating these savages, it only gave them the idea of weakness and nonsense on the part of the accuts of the United States. I found the troops scattered over an immense territory. and with only the coast towns garrisoned and by barely sufficient numbers of soldiers to protect themselves from the raids of the mountain hordes. Little or nothing had ocen done owing to a feeling of security and confidence which had been engendered by officers who loved the 'Little Brown Brother' and imagined the natives were angels and only needed wings to make them perfect. Guard duty was almost entirely neglected; the soldiers mixed freely with the inhabitants; officers preached all kinds of good words to them, and, no matter

how far from their barracks the soldiers were obliged to go for meals, no guns were carried, and a general do-as-you-please was the order of the day. The only pack-train on the island of Samar had been neglected and was worthless for this reason. The



BRIG.-GLN TACON II, SMITH

steam-launches had not been inspected, and had been allowed to deteriorate from lack of care and attention. The first thing to be done was for me to see the troops and learn all about the lacalities of the stations; and in company with Lientenant Conger, A.D.C. to General Hughes, and my own aide, Lieutenant Shields, the posts were visited and officers instructed in the work

before them. "It did not take long before it was quite patent to any observer that only the 'fireand-sword ' policy could succeed in bring ing these people to understand that they must come under the absolute and complete control of the United States. The inhalmtauts are all our enemies, and those who live near our garrisons do so only to give assistance to the armed ones in the mountains. And it seems almost impossible to impress this fact upon our officers and soldiers who have the love for the Little Brown Brothers ' engrafted in their natures. None of the natives have any love for the Americans, but rather secret hate in their souls for anything pertaining to the United States, save food. They obey the wishes, orders, and requirements of Lukhau through fear, a feeling which we must instil into them by making 'War Hell.' 'The word 'amigo' is used by them only to deceive the officers and soldiers-the 'white flay 'an emblem of treachery. It is a fair rule to go by that the first stories of the Samarine are lies, and the truth only to be obtained when it is to his interest to gain the confidence of an officer or soldier in order to betray this confidence at the first opportunity,

### A Polish View of American "Barbarity."-In the opinion of the Zgoda (Chicago), the newspapers are raising too much line and cry over the tortures of the Filipinos by a few American officers.

"Every war has its ugly sides, and in every army there are a certain number of soulless tyrants who abuse their authority and power. History shows that this disgraceful element is least numerous in the

American army. Let us only imagine what would be done in the Philippines if Russians, Germans, or even Spaniards were carrying on war there. The guilty will be judged and punished, while the good which the United States has already

It says:

done in the islands and which it will yet do, will live for ages. The United States introduced in those islands equality of men before the law, liberty of conscience, of speech, and of the press, and gave the islands a liberal, local autonomy, and in order that the Filipinos might develop and progress, the United States immediately opened numerous schools and sent a whole army of male and female teachers there. In view of these benefactions, the abuses of a few brutal officers, however horrlibe and sad, vanish completely, and there is no necessity of weeping tears over the lot of the whole Philippine nation, which is seperiancing no injustice."—Translation made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

#### NAVAL OFFICERS JAILED IN VENICE.

THE King of Italy's prompt parton of the three naval officers and one marine of the United States navy, who were arrested on April as, in Venice, charged with disorderly conduct, recalls to many American papers the difficulty that Italy has experienced in getting satisfaction for the lynchings of Italians in this country. It seems that the naval officers and marines had misconducted themselves on days previous to the twenty-fifth, but on that night the officers visited several of the cafée, upsetting chairs and tables and interfering with civilians. The police interfered, but the sailors resisted and showed fight. When arrested, they gave fittitious names and addresses.

The King's generosity, says the New York Tribura, "will produce a grateful impression in this country, especially in consideration of the fact that Italians have more than once felt that they had some cause of complaint against us." The Philadelphia Record says:

"The coavicted men have paid the penalty demanded by the law of Italy which they set at defance; they have undergone alea of Italy which they set at defance are defanced in the pusishment has not been lessent in disgradefulness in consequence of the abheviation of the period of incarceration through royal favor and out of consideration for the American Government. But ins conducting themselves to come within reach of the penal statutes of a foreign guestion have also committed an offense against the United States; and this has not yet been atoned."

The comparatively heavy sentences (three and four months) imposed spon the men caused many American papers to believe that the lynching of selven Italians by a New Orleans mob in 1891, and the lynching of few more at Talluah, La., in 1890, had cansed some prejudice against the United States, and that his incident was seized upon by the Italian Government as an opportunity for retailation. The Tribura (Rome), as reported by cable, says that the condemnation of the officers was perfectly legal and correct, and adds: "We hope the painful incident will not disturb our good relations with the United States." The

Giornale d'Halia (Rome) takes the affair ligithy and says that it was due to too many good glasses of wine. The l'haladelphia Telegraph thinks that "the authorities at Rome, however, are too enlightened, and too desirous to maintain friendly relations with the United States, to permit their attitude in the present case to be influenced by the memory of these past grievances." The New Orleans Fizarune saws:

"The offense does not appear to have been of an aggravated nature, and in this city would have been junished in a recorder's court by a sentence not greater than a fine of ten or twenty dollars. In Italy, however, where there is a very hiter feeling against the American people, on account of the lynching by them of a tot of brigands, assassins, and smugglers deported to this of a tot of brigands, assassins, and smugglers deported to this States Government was doubtless eagerly seized upon and unised to get even with the hated Americans.

"The universal experience of citizens of the United States in continental Europe is that they are the subjects of a widespread prejudice, and in all probability would not be tolerated if they did not spend so much mosey there. This feeling grew very acute with the Spanish war, and altho it may have subsided to some extent in several countries, is still strong in Italy, where so resentment for the lynchings has been repeatedly manifested by the mistreatment of Americans, and by demands on the Government at Washington. Perhaps the Americans will finally learn a lesson of some value as to low they are lated advand."

#### OLEOMARGARINE.

THE new law to keep oleomargarine from masquerading as butter is arousing some comment. It is in the form of a revenue measure, and aims at the result just mentioned by taxing the "oleo" forty times as much when colored to resulte butter as when it retains its natural complexion. In the one case, the tax is ten cents a pound; in the other, a quarter of a cent a pound, and "process," or "renovated" butter, a quarter of a cent a pound, and "process," or "renovated" butter, a quarter of a cent a pound, and "great injury to the butter industry, "but does not explain bow it will do law great injury to the butter industry," but does not explain bow it will do this. The Retail Greecest Advocate (New York) makes this interesting comment:

"The law as finally passed does not require retailers to pay a license tax as has been the case heretofore, nor does the bill as it stands hamper the retailer in any way whatever.

"All the restrictions are placed on the manufacturers. Those familiar with the bill say that a retailer may buy the oleo direct from manufacturers, tear off the revenue stamps, and sell the goods as butter without any fear of punishment."

The labor papers have had little to say about this measure while it was before Congress. One of them came to the de-



THE REAL THING IN GULLIVERS.

- The St. Paul Pioneer Press



"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA."

- The New York Herald.



J. B.: "I fear thee, Ancient Mariner!"
- The Brooklyn Earle,

femes of "oleo" as "the poor man's butter," but another stigmantized it as "soap grease," and there the dispute ended. The Philadelphia Lodger thinks that the discriminating tax is merely intended to "prevent the great frauds that have been perpetrated upon the public by manufacturers who produce oleomargame in imitation of butter and retulers who sell it as butter," and it adds that "those who seek to profit by deceit may protest against the law, but the public will not.

The Chicago Evening Post comes to the defense of oleomargarine as follows:

"There is no objection to oleomargarine as an article of diet. The original line of attack upon it had to be ahandoned, owing to the infiversal testimony of chemists in its favor. No one now pretends to believe oleomargarine to be unwholesome or impure. It was simply too formidable a compettor, and the bill is a deliberate attempt to destroy an important and growing industry. "Hundreds of labor associations and other bottles have pro-

"Hundreds of labor associations and other hodies have protested against this unconstitutional abuse of the taxing power, this immoral piece of class legislation; but the farmers are supposed to demand it, and Congress hid not the courage and the manihees to resist this improper demand. There is no more sense or farmess in prohibiting the coloring of decomargatine than there would be in prohibiting the coloring of batter.

"There are some intimations that the ten-perseent, tax on yellow obcomingarine may not prove prohibitive after all. But we know from the frank textimony of the dairy representatives that they will not rest until the rival industry is obliterated. It a ten-cent, tax will not do the work, Congress will be importuned and correct into doubling the new tax.

"The bill has goue to the President. It is unfortunate that it comes to him in the gaise of a revenue measure. He is aware of its teal purpose and character, and a veto would be a signal manifestation of independence and devotion to duty. No oue, however, expects a veto."

The dairy and farm papers rejoice in the passage of the measure. The Rarral New Vorker (New York) says that the law "ought to steady the dairy business, and give the cow a fair chance with the olso factory," and The American Agriculturist (New York) calls the law "truly a trimuph for common bonesty." The oleo business, and as the latter journal, is "iniquitous from its inception, because it could thrive only through deceiving millions of innocut consumers.



A COLORADO VIEW.
"I guess that beef trust isn't such a bad thing after all."

- The Denver Republican.

### MR. CLEVELAND AS A SERENE DUCK-HUNTER.

X-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has made a classification of duck-hunters, and gives the result to the public through the columns of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. There are three classes, he finds, the market-shooters, the dead-shots. and the "Serene Duck-Hunters." The market-shooters be regards with disapproval. He says: "The killing they do amounts to hald assassination-to murder for the sake of money. All fair-minded men must agree that duck-hunters of this sort should be segregated from all others and placed in a section by themselves." The dead-shots, too, are placed in a separate class, because "there can be but little doubt that this contingent give unintentional support to whatever popular belief there may be, originating in the market-shooters' operations, that duck-shooting is a relentlessly bloody affair." The "screne" hunters, however, are not so "sordid and sanguinary" as the two classes just described. Mr. Cleveland says of this third class:

"These innecent ones comprise an undoubted majority of all duck-hunters; and their common tastes and enjoyments, as well as their identical conceptions of duty and obligation, have drawn them together in delightful fraterity. By their moderate destruction of duck life they so modify the killing done by those belonging to the classes already described that the aggregate, when distributed among the entire body of duck-hunters, is re-every way exert a wholesome influence in the direction of securing a place for duck-hunting among recreations which are rational, exhibitating, and only moderately bloody.

The New York Evening Journal, which has long regarded Mr. Cleveland with much the same feeling that Mr. Cleveland regards the duck, finds in this article an opportunity to let fly a shot at the ex-President. Whether or not The Journal is screen in its hunting may be judged from the following paragraphs:

"Mr. Cleveland in cold type expresses approval of the 'moderate' murderers, who kill just a few ducks, leaving plenty for others to butcher, and his idea of pleasure is 'ONLY MODER-ATELY BLOODY.'

"Can you possibly believe that the quotation which we shall now give you is actually written by a self-respecting man past middle age? It really seems hard to believe it, yet here follows



THE CAREFUL ATTENTION THE FAMILY COW WILL RECEIVE IF BEEF CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN VALUE.

— The Chicago Reco d-Herald.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE BEEF BOOM.

verbatim Grover Cleveland's account of the methods and sensations that accompany the wilful, unnecessary destruction of a beautiful, harmless bird:

""Our nunter's gun is coolly and gracefully raised, and simultaneously with its discharge the duck falls helpiesely into the water. This is a situation that calls for no word to be spoken. Merely a self-satisfied and an almost indifferent expression of countenance should indicate that only the expected has happened, and that duck-killing is to be the order of the day.

"The ex-President of the United States gives a clear insight into the beauties of murdering for fun and some of its results when he describes the 'appropriate exclamations' which express the feelings of the hunter when he has missed his shot. We now quote Mr. Cleveland verbatim on one 'exclamation'."

"'One which is quite clear and emphatic is to the effect that the fleeing duck is "lead-ballasted"; another easily understood is that it has "got a dose," and still another of no uncertain meaning, that it is "full of shot."

"In other words, in the opinion of this 'screne duck-hunter,'
who formerly inhabited the White House, on feeling of regret or sorrow is caused by the knowledge that a poor creature which never did you any harm is flying away wounded to die showly in the recels, while you are at home sleeping the leavy sleep that follows the heavy dinner of 'the screne duck-hunter.'

"It is not pleasant to speak harshly to a stout, middle-aged man who probably approves of limisef. But we must tell. Cleveland on behalf of all decent men and women that his nriele on duck-hunting would better become an ignorant savage and one who has posed as an example to his fellow citiesus and aspires to instruct the young men of a university."

#### PRESIDENT-ELECT PALMA IN CUBA.

SENOR PALMA'S tour through Cuba has not stirred up much comment in this country, and the reported selection of Herbert G. Squiers, who was in Peking during the siege of that city, as first minister to Cuba, is not receiving much notice. The Chicago Area, however, remarks: "The minister to Cuba is to get \$10.000, and he will earn every cent of it explaining to the people of the island how our tairli have are operated for the Cubann's ole benefit." The President-ebect has declared his opinion that the pensions for the soldlers of the revolution should be made secondary to add to the Cuban farmers; and he has shown much favor and attention to the Spaniards during his tour. Great good-will has greeted him in the towns along the route, even in the strongholds of his political rival, Maso, who met and welcomed him on the historic ground of Vara.

"The reception given him by the people, and their promises to be good, are a good start," says La Lucha (Havana), "tho, considering the occasion, much weight can not be attached thereor." El Navuo Pair remarks that there are few signs of real enthusiasm over the coming change in régime, and explains the coldness as follows:

"Those who really sought independence consider themselves deceived and betrayed, and the so-called republic for them is nothing but a sham. Also there are those who never wanted the republic at all, and these two sections are sufficiently large to account for a lack of enthusiasm when the economic condition for the country is taken into account, the present straitened flancial conditions of the people making it hard to work up much show of zeal."

A hopeful view of the island's future, however, is taken by El Avisador Comercial (Havana), which says in substance:

There is nothing to warrant any apprehension regarding the fact of work and capital with the advent of the Cuban repulse. Passons inherent to civil strife have disappeared in all noble measts. Those who, urged by maliciousness or covetousness, now attempt to revive them will be punished and despised in the name of the same Cuban nationality, which can not but see serious evils in the lack of unity among its inhabitants, evils that many bring the world downfall that we must dread.

Seflor Estrada Palma can not but be aware of the danger,

and the men he calls to constitute the Government will surely bear in mind the long period of uncertainties and misfortunes that has clapsed, the great need to prevent any spark that may produce a conflagration, all excitements that may bring on the

catastrophe. The country must be at peace, capital must not be distrastful, and activity must prevail in all the country.

The island of Cuba has ample wealth, and its inhabitants possess enough vigor to cope with all the obstacles that may arise, and that triumph will be theirs which is much the more brilliant when it is most difficult. Let them have equal confidence in the fact that order will not be disturbed, that justice will



HERBERT 6. SQUIERS, To be Minister to Cum

rule supreme, that passions will be quelled by a vigorous hand; let them remember that the republic of Chba is to be eminently conservative in what represents work, repose, and justice, and that there will be nothing to hinder the vigorous and flourishing revival needed by Cuban production to gain its neighted market.

with confidence and security assured by a strong public opinion, the republic will surely live long and prosperously, but without them it will not, and this should be the burden of our present thoughts.

#### CUBAN SUGAR AND THE TRUST.

M OST of the papers rely upon the statement of Mr. Heury O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company (the "sugar trust"), to the effect that his company has bought only 93,000 tons of raw sugar in Cuba this year 100t of a total crop of about 600,000 long tous), and that, of this amount purchased, only 48,000 tons are now in Cuba and would receive any benefit from the proposed reduction in tariff. It was Mr. Havemeyer, it will be recalled, who made the frank statement before the industrial commission in Washington in June, 1800, that "the mother of all trusts is the customs tariff hill," and added; "It is the Government, through its tariff laws, which plunders the people, and the trusts, etc, are merely the machinery for doing it." "The high character of Mr. Havemeyer's testimony on previous occasions," says the New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.), "will not permit of any yellow press doubts about the value of his evidence before the sub-commission yes-

It was the contention of Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and of other Senators from States in which the beet-sugar interests, are strong, that the trass owns the Cuban sugar, and that the proposed reciprocity measure would consequently help, not the Caban planters, but Mr. Havemeyer and his assectiates. So a Senate sub-committee was appointed to look into the natter, and has elicited Mr. Havemeyer's testimony. "On Mr. Havemeyer's showing, the Senate ought to pass the reciprocity bill without further delay," says the Baltimore Son Hold, and the New York Times (Ind.) regards "the latest and most sinister humbug of the best-sugar men" as exploded. Mr. Teller, as the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune (Rep.) relates, "attempted to get from Mr. Havemeyer an admission that the

sugar trust had bought up many of the most valuable plantations in Cubin, but the witness testified flatly that his company did not own an area of Cubin sugar lands, altho he himself owned interests in several estates, all of which, however, he acquired before Cubia was freed from Spain.

It is ridiculous to suppose that Mr. Havemeyer would give testimony unfavorable to his own interests, however, thinks the New York Press (Rep.), which opposes reciprocity for Culta. It says: "This sort of investigation would be on a par with an investigation of the berl trust, with its officers as the solo witnesses, to determine whether or not there was such a thing as a beef trust, and, if there were, whether it was not a pitiantaropic of the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the open of the pressure of t



Copyrighted, 1805, by Alme Dupons,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
President of the "Sugar Trust,

stitution. It would be like prosecuting a man for theft and putting him on the stand to give the only evidence for the state, or like trying one for murder and making his testimony the sole reliance of the prosecution!" The same paper makes the following comment on Mr. Havemeyer's testimony:

"Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, the president of the sugar trust, can not see what his interests in Cuban

sugar plantations have to do with the investigation of the Senate committee to show who it is that will be benefited by a reduction in the Cuban sugar duties. He has, however, made 'some purchases' there, and the he does not consider it legitimate to compel him to reply to questions pertaining to those holdings, he admits that he does own sugar lands and sugar-mills in Cuba. He owns, for example, 40 per cent, of the Trinidad Company, which produces more than 17,000,000 pounds a year. He has an interest in a plantation at Santa Cruz which yields another 20,000,000 pounds a year. Other of his holdings are in the sugar factory at Chappawa. In these and others he is associated in the ownership with other officers and members of the sugar trust. There are still other holdings which it is impossible for a man of such extensive investment and speculation in Cuban sugar property as Mr. Havemeyer is to recall. Mr. Havemeyer classes himself in the rank of Cuban poverty, for he 'happens to be in that category himself," but he is not so povertystricken that he can recall all of his Cuban interests and possessions

"But Mr. Havemeyer can recall and does admit enough of the evidences of his poverty possessions in Cuba to show this: that in engineering the Cuban turnif reduction the president of the sugar trust have "played both ends against the middle." For when the present sugar duties are remitted either the owners of the sugar trust hap you more for their raw sugar than they awe just, and the difference of saved duties goes into their pickets, or the sugar trust owners of Cuban planatations and mills get more thy as much as the saved duties goes into their pickets, or the sugar trust owners of Cuban planatations and mills get more thy as much as the saved duties for their raw sugar, and thus same difference goes into their same pockets. In either reduction of duties. And it is the American sugar-cane planter in Louisiana and the American sugar-cane planter in Louisiana and the American sugar-cane planter in Louisiana.

The trust holdings of Cuban sugar were estimated by General Wood a month ago at even a smaller figure than Mr. Havemeyer gives. As the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.) says:

"So far as the ownership of sugar now held in Cuba is concerned, recent official reports from General Wood, based upon special inquiry, show in whose possession the augar is. As late as April 7 despatches from General Wood were received at the War Department, which show that the output of sugar for the year to March 25 was, in round numbers, 600,000 long tons. Of this the actual quantity in the hands of planters was 231,000 tons; sold and delivered to island firms, 206,000 tons; pledged as security for loans in the island, but not sold, 237,000 tons; held at the option of the American Sugar Refining Company, 3,300 tons; held at option of other American purchasers, 2,300 tons. General Wood states in his report to the War Department that all the above sugar except that at the option of the American Refining Company and other American purchasers is in the hands of Cuban planters and Cuban and Spanish commission houses doing business in Cuba, and is not at the option of any one. General Wood says: 'Where held as security for loans advanced to planters the planters will get the advantage of any rise in price, under conditions of deposit, as is the custom in the island," These figures and facts show that there is no truth in the allegations so frequently made that the sugar crop of Cuba is substantially held by the American Sugar Refining Company."

#### PASSAGE OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

A T no time during the progress of the Chinese exclusion measure through Congress has there been enough opposition to it to make it an "issue." The House passed a pretty draxic measure, the Senate substituted a very mild one for it, and then both agreed to lay saide their measures and reenact the present law for an indefinite period, extending its provisions to coverour new colonial possessions. A few papers have opposed exclusion, but seemingly with no expectation of stemming the overwhelming sentiment in favor of it. Thus the St. Paul Dispat. 6 saves:

"The idea of protecting the rude labor of this country by excluding the Chinese is abund on its face. It is furthermore disbanest, for the rude labor of all other countries is admitted without stint. Does not the greatest competition in the rude labor market come from Ireland, from Italy, from Poland, from Sweden, from Servia, from Hungary? Where is there a politican who would dare open his capacious mouth in opposition to the free egress of these laborers? Why should the labor market not be protected against all competition? Ah, there's the rub. The European immigrant usually possesses a rote, and the Congressman who lose the support of the nationality whose rude laborers be undertook to turn away from American shores. But the Chinaman can not vote, and he will not be allowed to become a voter under any ericemstance.

"This opposition to Chinese immigration is mere political bosh. It is nothing more than a whip in the hands of the sup-



"Whatee style 'open door' is Uncle Stamee Building?"

-The Detroit Journal.

posed labor interests to keep the brainless politician in line. As a matter of fact the United States wants all the rude labor that comes within its boundaries. The South must have better labor. The negro is not industrious or reliable in the mass. He is more independent on less capital than the Chinaman. The latter is industrious, frugal, adapted to the Southern climate the ris industrious, frugal, adapted to the Southern climate. Moreover, the Chinaman might stimulate the negro by affording labor competition. His presence would be the best thing for the negro and the salvation of the agricultural regions of that entire section. Neither is the North overstocked with farm hands. Rude cheap labor is needed all over the country, and the despised john might solve, if he also makes, some labor problems.

But the Washington Star says:

"Whatever the beginnings of the protest against Chinese cheap labor may have been, the fact is past all dispute now that the people of the United States, without distinction of creed or party, and led by men of the highest character and remow, are tirmly in favor of keeping the Chinese as a race out of the United States. This feeling has strengthened materially in the past ten years, and that it will grow still stronger as the years go on is certain. Protection to American labor means more than the arrangement of the tariff schedules respecting articles of foreign manufacture. Chinese cheap labor in the United States would injire the wage scales past the power of all tariff schedules to repair.

"And what we owe to the people of the United States we owe as well in this matter to the people of the recently acquired territory of the United States. In the Philippines in particular we have to revkow with a popular objection to the Chinese quite as strong as that we find here at home. The Chinese are as corduitly hated by the Filipinos as are the Spanish frars. To open ting gates at Manila therefore would be as serious a mixtake as enough in the arthipledgo without admitting within its borders a horder of people whose presence would work only injury to us and to themselves."

#### THE RETURN OF THE "RUSTLER."

THE present widespread discussion of the cause of the sudden rise in the price of beef has opened the eyes of the American public to the fact that swift and mighty changes are occurring in the industrial character of our great Western plains. The great cattle company will soon be an extinct institution, and the prossic hired man of the present will give place to the picturexque cowboy whom we have thought had passed or was passing away foreer.

At least this is the opinion of the Boston Herald. In its issue of April 27, it speaks as follows of the "changed conditions shortly to occur on the Westeru cattle ranges":

"The 'changed conditions' mentioned will occur when the order recently issued by the Department of the Interior requiring the leveling of fences raised on government lands goes into effect. This will occur during the latter part of June or the early portion of July.

"These fences have been placed about vast stretches of range land still owned by the Government, by large cattle-growers, but thus retain to themselves, without charge, an exclusive control of of the ranges enclosed. The fencing of government lands is robidden by federal statute, and heavy penalties are imposed for violations of the law.

"Violations have, however, grown so common that it has become almost a custom to fence government lands. The federal authorities have closed their eyes to the situation until such a feeling has been engendered among the small cattle-growers that blood has frequently been shelf, thou-cands of head of cattle have been shaughtered, and the courts have been burdened with prosecutions under the federal laws.

"These latter have been successful during the past few months, and so many heavy fines have been imposed against violators of the law that the large cattle interests began a crusade to secure legislation which would permit them to continue the fences. Appeals were made by them to President Roosevelt and to Congress for enabling legislation. The small cattlemen, however, proved the stronger, and the result has been that the Department of the Interior has recently issued an order requiring the removal of all obstructing fences.

"The effect of this order will be the restoration of prisine conditions on the Western ranges. The true cowboy, he of the familiar novel, has long been absent from the ranges, and only a heard of 'cow-punchers,' as they are now styled, has occupied their position. These 'cow-punchers' duties are about the same as those of the 'hired man' on Eastern farms, except that, instead of following the plow, the cow-punchers follow the herds.

"The real cowboy found his operations curtailed a number of years ago when large cattle interests began fencing government land, thus doing away with the employment of hundreds, and possibly thousands, of cowboys. The cowboys departed from the raisees, settling into other buses of employment.

"The first effect of the department's order will be to cause their return to the prairies of the West and to their former pursuits. It will be but a few months before the swaggering braggadocio of the real cowboy will again he witnessed, and can their former individuality, will again be restored.

"With the return of cowboy days will also come the days of 'cattle rustling,' which in the late eighties caused a strife on the Western ranges so bloody as to startle the country, and which also caused the United States-Government to send troops to the cattle regions to combat the 'trustlers.'

"These 'risklers' were practically an army, not only because they traceled about in numbers equal to or greater than a trop of cavalry, but because, being of daredevil disposition, armed to the teeth, and careless of the rights of others, while knowing that if caught a rope would end their existence, they made more formidable fehrers than would an ordinary evarly troon."

### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Willy doesn't somebody get up e Democratic "merger"!—The Atlanta fournal.

China now has a model on which to frame an American Exclusion law.—

The Philadelphia Ledger.

Why not turn the beef trust fellows over to General Smith?—The Mem-

phis Commercial Appeal.

WASHINGTON street-car conductors have a right to refuse to take bad.

Money. The Atlanta lournal.

If we make Mr. Hogg President he should be a good man to deal with the meat trust.—The Chicago News.

WE are beginning to understand why the ancienta once used cattle as currency. - The Atlanta lowinal.

THE price of numbrished number is about to be advanced. Are people beginning to eat that, too l—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THERE is no question that the trusts are here to stay; the doubt is as to whether they are golog to let the rest of us stay. - The Detroit News.

PERHADS the President figured that he could make life more of a burden for General Miles by allowing him to keep the job.—The Chicago News. But when J. Pierpont Morgan undertakes to merge Ireland with any-

thing or with itself, it with be England's time to laugh. -The Detroit Trib-

MONF fuss is now made about an infraction of the civil-service law than about its enforcement-which is a sign of progress.—The Philadelphia Ledger.

So great is the prevailing ere of prosperity that in Washington street-car conductors are actually throwing Money into the street.—The Baltimere American.

"AMERICA is good enough for me," remarked J. Pierpont Morgan a few days ago. Whenever his doesn't like it, be can give it back to us.—The Commencer.

POTATOES are going up with meat. They have grown so accustomed to going down with it that they can't break the habit on a reverse trip.—The Chicago Etwang Post.

"What's that sound of running water out there, Willie?" "It's only us boys, ma. We've been tryin' the Filippiny water-cure on Bobbie Snow, an' now we're nouring him out "-- The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"THE trust-made tariff is doomed!" shouts the New York World. And so the trusts made the tariff, did they? Well, this is a refreshing variation from the backneyed statement that the tariff made the trusts—The Kausas Continues.

"What do you think of my idee of making Christiana of the Chinese?"
"Weil," answered the eminent Celestial, "judging from what I hear of New
York and Philadelphia politics, I must say I am inclined to hope for more
or less heathenism among Americans."—The Washington Mar.

## LETTERS AND ART

### DOES A COLLEGE EDUCATION EDUCATE?

T is not often that a college graduate ventures upon wholesale criticism in public of his Alma Mater; especially when the institution in question has just celebrated the two-hundredth applyersary of its foundation amid general congratulations and enthusiastic eulogies of its work and prospects. Nevertheless, Harlow Gale, a Yale graduate who is now professor of experimental psychology at the University of Minucsota, does not besitate to declare that his college education did not give him culture in any real sense; and his industricut of Vale is indirectly an indictment of our whole modern college system. In a leading article in the March Pedagogical Seminary, Professor Gale reviews his college experience fifteen years ago, describing the methods of teaching then prevailing, and the relations existing between the Yale faculty and the student body. Taking up, first, the scientific methods of the professors of his day, he asserts that he and his fellow students "got no scientific knowledge worthy of the name, " "got nothing of the scientific method and spirit," and "never saw or heard of any of our instructors doing any original work." Proceeding to a consideration of the attitude adopted toward Darwin's epoch-making law of evolution, he says:

"As to the wealth of biological evidence for this law, scarrely any Yale student ever heard of it: for only an occasional eccentric student dared to go out of the traditions of the college and take the little elective botany and zoology which had crept into the curriculum from the Sheffield Scientific School. And yet, by a strange anomaly, Yale slightered in its Peabody Museum a wealth of evolutional material which was known and honored throughout the scientific world. . . . Yet not only was no instruction offered concerning this material, but we were never encouraged to visit it unofficially. In geology we did get some perspective of evolution time, and some observation knowledge of the cosmic forces, in our Saturday-afternoon geological tramps with a modest and marvelously energetic aged professor. But the memory of his classroom hours with us is a special series of lectures on the 'Harmony of Genesis and Geology,

"The only other teacher from whom we ever heard anything of evolution introduced it in connection with sociology as a graduate study. And it is an interesting criterion of the college's ignorance and fear of evolution that, altho he was the most admired and stimulating of the whole faculty, we students shared in a blind imitative way the suspicion of the college authorities

which compelled him for some years to cease using Spencer's sociology."

Natural science generally was rated low; astronomy was "the most unpopular study"; and mathematics "were made unadulterated discipline in selfdenial." Physics and chemistry were in little better plight. Professor Gale continues:

"In chemistry we had to learn the chemical formulas by heart like so many Chinese characters, before we had ever scen,

touched, smelled, or tasted any chemical substance. This learning we struggled, with every known device of promptings and cribs, to give out again in recitations throughout the whole book. Having been thus refined by discipline, we were shown at the close of the term a few experiments at the dark end of a long room, and by a voice mumbling almost inaudibly through its massive heard. Thus only the few conscientions classmates on the front benches got anything from these absolutely undemonstrative demonstrations, while the rest of the class sought the rear benches as they rose up to the ceiling, and there enjoyed the natural relief from our chemical catechism by yielding to the foul and hot air as we stretched out on the dark benches and slout '

English literature was considered "the greatest snap in colloge." The environment in the required literary courses was "so deadening and morbid" that "the few electives in the last two years were chosen by the great mass of us because of their being the easiest things to get through." The time given to Latin and Greek was altogether disproportionate to the importance of these languages. Too much attention was devoted, in both of these subjects, to "words and their grammatical relations," and students "were fostered into a false and morbid attitude in regard to the use of translations," The philosophers were treated "impersonally, or classified into 'schools,' as the discoverers of patent systems of knowledge or solutions of the universe in general, instead of as men living through their literary works." The required course in ethics, with "its childish truisms, its endless charging, countercharging, and recountercharging of mere verbal abstractions, and its careful avoidance of the manifold cthical problems of the real human heart," was "no more scientific than 'Christian Science' and nothing at all so practically helpful."

"There are some of the deepest and most precious resources of a cultured heart," continues the writer, "which find no paths of connection with our Yale education. One of these is music. . . . Let me record my deliberate judgment that all Yale College could give me in four undergraduate years and two graduate years up to a Ph.D. does not begin to have the living culture worth which I got during my first year only in Germany from Beethoven alone. As for art, "none of our professors told us by precent or example that we would find art a beautiful, comforting, and stimulating friend to cultivate; so we left college with the popular barbarian contempt for art as being a harmless occupartion for girls and weak-minded men." Professor Gale adds:

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.-VIII. THE LADIES'

HOME JOURNAL.

As the one posttive influence in the college which contributed to future culture. Professor

"Another of the

most serious heart

depths for which we

unfortunately can

feel no gratitude to

our Alma Mater is

for some religious freedom or emanci-

pation. Not that the

college was bigoted

or even sectarian.

but the compulsory

daily prayers with

its parody on all

spirituality, and the Sunday morning

service with its de-

siccated sermon.

were a farce even to

the best of us Christians '

Gale mentions "the democratic spirit which was particularly characteristic of Yale student life." The fundamental cause of the antiquated methods employed, he thinks, is to be found in the habit of inbreeding its teachers. He concludes by saying:

"Yale has progressed greatly during the fifteen years since the foregoing picture of its education, notably in the introduction of laboratory methods of teaching the sciences, in the range of the sciences offered, in the less exclusive education of its teachers, in the pursuit of original work by instructors and students, in the provision of noble music, and in the secularization of the presidency. But in a college where progress has chiefly been made by yielding reluctantly to outside pressure through imitation of, and competition with, other more advanced universities, instead of striving from within to realize the high ideals of culture as they are refined from the wide life-experience of the teachers themselves, and has gloried in its conservatism, there is little hope that it will ever become the equal or even the worthy compeer in culture of many of our larger and smaller American colleges, . . . The present academic college, as the core of the bicentennial university, is still grotesquely far behind the spirit, freedom, and methods of original work and the grade of culture which not only made Cambridge and Berlin, but which are happily engrafted on to our American life in such universities as Clark, Harvard, Columbia. Cornell, Chicago, Stanford, and several smaller ones.

The article is one of a series. Other articles in criticism of other universities are to follow in the same magazine.

#### THE DETECTIVE IN FICTION.

THAT the "detective story," which seems to have been languishing of late, has lost none of its old-time fascination for the reading public is apparent from the reception accorded to Dr. Conan Doyle's new novel. "The Hound of the Baskervilles." One hears wonderful chings, from a publisher's point of view, regarding this story, which is said to have doubled the circulation of the magazine in which it appeared. The Bookman (May) pronounces it "a really great serial,"—the "most successful since "frilly" came out in parts in Harper's Magazine." Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice, writing more guardedly in the same journal, declares that "as a story of mystery and horror, "The Hound of the Baskervilles' is a success"; but "for Sterotck Holmes, the master of the science of deduction, whose creator has proclaimed him the peer of Dupin and of Lecoq, it is a debids is."

Mr. Maurice, looking back to the days of his boyhood and recalling the eager Interest with which he devoured the dime novels of that period, including such tales as "Red Light Will, the River Detective," "Old Rafferry's Luck," "Ferrot, the Man of a Million Disguises," and "Butts, the Boy Detective," admits that the detective story, like other forms of literature, has progressed. He saxys:

"The different types of detectives in fiction may be classified according to the social scale. Old Rafferty, Chink, Sleuth, Butts, and all of that ilk may be designated as the canaille, the proletarians; Poe's Dupin, Gaboriau's Lecoq and Père Tirauclair, and Dr. Doyle's Sherlock Holmes are the patricians; they represent the grand monde; between these extremes are the detectives who belong to the bourgeoisie of detection, and they, of course, are of the greatest number. An excellent type of this middle class is the Mr. Gryce of the stories of Anna Katharine Green. A crime is committed; Mr. Gryce is appealed to; he catches the scent; and at the end of the volume he shows you that the real culprit is the person who has been before you throughout, but whom you never have thought of suspecting, This last is the very basis of the real detective story of any length. Some years ago there appeared a detective story-was it not by Prof. Brander Matthews?-in which the culprit was finally detected by a camera concealed in a clock. In the course of the story every character was at some time suspected, and then cleared of suspicion, and at the end the author explained that the crime had in reality been committed by a person of whom he had never before heard. This same law for the writing of detective stories seriously impairs the interest of one of Gaborius' best-T-L'Affarie Leonge. By the time we were half through the book and long before any limit of the true state of affairs is necessary, we are forered to the inevitable conclusion of the guilt of Niel, startling as that theory seems on its face, simmyided being the object of suspicion.

Edgar Allan Poe's Dupin, continues Mr. Manrice, was the first detective in fiction who in any real sense personified "the reasoner, the intellectual sleuth." It was Poe who "conceived the blea of an acute observer who should reverse the process of



DR 4. CONAN DOYLE.
Courtesy of McClure, Phillips & Co.

thought, and by a careful analysis of character and temperament, and a close watch of such outside subjects as might have influence, accuracity follow from subject to subject the workings of his neighbor's mind. "The parallel between Dupin's achievements and these of Sherbock Holmes has been drawn by several writers, and some of the points of similarity are so close as to almost justify the charges of plagiarism that have been made against Dr. Dovle. The plots of Poe's famous' Roe Morque' story and of Coman Doyle's "Sign of the Four," for example, are essentially the same, the murder in one case being committed by an orang outang and in the other by a savage so low in the scale of creation as to be almost animal. Mr. Maurice adds:

"Dupin and his historian have rooms together, just as Holmes and Waston did. In each case the curiosity of the historian is first aroused by noticing the unconventional habits and studies of his companion. Dupin has his detractors among the official police, just as Holmes has his Gregoro and his Lestrade, and Lecoq his Gervol. The advertisement of the orange-outage which Ibopin puts in the Paris newspapers, and which results in of Shericket Holmes has found constant intractors in the carer

If something of Holmes's intellectual acumen must be traced

back to Dupin, Mr. Maurice thinks that others of his mental attributes, and, in especial, "that wide knowledge of criminal and contemporary history which enables him to throw a light on the most puzzling problem and to find some nnalogy to the most outer case," can be clearly distinguished in Gaboriau's detective ercations.

Mr. Arthur Waugh, a writer in The Academy and Literature (London, April 5), draws another comparison unfavorable to Shierlock Holmes. "Put 'The Hound of the Baskervilles' over against 'The Moonstone,' 'he says, and note 'how incomparably the advantage is with Wilke Collins: 'The former story is carelessly constructed, and "is dragged together with a jerk that throws is latogether off its balance", while Collins's tale was "prepared with extraordinary care" and is invested with "the tree spirit of mystery." 'Thave closed Dr. Doyle as being by far the best of Collins's successors," concludes Mr. Waugh, "and, putting their works side by side, I confess that I am jealous for the reputation of Wilkie Collins, who in these days of Inadatore's temporis acti's seems to me to have been passed over with but a portion of his postbumous receil."

## A QUESTION OF LITERARY ETHICS.

M. turer, has confided to an audicine of students at the University of Chicago that he was the author of "La Belle Nivernaise," one of the best-known short stories printed over the name of Alphonse Dandet. He said, in effect.

"While I was M. Daudet's secretary I faithfully studied his style, as did also many of his other young pupils. You know that we have in the Lonvre many paintings by Rubens. These all bear the name of the master, and ye it is a well-known fact that many of them are the work of his pupils, who closely inltated him, offering their results to him from time to time for correction and advice and final revision, but doing praetically all the labor themselves. One day my master came to me and said: "Le Roux, an American magazine for young people whiles me to produce for them a very moral story which shall have for its central figures such and such young persons of estimable character. Have you in stock such personages, and can you produce such a story?" I told my master that I would try, and the result ways 1. a Belle Myternaise."

M. le Roux's statement raises an interesting question in literary ethics, namely: Is it ever legitimate for an author to sign his name to another writer's work? The New York Times answers the question with some asperity. It says:

"Whether Daudet would or would not have been guilty of so contemptible à transaction as that with which M. le Roux charges him-it amounts to nothing less than obtaining money under false pretenses-must, of course, be left for decision to those who knew the man as well as his books, and even his nearest friends can not determine the matter absolutely, since the task imposed upon them, if they would refute the accusation, is the impossible one of proving a negative. The situation thus created is a very painful one, and not the less painful because M, le Roux has recently been criticizing Americans with some severity because of their mad desire for money and their willingness to make great and improper sacrifices for the sake of acquiring and possessing it. Now, it may well be that there are Americaus who publish over their own names stories they do not write, and other Americans who supply the first with the material with which to swindle publishers and the public, but it is safe to assert that no American of either class would voluntarily confess the frand,"

"A Friend of M. le Roux," however, who writes to the New York Timer, objects to such strong language. The French journalist, he says, "gave by his words the impression that not only M. Daudet, but also other notable French authors, not infrequently had the routine writing of short stories done by their pupils, tho under their own supervision and subject to their own revision." "I am cenifiden." he volds, "that M. le Roux's object in repeating the anecdote was simply that of a person who wishes to tell an amusing story of a famous man. He intended in no way to detract from the credit justly due to M. Daudet."

After all, observes the Denver Republican, "such a method of work is simply a new application of Andrew Carnegie's theory that the successful man is one who surrounds himself with men eleverer than their employer." It coutin ies:

"Mr. Curnegie says his success in the steel business arose from the fact that he knew how to get the best work out of others. Perhaps the same rule will apply to success in literature—the only difficulty is to find the literary assistant who does not know the real value of his raw material."

The New York Evening Post points out that this is by no means the first case of its kind ou record. Sir Wemyss Reid, in his new biography of William Black, tells how the English novelist came to the assistance of his friend. Charles Gibbon:

"During the severe illness of this gentleman Black found that be was in great distress because he was unable to proceed with a novel which he had undertaken to complete within a certain date. He questioned him as to his intention with regard to the characters of the story and the development of the plot, and, having learned what he wanted, set to work at once and finished Gibbon's story ledvore he set pen to paper on his own account."

The New York Times, returning for a last word in the controversy, does not find that the arguments in defense of M. Daudet mitugate in any degree the gravity of the French writer's offense, which was to sell as his own "a story which he did not write." It adds:

"However common it may have been then, or may be now, to do such things in France, their impropriety is evident, and much as M. lo Roux may revere the nessory of his model and master, he has not added to its luster by his revelation. It is not that Daudet's reputation as an author resis to any appreciable extent upon "La Belle Nivernaise," but that one's mental attitude toward the other and greater works is somehow affected by the that M. is Roux still livers Daudict. Does be think that if Daudet were alive he would still love A location. Does be think that if Daudet were alive he would still love M. le Roux? That question is the key to the problem."

#### ELBERT HUBBARD AND HIS CRITICS.

POR some time it has been rumored that all was not well in the camp of the "Noycrofters" at East Aurora, N. Y. Whatever the auture of the trubles existing there—and they have been vaguely indicated in several of the radical literary magazines—matters recently came to a lead in the eruption of Mr. Michael Monahan, one of Elbert Hubbard's lieutenants, who, it has been said, "was taken to East Aurora by the Fra to be the modern Boswell to his Dr. Johnson," but who ended his career there by hiring the local opera-house and denouncing Elbert Hubbard, in a perferviol speech, as a "chattering, posturing prophet, who mountchanks them (the Roycroft workers) for the benefit of his own pocket."

In an autobiographical sketch appearing in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine (March)*, Mr. Hubbard admits that his "virtue has never been of so extreme a type as to challenge attention"; but, he adds: "I have never committed capital crimes, and altho the blackmailer has recently camped npn my trail, I have childe his seal and dampened his ardor by a willingness to 'tell all.'" He continues:

"I am a graduate of the University of Hard Knocks, and I've ideace several post-graduate courses. I base worked at five different trades enough to be familiar with the tools, attho it would not do to say I am skilful in any. In 1899 Tufts College bestowed on me the degree of Master of Arts; but since I did not earn the degree, it really does not count.

"I have never been sick a day, never lost a meal through disinclination to eat, never consulted a doctor, never used tobacco, nor intoxicants to excess or as a habit. I have loved several women—one at a time—and have been greatly benefited, blessed, inspired and helped by women. Horses have been my only extrawagance, and I ride horseback daily now, a horse that I broke myself, that has never been saddled by another, and that has never been harnessed.

"All the money I make by my pen, all I get for lectures, all I make from my books, goes into the common fund of the Royerofters—the benefit is for all. I want no better fold, no more conflorts and conveniences, than my helpers and fellow workers have. I would be nahamed to monopolite a laxury—to take a heautifal work of art, say a painting or a marble statue, and keep it for my own pleasure and for the select few I might invite to see my beautiful things. Art is for all—beauty is for all. Harmony in all of its manifold forms should be like a sunset—free to all who can drink it in. The Royeroft Shop is for the Royerofters, and each is limited only hy his capacity to absorb and assimilate."

This "autoliographic preachment" draws some caustic comment from Mr. George French. a witche in Yale. American Printer (New York), who solemnly puts it on record that "never since the departure of the great dean of the great gild of seld-entitisers, the late lamented Phineax Taylor Barnum," has "Fra Eliberto's" peer been seen! It has away further

"It is vain to point out the flaws in the Roycroft scheme. It has succeeded, and its success is its warrant, and the warrant of its prophet and promoter. It is quite useless to assert, as it would be to prove, that the Roycroft books are neither good literature nor worthy bookmaking; but it is easy to prove both propositions with respect to the product of Mr. Hubbard's pen and shop, and the latter against the total product of the shop.

"In one sense there has been no false pretense upon Mr. Hibbard's part. He has always wrought by daylight, and no reader can complain that there has been an assumption of virtue that did not reside in the stuff as it has been produced and promulgated. This in the literary sense only. What the Fra has written has had his lailmark stamped upon every page, and its intent and leading has been as apparent as are the motive and intent of the literature and pictures which faul to win the apiment of the literature and pictures which faul to win the apiment of the literature and pictures which faul to win the apiment of the literature and pictures which faul to win the apiment of the literature and pictures which faul to win the apiment of the literature and pictures which faul to win the aplate of the stuffer of the stuffer of the stuffer of the stuffer which will be a several times of late descended to a plane of valigarity so low as to make it impossible to refer to instances in decent society, wuch less quote condennatory passages."

Mr. French is exceedingly skeptical in regard to the professions made that all the Roycrofters participate in the benefits accruing from "the very profitable business Mr. Hubbard has been doing at East Aurora these six or seven years past." He adds:

"It is not a very severe indictment against a business man to allege, or even to prove, that his treatment of his employees is not ideal. That is a matter for the man and his employees to settle for themselves. It is, however, competent for the public to take such cognizance of the conduct of a given business as the owner and manager invites by his own descriptions and allegations. . . . 'The benefit is for all,' says Mr. Hubbard. But it is necessary to 'allow for the crawl' when reading the apparently frank avowals of some writers, especially such as set forth how they earn large sums of money and make public pretense of lofty philanthropy. If this declaration be scrutinized, and the whole confession-appreciation be carefully read, it will appear that the terms 'Roycrofters' and 'Elbert Hubbard' are regarded as synonymous by Mr. Huhbard. When he is speaking of the Roycrofters in this way he may mean it in a Pickwickian sense, or as that selfish man of tradition who told his wife: 'What's yours is mine and what's mine is my own." Probably Mr. Hubbard has had himself made custodian of 'the common fund of the Roycrofters,' to serve without bonds. Certain it is that a somewhat diligent inquiry has failed to bring to light Roycrofters who benefit by the great prosperity of Mr. Hubbard, beyond the meager wages he pays his craftsmen; but some evidence is easily secured tending to show that the Roycroft workers earn much less than similar workers earn elsewhere.

In conclusion, Mr. French makes still more damaging charges. He says:

"In some measure the buyer of books is responsible if he is

cheated in material and in literary merit. He should know the difference between literature and the product of Mr. Hubbard's pen, and if he does not he must expect sometimes to find sand in his literary sugar. Likewise he should learn the difference between Roycroft dyed 'oose calf' and the common dyed skins of commerce prepared for and sold to shoomakers, or be prepared to endure the pitrying smile of the man who does happen to know. But against the fake' limited edition 'there is no defense but bitter experience. When a publisher advertises his promise to print and sell ouly so many copies of a book, and deliberately daplicates these 'limited edition's for sale in different sections of the country, so that there are in fact perhaps; 1500 expless od instead of 500 as agreed, it is a fraudulent practise which calls only for sharp condemnation.

"These things that are being said, more frequently and more positively, about the practies of the Reyroft shop, are hurting Mr. Hubbard, and they are hurting the fine-book trade. It is quite time for an authoritative word to he spoken, either confirming them or condemning the East Aurora enterprise, or disproving them and justifying the Royscreters. While I believe the books made by Mr. Hubbard to be inartistic and unworthy of the claims made for them, I do not like to believe that they are not only fustion, but counterfeit and frandulent fustion."

#### THE BOOK BAROMETER.

M.R. GILBERT PARKER'S novel, "The Right of Way," which has held undisputed supremacy in the booksellers' and librarians' reports for several months past, surrenders its place to Miss Mary Johnston's "Audrey" in the lists for the month ending April 1. Two other new novels—"The Housewith the Green Shutters" and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Parks"—"Also win prominent mention for the first time. The amoneded lists are taken from The World's I Work (May):

# BOOK-DEALERS' REPORTS.

- z. Audry--Johnston.
  z. The Righi of Way--Parker.
  J. The House with the Greeu Shutters--Douglas.
  The Histury of Sir Richard CalThe Velvet Glove--Metriman.
- mady-Malet.

  5. Mrs. Wiggs uf the Cabbage Patch

  18. Kate Bonuel Stocktun.

  19. The Colonials—French.

  19. Circumstance, Mitchen, Mitche
- -Hegae.
  6. The Crisis-Churchill.
  7. The Man from Glengarry-Con1. Ulyassa-Phillips.
  1. Ulyassa-Phillips.
  2. Tagastark-McCutcheon
- 7. The Main From Grengaria Source of The Leopard's Spots—Disun.
  8. The Fifth String—Source of American Source of Sou
- 9. Lararre—Catherwood.
  10. In the Pog-Davis.
  11. The Valley of Decision- Wharton.
  12. The Valley of Decision- Wharton.
  13. The Pines of Lory-Mit 26. Wolfville Days-Lewis.
  14. The Valley of Decision- Wharton.
  15. The Pines of Lory-Mit 26. Wolfville Days-Lewis.
  16. Wolfville Days-Lewis.
- 13. Cougi Hamibal-Weyman 28. The Riemal City-Caige.
  13. If I Were King-McCarthy. 29. Cardigan Chambera.
  20. Let Noi Man Put Asunder-King.

# LIBRARIANS' REPORTS.

- Audrey-Juhuston.
   The History of Sir Richard Calmady.—Malet.
- s. The Right of Way Parker, 3. The Crisis--Churchill. 4. Lazarre--Catherwood. 5. The Life of R. L. Stevenson-Balfour.
- 5. The Making of an American—

  Rils. Up from Slavery—Washington.

  Rils. 19. The Lile of J. R. Lowell—Scudder.
- 6. The Cavaller-Cable.
  7. The Man frum Glengarry-Con.
  8. Lives of the Hunted-Selon.
  8. Lives of the Hunted-Selon.
  8. The Valley of Decision-Whart-
- nor.

  8. D'ri and I- Bacheller.

  22. The Velvei Glove Merrimae.
  23. The Henefactress Acon.
- 9. The Elernal City-Cause.
  10. If I Were King-McCauthy.
  10. 18 The Huuse with the Green Shut10. 18 The Huu
- 10. If I Were King—McCattny.

  11. The Ruliug Passion—Van Dyke.

  12. Cardigan—Chambers.

  13. If I Were King—McCattny.

  14. If I Were King—McCattny.

  15. If I Were King—McCattny.

  16. The Helmet of Navarre—Runkie.
- 13. Karugam-Candores.

  13. Hengerhasset-Fidgin

  14. The Mohlods of Lady Waldershurst-Burnett.

  Hackel.
- 15. Marletta-Crawford.

  95. Municur Beaucaire-Tarkington.

  16. The Making of a Marchioness-Burnett.

The seven best-selling books of the month, as given in the list compiled by The Bookman (May), are as follows:

- s. Andrey—Juhnson.

  2. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch

  —Hegan.

  Sir Richard Calmady—Malet.
- Hegan.

  J. The Right of Way-Parker.

  The Mac from Gleogarry-Coonor.

  The Pifth String-Soosa.

# INFLUENCE OF THE LIBRARIAN UPON PUBLIC READING.

THE librarian is generally regarded as a public servant rather than a public adviser, but some recent experiments in libraries throughout the country make it apparent that the librarian is becoming a very influential factor in the molding of the literary tastes of the community. Mr. William E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, has, it will be remembered, established a "Standard Library," of the world's best literature, by means of which he seeks to remind readers of the claims of the classics. Mr. Henry L. Elmendorf, of the Buffalo Public Library, has set apart a collection of the same kind, aiming to meet the needs not only of the scholar but of the active and intellectual man of the world. Mr. John Cotton Dana, late of the Springfield (Mass.) Library and now of the Newark Library, has also sought to encourage the better class of reading by every method at his command, with the noteworthy result that during his four years in Springfield he effected an increase of forty-five per cent, in the number of volumes lent for home use, and a decrease of twenty-four per cent. in the proportion of fiction read.

The New York Times Saturday Review considers this movement on the part of librarians a most important literary development, and goes so far as to say that "the influence librarians exert in the promotion of better reading has now become the most potent that we have, and the one from which most may be expected in the future." The same paper continues:

"It has always seemed to us that the librarians of the country, in this natter of restricting public devotin to tepheneral books, were the main hope of society. They, in a measure, can control their output—not perhaps as a subcrasts, but through silent and taerful influences. It is hopeless for critical journals to denounce this class of literature. The results most commonly are to promote its circulation by calling attention to it. At best they can become influential only by the exercise of silence. They may select from the enormous flood books which seem best and ignore the others. It is usually beyond their provinces to take up rold of dealing with new ones. But the librarian has within his walls the world's store of great and good books. He flokes nothing better than to see his readers take them home, and in numberless ways he can induce them to do so."

The Times staturalny Review out long ago asked several prominent liberations to express opinions as to the best methods that abould be employed, in order to restrict the inordinate public taste for fiction and other ephemeral literature. One of the most interesting replies was that received from Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress. He says:

"We all read novels, we all profit by them. To supply them is a legitimate function of the public library, which is in part to furnish instruction through recreation and to cultivate the taste as well as the understanding.

"There is, however, a deniand for fiction which I do not believe can legitimately be met by the public library. That is the demand for the latest new novel merely because it is the latest new novel. . . . The free library can not supply the demand for current novels' bot from the press. In professing to supply it the library delades the public and relones its capacity for servters really serviceable. I believe that free libraries would gain in resources and in the ead in popular settem if they would agree to buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after the dates of militization.

"They should at the same time make obvious their intention to buy the latest work in the arts and sciences as nearly as possible on the day of its publication."

Prof. A. E. Bostwick, of the circulating department of the New York Public Library, declares that the librarian can improve the reading of those who use liki library (r) by seeing that its resources are brought attractively to the notice of the public by lists, bulletins, etc.; (a) by the system of giving out two books at a time and prescribing that only one shall be fiction; (3) by constant personal influence and advice; (1) by cooperation with the public schools; and (5) by excluding from the shelves all books that ought not to be read. Mr. James L. Whitney, of Boston, says:

"At the Boston Public Library the subject of the reading of fiction receives careful attention. The purpose here is to set the best from the mass of such books currently published. To this end all works of dection are read, not only by the officers of the library, but also by an outside unpaid volunteer committee, and when read are finally passed upon, after examination, by the board of trustees. In addition care is taken, when books are worn out, to replace only those of enduring worth. As a result of this sifting, the fiction read at this library has improved in quality."

One librarian, Mr. J. K. Hosmer, of Minneapolis, holds that it is rather imperitent for librarians to attempt to regulate public reading at all. "The American public resents paternalism." he says, "and is not disposed to believe that those in charge of libraries are any better able than they themselves are to judge of what should and what should not be read." The view of the majority, however, is more nearly expressed by Mr. James H. Canfield, of Columbia University, who states it as his belief that he librarian is exerting an ever-greater influence on public reading, and is coming to be recognized more and more widely as the "best friend and the wisest advisor that the reader may have."

#### NOTES.

RICHARD MANSFIELD promises for next season the grandest revival of Shakespearian drama Americans have seen since the time of Booth and Barrett. His repertoire will include "Julius Crear," "Othello," "The Merchant of Venice," "Richard III, "and "Henry V."

Two of the most striking pictures in the annual salou of the Society of French Artists in Paris are the portraits of Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Alice Roosevelt by Chartran. They are presounced by French critics specimens of Chartran's best work, surpassing in grace and animalion anything he has yet done.

A HITHERIO uppublished essay by Thoreau, "The Service," has just been published by Charles E. Godspeed of Roston. The essay is the work of Thoreau's early period, and was written for The Did. but rejected by that organ's first editor, Margaret Fuiler, because not "auticlently deferming to conventionalities of style" and Too imperious in tone."

SOMETHING new and interesting has been added to the sights of Vienni, in the city's messum a room has been oppened entirely devoted to the memory of one of the greatest of Austrian-born muscians, Frans Schuert. "An extensively has muscimal been guthered together from all quarters," declares the Vienna correspondent of the New York Commercial, which is not worthly represented, one of the thirty-one years of this life.

This death of Nol Smith Russell removes a quaint figure from the America stage. "Probably very few people ever condidered him a great actor," asps the Brooklyn Engir, because his range was limited. But the man as agents. He had a native grif for quisizated humor which was almost as effective when he used to give reclations in small lowns, in company as the probability of the property of the probability of the probability and the probability as after he because a shiping tast in the theatrical fromsers.

At the twelfth annual dinner of those interested in the free-lecture courses of the Board of Education of New York, some interesting facts were brought out in relation to a movement for popular matruction, which, to quote the New York Ericony Post, is "of the first importance to the city." Dr. Henry M. Leipenger, the organizer of the movement, stated that that the total attendance had been more has no above. It past winer, and that the total attendance had been more has no shown.

The Chastasquaw Magazino, the Chastasquaw Circle book and special reading course pamplets at published in Clevel-and since October slop by Chastasqua Institution, which have been published and Chicherte, by "The Chastasqua Frazi, Assembly, will be published after Chichert, by "The Chastasqua Frazi, Chiatgo, The new company has a capitalization of Stonows, and the president is D. I. Thomas, president and manager of the Pleral Publishing Company, of Springfeld, Ohio, Frank Chapin Fary will continue to self: The Chastasquaw Adjection and other publishing the Chaptasquaw Adjection and other publishing the Chaptasquaw with which a large number of the most Important popular educational momentum of the Chaptasquaw with which a large number of the most Important popular educational momentum of the Chaptasquaw with which a large number of the most Important popular educational momentum of the Chaptasquaw of the Chaptasqu

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# LESSONS IN HEREDITY FROM THE BEES.

T was first announced in 1845 that altho impregnation is necessary to produce female bees, the male bees develop from unfertilized eggs. In an article on this subject in the Deutsche Revue, Prof. I. W. Spengel, of the University of Giessen, states that it required more than ten years of additional research to convince scientific men that the rule applying to the majority of animal forms admits of the exception now termed parthenogenesis. The writer goes on to say:

"Now if all female bees, the workers as well as the oneens, have developed from fertilized eggs, and all male bees, the drones, from the unfertilized, since the queen is the only one to lay eggs, the kinds of relationship between the three classes of bees are most unique, and must be remarkably instructive as regards heredity.

Take the progeny of any queen bee, which commonly consists of a queen, numerous workers, and several droues; and among these children of this same mother, the young queen and the workers are sisters, but the drones are only their half-brothers, because they have not the same father, or, in fact, no father at all. Of course, they all bave a common grandfather, the one on the mother's side. The workers remain childless all their lives. sustaining the relation of aunts to the numerous sons and daughters of their married sister, the queen. The drones never have any other children than daughters.

This situation provides for most interesting deductions on the process of heredity: (1) the male properties of the drones can not have been inherited from the parents, since they have only a mother: (2) the drones do not transmit their masculine characteristics to their descendants, since the eggs that they impregnate never produce other than females; (1) the workers possess characteristics that were not present in either father or mother. which accordingly they could not have inherited; and which, being incapable of reproduction, they can not transmit to descendares

"Before an attempt to solve these apparent contradictions, we glance at the most important differences among the three classes. physical and mental: (1) Aside from the reproductive organs, there is variation in size, in which the queen is superior to the drones and these to the workers. (2) Hairs and bristles grow on the workers' hind legs, and serve as brushes and baskets for collecting pollen from the flowers. (3) The workers have a peculiar development of instruments of the mouth, including the unusually long tongue for licking up honey. (4) Wax glands are provided for the workers. (5) The sting is present in the females, the queen and the workers, but wanting in the drones, (6) The eyes are smallest in the queen and somewhat larger in the workers, while in the drones they are so large as to meet upon the upper surface of the body. The well-known mental differences are in as sharp contrast. While the workers are remarkable for activity, skill, and loyal sacrifice for the state, the entire mission of the queen and drones is reproduction of their species; the queen being assiduous in the deposit of eggs, the drones stupid and slothful. How has heredity produced the characteristics peculiar to the workers and the drones?

"The heredity of the queen presents fewer difficulties, lnasmuch as her development from an impregnated egg is not peculiar except for the constancy of similarity to the mother; in other words, for the fact that the masculine properties of the father never develop. If, however, the queen and her husband differ in other characteristics, as when a light-haired Italian queen is united to a black-haired German drose, the queen children of the union as well as the worker children bear the marks of both parents as regards the hair, some resembling the father, others the mother.

"But when workers develop from the fertilized eggs, it is not according to the usual process of heredity. These young bees have characteristics not to be found in either of the parents or of the grandparents, but only in their aunts and grand-aunts who have had no share in their procreation. However, if the queen can transmit to these worker descendants characteristics foreign to her own, we must assume their existence within her in a latent state. The fact is, every fertilized egg of a bee contains the possibility of development juto either a worker or a queen. That depends altogether upon the nourishment of the larva into which the egg is first developed. After a certain day in the course of development, the specific diet that develops workers is steadily supplied to those of the larvæ destined for the worker class. Marvelous and mysterious as the fact is, it has no bearing upon heredlty.

"But how about the heredity of the drones, with neither a father from whom they could have inherited their masculuity, nor sons to whom they can transmit it? At first this seems more remarkable. However, as soon as we recognize that they have a grandfather and grandsons, we perceive that it is not necessary to posit any other variety of heredity than atavism. Of course it is not the usual form of atavism, since this is unvarying and of necessity, while usually the kind of heredity which overleaps a generation is, if not exceptional, at least only one of many possibilities. Here again the crossing of German with Italian bees has furnished important information and enabled us to establish the facts

"The most amazing thing is that the bee workers, that are incapable of reproduction, should nevertheless preserve their characteristic marks with a constancy we have been accustomed to explain as the result of heredity. Because this class is of the greatest importance to bee folk, it is the more remarkable that they are not capable of transmitting their characteristics to descendants of their own. Are they not the ones who perform all of the labor? Does not the weal or the wo of the state depend upon their activity, their canability? If there has been evolution of the bees, it must have been especially the workers who have undergone the process. But how can that have been transmitted by inheritance to the others? The explanation must be derived from the fact that the workers are the queen's sisters. whose differences have developed from a difference of diet; accordingly that the queen is in possession of the characteristics of the workers, only the variations have remained latent. And these, by means of her eggs that become fertilized, she transmits to those of ber female descendants that are destined for the worker class. However, this affords proof that it is only the innate characteristics of the workers that the queen is able to transmit; she never comes into possession of their acquired ones."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST,

## IS THERE A "NASCENT STATE"?

STUDENTS of chemistry are taught fu all the text-books that certain elements, especially gases, when freshly freed from combination, are in a state of unusually great activity and will then show increased affinity for other elements. This supposed condition has been named "the nascent state," and its existence has long been a favorite resort of writers on electrochemistry for the explanation of various obscure facts. In a paper read by C. I. Reed at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Electrochemical Society, this state is declared by the writer to be wholly imaginative, and he asserts that its existence has been assumed "for the purpose of hiding ignorance concerning certain phenomena which seem to be difficult to understand." He goes on to say, as reported in The Western Electrician :

"The hypothesis of the nascent state has fulfilled this useful purpose for nearly one hundred years; but now it ought to be put aside, as we no longer need the help of this hypothesis for the explanation of electrochemical facts.

"The nascent state is mostly attributed to hydrogen; it is nascent 'hydrogen' to which peculiar reducing-powers have been attributed. The error has been that one mistook coincidence for cause. The fact has long been known that hydrogen and other bodies are often reduced together by the same reducing-agent; from this fact one drew the conclusion that the reducing-agent first liberates hydrogen, and that the hydrogen in its nascent state then reduces the other substance. We can get 'nascent hydrogen' by different methods; and we can therefore determine by experiment whether nascent hydrogen has always the same reducing-power when produced by different methods."

Taking up the various substances whose reduction has been

assumed to be due to nascent hydrogen, Mr. Reed shows that there are two different classes, the first comprising such substances as have greater chemical energy than hydrogen (like aluminum); the second, such substances as have smaller chemical energy than hydrogen (like gold, copper, and various acids). He takes up each class in turn, and proves conclusively, as it seems to him, that the received theory fails in each case to account for the facts. According to the writer the freed hydrogen "has no special mysterious power of reduction, but simply transmits the energy or electric charge which it has received from the electric circuit to another body. In other words, the hydrogen would then simply act as an electric conductor and it behaves not differently at a cathode than in any other part of the electrolyte." The paper was sharply discussed and the hypothesis of the "nascent state" had able defenders. For certain chemical reactions, we are assured by these, the assumption of a nascent state seems the only possible explanation at present, Mr. Reed, however, maintained his views, and asserted that even for the cases cited against him his new theory holds good.

## LAYING RAILROAD TRACKS BY MACHINERY.

A NEW mechanical track-laying device, now being used for the first time near Greenville, Pa., and described by The Engineering Actas's (April), as "the most economical and rapid track-layer ever invened," has been devised by R. E. Hurge, of Scrauton. Pa. In this arrangement the construction train is preceded by a machine-car, bearing a steel truss-derick, or crame, extending sixty feet over the road-bed. Next comes a car with elevated platform, upon which the holier, lock, and water supplies are carried. The machine-tay client with its entire construction train of sixteen cars of tics, rails, etc., is hauled by the machine-car as motive power. To quote from the article just remembers are as motive power.

"The train is made up with the cars upon which the rails and track fastenings are loaded in the rear. Then come the tie-cars and at the head the boiler and machine-cars. At the center of the length of each of the rail and tie cars, and about a foot from each side, is placed a roller, and on these rollers two lines of rails, one on each side of the car, are carried forward toward the head of the train. The power to haul the rails ahead is furnished by a cluster of friction-rolls in the machine-car. At the rear of this line of rails a gang connects rail after rail as the line moves ahead, securing them by placing the angle-bars to the rails and putting one bolt in both ends of each rail. When the rail arrives at the machine-car it is disconnected from those in the rear by taking out one bolt and slackening the other, leaving the angle-bar on the rear end of each rail as it is sent out into the derrick, by power-rolls, to a point about 20 feet in advance of the machine-car wheels. Here it is grasped by specially constructed hoisting-tongs and lowered by one man to the ties below. As the train moves slowly forward at a rate of 20 or 30 feet per minute, the suspended rail reaches a point about a foot back of the previously laid rail, from whence it is moved forward by hand, the loose angle-bars passing over the ball of the stationary rail, when a clamp is placed over them. The rail is then released from the tongs, and the bolting is done while the train moves slowly forward. The possibility of making these connections 'on the By' is one of the most important features of the machine, and accounts, in part, for its rapid work."

But the machine does more than lay rails; it also places the tites for them to rest on. The ties are loaded on cars placed between the machine-car and the cars of rails; and the rails as they move forward over the cars, pass under the ends of the ties, and thus act as tie convergors in the movement from the rail-cars to the machine-cart. In this imanner they are carried forward to the machine, where they are taken from the rails by an attachment on an endless chain, and conveyed over the top of the deririck, which delivers them on the road-lead about 12 feet in advance of the outward end of the rail. The road-bed under the deriric is thus kept constantly supplied with the sufficiently in advance of the rails to allow time for proper adjustment. To most examine.

"The machinery is so geared that the material moves over the cars at exactly the same speed as the train moves over the track, thus keeping up a constant supply of ties and rails at just the rate required. This work is all done with the least possible amount of labor, and with very little lifting. The men are distributed over the train and on the road-bed in front of the machine-car in such a manner as to be free to work without interfering with each other.

"The derick in front of the machine-car is at such a height as to give free action to the spikers below, and the front portion of it is so constructed that it can be swung to either side to suit the curvature, thus landing the ties exactly on the line.

"Special appliances in the shape of tools are also used with the machine, making it possible to work with a rapidity that would seem at first to be quite out of the question. . . . This machine, with forty men, is capable of laying two miles of track per day."

# THE EASY PRODUCTION OF LOW

R ECENT inventions have made the attainment of very low temperatures a process that is within the reach of atmost any one, the apparatus being simple and the necessary clemicals easily obtainable. In La Nature (April 12), M. Georges Vitous writes as follows on the subject:

"Not so very long ago, in physical laboratories the freezing of mercury was regarded as a remarkable experiment. It is no longer so, and physicists have showed us that by the fudicious use of liquefed gases we may without trouble obtain extremely low temperatures, in the neighborhood of zoo' below zero Centigrade [-]38' F.].

"Nevertheless, altho theoretically no scientist is ignorant of how such feats are accomplished, many find themselves unable to carry them out in practise. Contrary to what might be sup-



THE HURLEY TRACK-LAYING MACHINE AT WORK LAYING TRACK ON THE BEY-EMEN AND LAKE ERIC BALLHOAD, NEAR GREENVILLE, PA

posed, however, it is not very difficult to obtain low temperatures with easily procurred apparatus. Professor d'Arsonval has recently shown at the Academy of Sciences that with some precautions we can easily reach degrees of cold between —60° and —105° C. [—90° and —110° E.].

"Thus, if we place methyl chlorid in a porous vessel, by its simple and natural evaporation through the sides we bring the temperature to -60' C. With carbonic acid or acetylene it is



Fig. 1.—1, Cooling gasoline by liquid air. 1, Vessel containing liquid air. 3, Apparatus for volatilization of carbonic acid dissolved in acctone.

easy to obtain temperatures of  $-112^\circ$  or  $-115^\circ$  C,  $[-125^\circ$  E,]. To do this we dissolve in cold actions snow of carbonic actions are acetylene, either of which is easily made at the orbitanty temperature and pressare, by opening it vessel containing hquid carbonic acid or acetylene. The cold produced by the sudden evaporation of a part of the liquid mass lowers the temperature sufficiently to transform the rest of this mass into snow, which, left to itself, multist slowly. This snow may be collected by trecting into a cloth the jet of carbonic acid or acetylene coming from the vessel that contains the liquicfied gas.

"This snow is very soluble in acctone, and in dissolving it gives rise to additional cooling, which, if the acctone has been previously cooled sufficiently, brings the final temperature to —115 C.

"An air-current passing through the small tube and traversing the volatile liquid, provokes evaporation, which takes place with



Fig. z.-Chilling petroleum by liquid air.

an enormous absorption of heat. Thus the escaping gases are at a very low temperature. But these cold gases have to pass through the space separating the large tube from the small oue, and so the air-current through the small tube is cooled before reaching the mixture of snow and accton.

For temperatures below -115 C., we are told, we must have

recourse to liquid air, which is now easily produced by the machines of Tripler and of Linde. With the improved vessels of silvered glass now used to hold the liquid, the loss by evaporation, at a temperature of—iqi °C. [—195° F.] is reduced to 20 grams [about one-half onnee] an hour, a very small quantity, so that the use of liquid air for this purpose is now a practical method. D'Arsonval uses gasoline as a refrigerating agent and keeps this at a constant low temperature by dropping the liquid air slowly into a test-tube immersed in it. Different ways of doing this are shown in the illustrations.—Translation made for The Literakay Distars.

# THE MANUFACTURE AND USES OF GELATIN.

I T is seldom that an article is used both as a foodstuff and in the mechanical industries. Gelatin is equally important in both, as we are reminded by M. Elbie in Cerms (April 9): It is one of the commonest substances in the animal economy; it exists in isomeric forms, in almost all parts of the bodies of mammals, bards and fishes; in the skin, the flesh, even the bones. But notwithstanding this, in spite of its cheapness and altho it is susceptible of so many applications, gelatin remains, he tells us, one of the substances before which chemists confess that they are beaten and humbly declare that they know little more about it than common mortals."

"Of complex composition and essentially colloidal nature, the gelatum, incapilled of crystallization, are difficult to obtain, in a pure state; their molecule, which is probably very heavy, is of such a character that we can foresee numerous cases of polymerism and isomerism in their history. All that we can affirm is that, as with all organic substances, we find among their products amins of mixed function, nearly allied to the relonbiable toxins that form during the purefaction of dead boshes.

"Whatever may be the primary substance from which we startly (except in the case of bones), the extraction of griatin is nearly the same. The 'gluey matters,' softened by maceration in milk of lime, are subjected in a great caldron to the action of boiling water. The ossein and the other albuminoid substances of the same kind that exist in the tissues gelatinify and dissolve. The whole secret of the operation is to leave the solutions for as short at time at possible at the boiling temperature, for gelatin undergoes in these conditions a chauge that greatly diminishes its adhesive properties.

"Thus are obtained liquids charged with gelatin which are solidified by cooling. The jelly is cut into strips before it has hardened too much, and it is then dried. Here is a delicate point: gelatin is very sensitive to atmospheric changes. . The drying must take place in an over, after which the strips are cleaned by vigorous brushing after rapid passage through boiling wa-

"If bones be subjected for a sufficient time to the action of superheated steam, the ossen for organic portion will gleatinify and dissolve. When we do this with fresh beef bones at 106 'C, 123' F. J and introduce into the apparatus a slower of cold water, we get a gelatinous boulllon containing about 1.2 per cent. of gelatin, which has been regarded as very nutritions. This bouillon has been made the basis of a whole diet for invalids. With a pound of this liquid and two ounces of bread a soup

can be made that costs not more than 6 centimes [1.2 cents].

"By lessening the amount of cold water, it is easy to obtain a jelly that, properly colored and spiced, has at least the appearance of a healthful food.

"This had a certain vogue in Europe and even in America. Finally, however, physicians began to ask whether the nutricupalities of gelatin were real or whether the purity qualities of gelatin were real or whether they were merely a means of deceiving the hungry and starving the unfortnate. This second hypothesis was declared to be the true one; and a blow was dealt to the gelatin industry.

"The alimentary applications of gelatin are now somewhat restricted; it is used in the corkage of wines and beer, and cooks and confectioners employ it to some extent. It has a very important modern use in the preparation of sensitive photographic

plates; but its largest employment in all industries is as the basis of all kinds of glues,

"Gelutin is an adhesive material of the highest order, the better in its purer states; fish glue is its best form. It is used hot when dissolved in water or alcohol, or cold when dissolved in acids. In the later form it is less solid, takes hold more alowly, and does not hold so well. In strong glues, inert solid substances are sometimes incorporated—plater, powdered glass, inor rust—to give them the resisting powers of a cement. Certain resins are also added, as in the famous Armenian cement, colorless, limpfut, and waterproof, which the Turkish jewelers use to fix their genes. It is rarely found in commerce and sells for its weight in gold."—Translation made for The LITERARY DIGEST.

## DEATHS FROM ILLUMINATING GAS.

THAT modern methods, adopted to lesseu the cost of manufacture of illuminating gas, have brought about a greatly increased death-rate from gas-poisoning is charged by American Medicine (April 12). This, it claims, is due to the use of the so-called "water gas," in which there is a high proportion of the very poisonous carbon monoxid. Asys the writer.

"Several decades ago, it was found that by using a liberal admixture of water-gas, an illuminant of fair quality could be furnished at a price much lower than coal-gas and yield greater dividends. This was sufficient motive for energetic work by lobbyists in different States to secure the repeal of laws limiting the proportion of carbon monoxid in illuminating gas to 10 per cent., practically prohibiting water-gas, which contains at least 30 per cent. of this lethal agent. Following the repeal of these laws in Massachusetts, there has been a most remarkable increase of deaths and of accidents attributable to illuminating agents. In the thirteen years prior to the introduction of water-was the number of deaths registered as due to illuminating gas was only eight, all from the inhaling of gas as a suicidal agent. In the thirteen years following the introduction of water-gas the number of deaths due to this cause is stated to have been 450, and there have been a number of accidental asphyxiations with recovery. These figures take no account of the many cases of chronic gas-poisoning, due to leakage from pipes. Water-gas is far more enetrative than coal-gas, and those interested in sanitation claim that it has a corrosive action on metals leading to a far greater escapement of carbonic oxid. This seems evidenced by the saturation of the soil in the vicinity of mains, leading in many instauces to the destruction of all plant life. There can be no reasonable doubt that, with the great affinity of the carbon monoxid for the normal oxygen of the blood, constant absorption of the gas in small quantities will eventually produce a condition of general ill-health, greatly increasing the liability to disease and at the same time lessening the resisting-power of the organism. Many puzzling cases of decline in physical vigor possibly have their origin in a constant admixture of illuminating gas having a high percentage of carbon monoxid with the air of homes insufficiently ventilated. In view of these facts it should be made incumbent upon all gas companies to give public notice of the use of water-gas with a caution as to its dangerous character and there should be in addition municipal legislation limiting the proportion of carbonic oxid in the resident section, after midnight at least, to not more than ten per cent. and regulating the character of the gas-burners and their fittings, with appropriate penalties to secure enforcement."

Electrical "Feelers" for Ships.—A novel device which aims at the prevention of collisions at sea by electrical methods is the invention of a Russian engineer, one Nicholas Gherassimoff, says Electricity, quoting the London Electrical En-

"The object of the arrangement is to insure against collision between the ship and any moving or stationary body in the path of the ship, either at the surface or at a depth less than the draft of the ship, and also to give warning of shoals. The inventor's idea is to have electrically propelled bodies or 'feelers' moving in advance of and at substantially the same rate of speed as the ship, and at such a depth under water as to come in contact with any obstruction at a depth less than the draft of the ship. There are three of these 'feelers,' one of which moves in a line with the keel and the other two in paths to the right and left of this line respectively. The three electric cables controlling the feelers are united at a point in such a manner that this point and the position of the three feelers are at the corners of a square. A cable from the junction point is then connected with indicating apparatus aboard the ship. The feelers are controlled by an electric current from the ship, and are urovided with mechanism connected with the indicating-apparatus before mentioned to show the deviation in one direction of the two outside feelers, and the deviation in either direction of a third or leading feeler. Each feeler is also supplied with a luminons floating signal carried by a buoy at the surface of the water. The indications aboard ship denote also whether a feeler has come into contact with a floating obstruction or is over a shoal."

Invisible Microbes.—Microbes are known, says Cozmo,; so small that they are invisible even under the microscope, and can pass through porous substances that will keep out ordinary bacteria. Such are the microbes of peripneumonia and of aphthous fever in cattle. Sax Cozmoz;

"Messrs. Nicolle and Adil-bey have thought that the agent of cattle-plaque, which has bifured oscaped all search, might be an infinitely small microbe. To ascertain, they filtered great quantities of serum and other liquids from animals suffering from the disease. The filtrate, injected into calves, gave them sometimes the disease, sometimes immunity. These preliminary experiments showed that the microbe could traverse the Berkefeld hiter, which had arrested very small bacteria like those of chicken

"The microbes in the filtrate are evidently very few, since it is necessary to inject large quantities to obtain an effect... Messrs. Nicolle and Adil-bey conclude that the microbe of bovine plague is in the same class with those of peripueunoinal and aphthous fever. Like them, it is luvisible under the microscope and passes through all filters. According to these scientists it is contained especially in the white blood-corpuscles... The importance of these invisible microbes increases daily, since they are the agents of very grave maladies."—Translation made for TIM LITERAMY DIEST.

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A COMPARATIVE innovation," says The Western Electricism, in a description of the equipment of the "Overland Limited" from Chicago to San Francisco, "is the providing of telephone connection from the train, when important stations pendant telephone wires are arranged in such a manner as to be available to be brought through a window of one of the customer and the control of the customer and telephone customer and the c

"I KNEW the signals would come up to 2,200 miles, because I had fitted the instruments to work to that distance," said Marconi to Mr. H. H. McClure in an interview published in McClure's (April) tegarding his latest feat of mid-ocean telegraphy. "If they had not come, I should have known that my operators at Poldhu were not doing their duty. can sit down now and figure out just how much power and what equipent would be required to send messages from Cornwall to the Cape of Good Hope or to Australia. I can not understand why the scientists do not see this thing as I do It is perfectly simple, and depends merely on the height of the wire used and the amount of power at the transmitting end-Supposing you wanted to light a circuit of 1,000 electric lamps. You would use enough dynamos and produce enough current for that effect If you did not have that much power, you could not operate 1,000 lamps. same with my system. We found several years ago that if we doubled the height of our aerial wire we quadrupled the effect. We used one-fortieth of a horse-power then. Now I use several horse-power, and, by producing a powerful voltage. I naturally get an effect in proportion to that power It is not possible to keep on extending the height of our aerial conductors, so we simply use more power when we wish to do long-distance work.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## A PLEA FOR AN AMERICAN PASSION PLAY.

WHEN a tentative performance of a Passion Play was given in New York a few weeks ago and a plan to continue the performances was broached, the clergy of the metropolis, louth Protestant and Roman Catholic, seemed to be unanimous in their dostility to the project. Since that time, the Roman Catholic Archibishop of Montreal,



JULIEN DAGUET AS CHRIST.
(Montreal, 1902.)
Courtesy of The Theatre (New York).

Mgr. Bruchesi, has put the formal ban of his church on the Passion Play produced in that city by Julien Daoust. Yet at least one prominent New York clergyman, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, takes the view that an American Passion Play, if staged under proper conditions, would be of material assistance to the church in its efforts to quicken the religious spirit in the hearts of the people, He says in The Theatre (May):

"Chirch-going people are shocked when they hear that it is proposed to give the Passion Play on the American stage. Such a perform ance seems to them irreverent, if not blasphenous. Their objections, however, are largely theoretical, for very few people in America have seen a Passion Play. The idea shocks them. Why is it hat the bare thought

of a dramatic representation of the last days of the life of Jesus deeply offends Christian people? The story of Christian Green and the life of Jesus deeply offends Christian people? The story of Christian Green are careful in tragic and awtul meaning the earthly reinsitudes of the Creator of all things. Christ's life in its most human nud liberal interpretation is a great drama. Why, then, should the modern believer in the most dramatic of all religious condemn the dramatic representation of this story?

Mr. Grant proceeds to answer the question he propounds, admitting at the outset that many of the objections advanced are not to be lightly dismissed. Christian people very naturally, he thinks, shrink from the idea of the impersonation of Christ, the apostles, and the other characters in the sacred story by "actors and actresses who have played parts of a very different sort or whose lives are in conflict with the ideals of these holy men and women." Then there is something incongruous in the thought of a stage associated with comic, sensational, spectacular, or vul-gar associations being "trodden by the feet of Christ," and in the ideals of a Passion Play organized as a purely mercantile venture. But Mr. Grant believes that none of these obstacles are insurmountable. He declares:

"I personally know actors and actresses whose characters are

such as to fit them for even sacred jurts. Indeed, there must be many whose representation of Bulleda personges would not seem glaringly unbecoming. There are theaters of sweet association, there are puright theatrical managers. Financial proviies, after all, incidental to anything that is produced with expenses, and which is given to the public for a money consideration. I understand that the incident of profit does not always appear in theatrical ventures.

"I have no doubt there are religious people who would like to see the Passion Play given in America under proper conditions noble actors, a stage of fine traditions, and a manager devoted to high ideals. I have been very much impressed at the effect upon friends of mine who witnessed at the Lambs' Club, one Sunday evening in Lent, some scenes of Mr. Clay M. Greene's 'Nazareth.' The effect was spiritually stimulating, and it increased the reverence of those who spoke to me of the performance for Christ and his church. In the performance I mention, no one personated the Lord: a light prefigured him. Such a method would remove one great objection to the Passion Play in the minds of the public."

Mr. Grant thinks that the right kind of a Passion Play would be of service mainly "to persons not richly endowed with imagination," and maintains that to such it would prove a real inspiration. He concludes:

"The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play is almost universally approved of. Those who have journeyed to the little Bavarian town return in awe. The difference, however, between the German peasants' presentation of the Passion Play and a presentation on the American stage is one largely of sentiment. The



EDMOND DADUST AS PONTIUS PILATE.
(Montreal, 1902.)
Courtesy of The Theatre (New York).

romantic origin of the Ober-Ammergau play, the simple manuer of life of the actors, the distant journey, all conspire to produce a sentiment favorable to the play, quite independent of its merits and independent of the essential question whether the drawn should use the life of Christ as its theme. The conditions are forever will be, the

great human art.

favorable at Ober-Ammergau. Could not the conditions be made favorable in America?

favorable in America?
"The drama to my mind is the most effective form of art. It can combine at its best poetry, that form of art which depends



ANTON LANG AS CHRIST, (Ober-Ammergan, 100) I Courtesy of The Theatre (New York).

music is vague, in comparison with the drama. We do not use the drama enough in its highest ways—to present great histories, to display beautiful manners, to reveal the inevitable realization of spiritual states, to charm and awe with sacred spectacles. We have to thank the stage to-day for humor, for pathos, and for romance. If ever we have n national theater, the stage in America may enter into its larger inheritance. I should like to the control of the control of

# IS TOO MUCH MONEY SPENT ON CHURCH STEEPLES?

A STATISTICIAN of a practical and somewhat eccentric turn of mind has estimated that something like \$4,500,000 has been invested in ornamental church building in this country, civiledy in the form of church steeples. If this fonture of charch architecture were dispensed with and the amount represented turned into the regular channels of church beneficence, he believes that the relligious denominatious would be relieved for a long time to count from the necessity of appealing for funds to carry on their work. "Quericus," a writer in The Christian Work (New York, April 26), is led by this calculation to inquire "whether the churches generally are utilizing as fully as they should the vast amount of property in the shape of buildings and lands in their possession." It declares:

"The total value of church property in the Unibed States is set down at \$50,00,00. The greater part of this controus sum is represented in splembia and coady ethicas, devoted exclusively to religious purposes and open for only a few towns each week. For the remainder of the time these hubbings stand idle and empty monuments of religious patient and entering magnificent—all this but nothing more. From a practical and business point of view they represent capital that is 'tied up' and largely non-productive. This state of things is prejudical to the cause of religious progress. It is repugnant to common sense and enlightened reason; it argues wastefulness and extravaguane, and it ought not to be."

And yet if any radical changes are undertaken in the construction and use of church buildings, "a strong opposition will be encountered, based chiefly on sentimental grounds and on that spirit of ultra-conservatism which challenges everything pertaining to religious institutions." The writer continues:

"The disposition to cling to the old and conventional forms and uses in church buildings would be just as strong as it is to cling to old and outworn creeds and forms of worship. The thing that has been that it is which shall be-this is the rule in religious affairs all around. The sentiment underlying this is not to be be carried too far for the welfare of religion. After making all reasonable and needful allowances for the spirit of veneration and reverence attaching to old and established forms and uses. and often helpful to religious faith, we believe that the time is at hand when a radical departure should be made in the construction of church buildings and the uses to which they are put, Not even the most insistent defenders and literalists of the orthodox school will contend that the Bible prescribes the exact pattern for these structures or the precise uses to which they shall be put. There is nothing absolutely essential to the propagation of religious faith in an altar rail or even a pulpit. Some of the strongest and most successful religious movements that the world has known have, in fact, been carried on without these accessories \*

It would be more in harmony with wise and prudent business management and the utilitarian spirit of the age, concludes the writer, "if the vast capital now lying almost dead and useless in costly accessories to the churches, which they do ne well, if not better, without, were turned into the channels of missionary enterprise or into the funds for reaching and evangelizing the unchurched masses in our great cities and neglected country districts."

## THE POPE AND FREEMASONRY.

Leo XIII., in his latest encyclical, his so-called testament, makes a fresh attack on the Freemusons, whom he describes as "a dark, forbidding sect, which society has long nour-ished in its midst, like a deadly disease, endangering its health, fruitfalness, and life." He outnines:

"Like a standing personification of revolution, it forms a kind of subversive society, the nim of which is to dominate recognized society, and oppose its existence by warring against God and His church. It would seem altogether superfluous to call it by name, since the whole world recognizes by these distinguishing characteristics the Freemasons, of whom we made special mention in our encyclical' Humanum Genus' of April 20, 1884, warning all against their wicked designs, false teachings, and corrupt deeds. This sect, which embraces plmost all nations and has joined to it other sects, the workings of which it secretly controls, has, through its followers, which it knows how to attract by means of substantial inducements and how to govern by the employment of promises or thrents, as the case may be, forced itself into all social arrangements, with the result that it constitutes, to a certain degree, an invisible and an irresponsible state within the lawful state. Possessed of the spirit of the devil, it understands, as the apostle says (2 Cor. xi, 13), how to transform itself into an angel of light; it boasts of its humanitarianism while it renders everything subservient to sectarian ends; it declares itself to be free from all political aims, and at the same time takes an exceedingly active part in the legislation and the administration of the state; it recommends respect to the existing authorities and even to religion, and its ultimate aim-as shown by its tenets-is the overthrow of monarchical power and the priesthood, both of which are by it represented as enemies of

The well-known attitude of the Pope toward Freemasons and this renewal of his oft-expressed sentiments olicit a vigorous defense of Freemasourry from the great German middle-class organ, the Vestische Zeitung (Berlin). The Fossische Zeitung expresses itself as follows:

"In common with every Pope since Clement XII., Leo XIII. has passed sentence of death upon a society including among as members authors, thinkers, sovereigns, and statesmen. Not

once only, but a half-dozen times, has this been done by the present occupant of the threefold throne; as In 1884, so in 1894, 1896, 1891; he vented his anger against this subversifaction in exalted verse even, and during his reign it has been possible for an entire congress to assemble in Triest for the purpose of combating Freemasonry, and this with the papal sanction.

"Leo XIII, declares, indeed, that the 'tenets' of the society prove that the Freemasons wish to do away with mouarchical authority and the priesthood. In the struggle against God must this 'dark sect,' this 'personification of revolution,' this 'subversive society' seek its title to existence. The wording of the 'tenets' is not calculated to shock. We are acquainted with a considerable portion of them. Any one can procure them for himself, and nothing is more laughable than the hidden mysteries of the Freemason's lodge. The Jesnit, Father Gruber, as have many before him, has in his writings laid bare the 'venomous core' of Freemasonry, so that one may penetrate the mysteries of the order without joining it. Why does he not impart to the world those passages in the 'tenets' which establish the relentless warfare against God, against religion, against monarchies? Almost all Freemasons base their laws upon the old oaths of fealty, of 1721, the first sentence of which runs: 'The Freemason, as such, is bound to obey the moral law, and if he is wise he will neither be a stupid atheist nor an irreligious libertine.' In the second sentence is the following: 'A Freemason is a peaceful subject of the civil authority where he lives and works, and may not engage in riots or conspiracies against the peace and the welfare of his nation.' Political opposition and agitations may at no time be carried on within the lodge. The 'general principles of Freemasonry, which were established in Hamburg, June 7. 1870, and remain the rules of conduct for all German Freemasons' lodges, require (\$1) belief in God, in a higher moral standard, and in the immortality of the soul, and the practical proof of the injunction; 'Love God before all and thy neighbor as thyself,' In the manual of the grand lodge of the country we read in § 3: 'The teaching of the grand lodge is based upon Christianity, which must constitute the rule of conduct of all Freemasons, . . . The Bible remains the firm basis of the teachings of our order; it is the chief source of our knowledge, of our highest light proceeding from the altar," To what extent these or similar statements agree with or contradict the tenets of Freemasonry, will not at this time be examined. It, however, would appear that the charges brought by the Pope against the Freemasons as a body are false and without confirmation.

"But a person need never have seen a Freemason's lawbook, he need only look at the persons who have belonged to the order and who to-day still lend it support, in order to gain a clearer and brighter view as to its desire to abolish religion and monarchies. Old Fritz was at variance with religion and priests; he surely did not wish to imperful his own throne. And yet he protected the Freemasons. The King of England, Edward VII., was until his accession to the throne grand master of the King in Freemasons. The King of Sweden is to-day at the head of the order. Are they subversive, revolutionary, dark sectarians possessed of the spirit of the devil? The Pope makes no mention of them in his testament. He does not speak of this or that state, but only of the Freemasons as a whole, and confounds them with each other.

An article in the current number of *The Nineteenth Century* and After (London) on "Freemasonry in France" is of interest in this connection. The history of Freemasonry in France and England affords a curious contrast, writes the author.

"In England the order is practically coexistent with the dynasty, the foundations of the present organization having been laid in London in 1717, and in all essential respects it has undergone no fundamental change. For more than a century it has been directly connected with royalty, its humors and dignities are still attractive to the nobility, and it is strictly loyal, conservative, non-political, and non-democratic. In France we find an entirely different state of things. The order, first brought into the country by Englishmen in 121, has waved and waned with it has wavered between the conflicting claims of science and religion, and has now become a frankly political, unti-clernal, idea vershiping, and denoverate organization, no longer deserving, from the English point of view, to be called by the name it bears."

The gradual development, especially during the last twenty years, of Freemasonry as a political force is one of the most noteworthy features of the contemporary history of France. Says the writer.

"Freemasonry is above all things concerned with home polities. Religious opinious are a secondary consideration. Jesse, Turks, infidels, heretics, Protostants, and Catholics are equally eligible for initiation, but Momarchies are not. The order is, in a word, Republican. It matters of detail the lodges vary just as widely as the groups in the center and loft of the Chamber of Deputies. Some are moderate, some radical, and some Socialist, but all are absolutely bostic to Prince Victor Napoleon and the Duke of Orleans. No candidate is admitted unless the inquirios mattein regard to his political antevedentia leave no doubt of his attachment to the existing regione. The Freemasons, in fact, lution and the champions of the Gemeracy, whose rights, they consider, are incompatible with the existence of a monarchy in France."—Translation made for Turk Litznace Dieser.

# THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN HAWAII.

THE religious deadlock in the Hawaiian islands, created by the refusal of Bishop Willis, of Honolulu (Church of England), to surrender the charge that he has held for thirty years, has been adjusted, it is hoped finally, by his resignation. Bishop Nichols, of California, who was recently sent out as the official representative of the

American Protestant Episcopal Church to settle the difficulties existing in the islands, has assumed acclesiastical responsibility over the Hawaiian diocese, pending the arrival of the Rev. Henry Bond Restarick, who was elected Bishop of Honolulu at the April session of the House of Bishops in Cincinnati. The following account of the events leading up to this culmination is taken from the New York Outlook (April 12) :



MEV. H. B. RESTARICK, Missionary Bishop-Elect of Honolulu. Courtesy of *The Churchman* (New York).

"Before the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, the Church of England had direct control of the Episcopal communion in the islands. The Bishop of Honolulu was not a colonial, but a missionary bishop, under the jurisdiction of the Archhishop of Canterbury, but not removable by him. His salary was provided by the English Society for the Promotion of the Gospel in Foreign Lands. When Hawaii became United States territory, it was evident that the control of the church should be transferred to American authority. Against this transfer the aved Bishop Willis, the incumbent, protested. This action on the part of Bishop Willis was in some measure due to the fact that he suspected that the legal proceedings which a clergyman had proposed to institute against him originated in America. The foundation for this suspicion seems to be merely that the Bishop of New York had in a communication to this clergyman stated that a clergymau may properly claim legal protection

against a tyrannical hisbon," and that "the power of the hisbon is not despotic, but constitutional. The only way by which the office of the bishop could be vacated was by the resignation of the incumbent, and this for some time it was impossible to obtain: but, after a conference between Bishon Willis and other church authorities at the Enisconal Convention last fall the Bishop consented to offer his resignation, to take effect on April Since that time the Bishop has written an open letter to the chairman of the House of Bishops, alleging that he has been treated with discourtesy. It is, however, only a pathetic expression of disappointment,

The significance of this whole incident, declares The Outlook, is twofold.

"In the first place, it illustrates the independence of the blahoprie. Even the Archbishop could not exert his superior authority to any practical end, and altho the society which provided the salary withdrew its support, the Bishop through his own private fortune remained dictator of the situation. It was only by his personal acquiescence that the two great churches-the English Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States-were finally able to make this most necessary transfer of jurisdiction. In the second place, it illustrates the legal as well as the ecclesiastical questions which have arisen consequent to the acquisition of the new island possessions of the United States,

The future religious development of the Hawaiian islands will no doubt be greatly influenced by the new American bishop, Mr. Restarick, says the New York Churchman (April 26), has already proved himself to be an "able, efficient, resourceful organizer of religious effort." He is an Englishman by birth, and has been for twenty years the rector of St. Paul's Church, San Diego, Cal. Under his leadership, this church has become the mother of four others; and he has also organized, with what is described as remarkable success, an association of "Lay-Readers." The Churchman prophesies "a rejuvenated and vigorous life," in the Hawaiian church as the result of his assumption of his new duties.

## IS PRESBYTERIANISM DECLINING?

HE Rev. W. H. Roberts, D.D., stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, has prepared a record of the 7,000 churches of that denomination showing the number of accessions on confession. He found that in only 81 churches did the number of such accessions exceed fifty during the year ending May 1, 1901, and that more than 2,000 churches reported no accessions. The list of the 81 churches is published in The Church Economist (New York, April), which makes the following comment:

"Most of the churches named are in the larger cities, as might be supposed, owing to the larger membership and stronger organization generally. The Synod of Pennsylvania leads in the number of the churches (20), with New York second (17), and Ohio third (t1). This roughly agrees with the national distribution of membership. Only one church on the Pacific coast appears.

While a large majority of the churches are located in cities of importance, the following are among the large cities which are without representation on the list: St. Louis, Cieveland, Cinclanati, San Francisco, Buffalo, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver. Duluth, and Baltimore.

churches, asking the following questions;

- The Church Economist sent a circular inquiry to the 81 "Was increase due to special revival or continuous effort?
- "Was outside evangelistic help employed?
- "What was the main source of increase? "Did officers and church-members take effective part?
- "Were 'after-meetings' held?
- "Were many adults baptized?
- "What line of effort seemed most fruitful?"

Of the 53 churches from which replies were received, 27 re-

ported the increase due to continued interest. The accessions in eight cases were credited to "special revival." But the main source of accessions was the Sunday-school. To the question, "Did officers and church-members take an effective part?" most of the pastors returned a "rather, perfunctory and, guarded affirmative," and several said plainly that little such cooperation was had

" After-meetings," at which opportunity was given for decision and public confession, were held in 31 of the 53 churches replying. From one-fourth to one-third of the accessions were apparently from those not baptized in infancy. The last question, "What line of effort seemed most fruitful?" brought a chorus of emphatic testimony in favor of "personal work,"

The facts effected by Dr. Roberts's statistics and the inquiries of The Church Economist have caused disquieting reflections in some quarters. Dr. Roberts himself confesses that the progress of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is "not so rapid as in former years." "The real reason," he says, "appears to be the lack of spiritual vigor in ail the Christian denominations, for other churches in the United States than the Preshyterian report decided decreases in addition to membership." The Presbyterian (Philadelphia, April 231 says:

"There may be, and is, need for a greater and more wise adaptation of agencies to accomplish all that is desired; but the trend of evangelical opinion and effort is in the right direction, and the exhibit is encouraging, the not all that we could wish. Large additions are made to the church from the laboring classes every year. In fact, the larger proportion of its present membership have to labor for their living. And if it were not for the foreign ideas respecting labor and social questions that are being rapidly and extensively engrafted upon our American civilization, we would see still larger returns; or if the rum-power were broken our sanctuaries would make numerical gains that would be astonishing.

The following table, compiled by Dr. Roberts and showing the strength of the Presbyterian denomination in various parts of the world, is taken from The Westminster (Toronto, Presb.):

United States		8.350,000
Australasia	 	617.841
Prance	 	780,12
Hungary, Transplyania	 	4.960,82
Holland	 	\$ 501,000
British Isles		
Canada	 	834,720
Germany	 	5.891.74
Switzerland	 	1,194-32
Africa	 	1,493,000
Asia and in measiona thron		1,207.45
In the Evangelical Church		
therans	 	7.700,10
Total		o #86 681

# RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A MEMORIAL tablet and fountain in memory of the late Prof. Henry Drummond was unveiled by Lady Aberdeen in Glasgow a few days ago.

Title lewel-encrusted Bible brought to this country by Mr. I. S. Morgan. the nephew of Mr. J. Plerpont Morgau, is unique among books. Its hinding is of gold, set with garnets, sapphires, emeralds, and diamonds. which was bought in Italy, is in manuscript, and is believed to be the work of eighth-century monks.

COL. JOHN MCKEE, a negro millionaire who died recautly in Philadel-phia, bequeathed nearly all his immense fortuna to the Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Ryan is uamed as executor of the will. "What makes this bequest especially remarkable," commeuls The Aire Maria (Rom. Cath.), "is the fact that Colonel McKee was not a Catholle and was personally unknown to Archbishop Ryan.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, whose trials and perila have brought her inter-national fame, is telling the story of her "Six Months among Brigands" in McClure's Magazine. She has also entered the lecturg-field, and is speaking to large audiences in Eastern cities. In view of some hostile criticism of her actions, she has issued, through the American Board of nissionera for Foreign Missions, a statement in which she declares that she hopes to devote whatever money she may receive (r) to reimburs-ing "any who may have embarrassed themselves by helping to provide my ransom"; and (a) to missionary work in her chosen field

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

## PHILIPPINE REVELATIONS IN FOREIGN EYES.

THE "water-cure" and the sanguinary aspect of some military instructions in the Philippines have not so far elicited as much comment in the foreign press as might, perhaps, have been expected. English papers are a practical unit in maintaining that the rule of the United States in the archipelage is humane, and that the alleged attrocities, if they were perpetrated, were exceptional and unauthorised. Says The St. James's Gasette (London):

"Our own recent humiliating experience of the way in which national honor may be compromised by one or two soldiers lossing all sense of the responsibility that rests upon them as the representatives and instruments of a civilized nation, enables us to offer the most sincere sympathy to our American kinsmen at a moment when they find their own good name similarly tarnished."

The charges against Major Waller, the "kill-and-burn" order of General Smith, and the "everything over ten" limit are then considered by this authority, which proceeds:

"It is almost impossible to believe that a general officer of the United States could have been guilty of such deeds unless his mental balance had been completely deranged. It is far from improbable that the climate of the Philippines added to the privations of war and the strain of responsibility may have so affected General Smith as to render him practically unaccountable for his actions; and the fact that he admitted his own violation of the white flag in an official despatch goes far to support this hypothesis. We devoutly hope that such may prove to be the case. If, however, he can not thus be exonerated, and the charges made by Major Waller should be proved against him, we do not doubt that American honor will be vindicated in the same manner as our own has been, by the award of swift and uncompromising justice to the guilty parties. It is natural enough for the American press to declare that their nation is 'disgraced in the eyes of the world,' and that 'it seems as if they could not hold up their heads again.' The feeling is creditable to Americans. But in England at any rate we know better than to hold a highspirited and honorable people responsible for the dishonor of a single criminal."

The investigation into the affair must be of the most searching kind, declares The Spectator (London):

"The Americans are greatly disturbed by 'revelations' from the Philippines. A revolt in the island of Samar was recently suppressed with what seemed commendable skill and vigor, but it is now alleged that the general in command 'ordered' what were practically massacres, which included male children, and that officers eager for information employed the old tortured the Inquisition, pouring into the throats of their victims enormous quantities of water. It is also affirmed that the frauds committed in hiring transports at San Francisco were enormous, something like ten millions being wasted in consequence of bring like the millions being wasted in consequence of bring silven to officials by the shipowaers. The latter story is conceived able, as America has no permanent civil service, and the heastily



FREE CUBA.

On May 20 Cuba's own government will assume power.

- Kladderadatich (Bertin).

chosen employees for exceptional work, being liable to dismissal, are under great temptation to make money while they can; but the former—i.e., the story of massacre and torture—is wholly opposed to American character, and we are not inclined to accept it without better evidence than has yet been produced.<sup>10</sup>

The tone of continental European comment is less friendly. The Temps (Paris) even prints a letter from its correspondent in the Philippines—one of a series—in which the cruel character of the warfare is set forth and which thus coucludes:

"It is evident that if the Philippines accept foreign domination only with great repugnance it is because the American soldier is ignorant of the difficult art of making himself endurable in a foreign country and of rounding his too angular elbows."

What it terms an exposure of the scandal was duly made in the columns of the *Independance Belge* (Brussels), which comments:

"The indignation inspired by such revelations may be imagined. To motify somewhat the deplorable effect of this feeling, the Secretary of War caused the governor of the archipelago to publish a general order to the troops requesting them to treat the natives with the utmost kindness. The recommendation is good, but it is to be feared that it comes a little late, for Governor Gardener, of Tayabas, has sent the Washington Government a report in which he says the American troops must be recalled as soon as possible, since their attitude irrecoverably allenates from functionary expresses such an opinion and gives such radical advice shows that the excesses of the American soldiers have far exceeded anything revealed before the court-martial at Manila, and it can be understood why the Filiphos persist in such a desperate resistance."

The Philippines will never be of much practical use to the United States, says the anti-American and agrarian Kreuz Zei-Iung (Berlin), which gives prominence to all the discouraging aspects of the situation. The Kobe Herald (Japan) compares the problem with England's South African entanglement thus:

"The most significant fact bearing on the general situation in the islands is that the American Government unakes no sign, so ar, of reducing to any important extent the strength of its military forces on the islands. Time, of course, is with the United States as it is with Great Britain in South Africa, but there is a difference. The position of Great Britain in Africa requires that he must be resolute there unto any length of time. There is no strong law binding the American people to the necessity of completing the concuest of the Philippines, and there is the chance that in time they may come to ask whether the Philippines are worth it—whether they are worth what has been spent in lives and money, if there be no clear prospect of the end of the spending. — Translations made for The Literash Diestr.

# ASSASSINATION OF A RUSSIAN STATESMAN.

THE gravity of the Russian crisis had already occasioned general comment throughout Europe when the assassination of a leading statesman of the Caar's empire, on April last, occurred. Since this event, Russian internal affairs may fairly be said, for once, to have eclipted Russian foreign affairs in the sphere of European politics. Says the London Times:

"St. Petershurg has once more been the scene of one of those terrible crimes which from time to time shed a luril light upon the dark places of Russian administration. The Minister of the Interior, M. Spingaiuie, was struck down..., as he entered the Marinski Palace on his way to attend a committee of ministers. The crime was planned and carried out with consummate coolness. The assassian obtained access to the building by doning the military uniform of an adie-de-eamp and the consumer of the cooling of the coo

the students punished for participation in the disturbances at Kieff last year The stricken statesman was uncommonisingly conservative.

as the great London daily notes :

"Governments that yield," M. Sipiagnine is reported on one occasion to have said, 'are governments that fall. Rather than yield I would bring about a revolution in Russia." . . . Forces



The late Russian Winister of the Interior

Yet there is a probability of missing the whole point of this grave incident, according to the

are evidently once

Temps (Paris) : "There is a conflict between two systems of education, that which is applied to the German universities and which the Rus-

sian students want to obtain because it allows more liberty to the student, and that which is now in force in Russia and according to which the student is subjected to stricter control. What Russian students are eager for is the right of association in particular, which has given rise, in German universities, to the many students' societies, imparting to those universities their peculiar character. It is important, thus, to remember that the Russian

students' agitation had not, at least in the beginning, any other motive than their desire to obtain a reform in the internal organization of their universities. But. this point of departure being given, it was natural that the malcontents of the university world should make common cause with those outside of it."

"A tragic episode!" says the Socialistic Vorscarts (Berlin) : "Just at the time

when, during these last few days, the Russian official press, inspired by the Minister of thu Interior himself, was tircless in assurances



RUSSIAN FABLE. There was once a stupid bear who wanted to down the rising sun with the knout.

that after all the Russian disturbances were not so serious, that the foreign press had made space for exaggerated reports, the avenging bullet overtook the visible head of the knout brigade,"

The close alliance of the students with the working classes dis-

tinguishes this movement from all preceding ones in Russia and makes it correspondingly more dangerous, in the opinion of the Conservative Hamburger Nachrichten, A moving picture of the oppression of ambitions and aspiring youth throughout Russia is drawn by the Pester Lierd (Budapest), which concludes :

"To-day this youth is restless and auxious, almost all of Russian studentdom is roused from its calm, banished from its schools. Thousands are sent away, uncounted hundreds languish in jails, other hundreds are sent to Siberia, going forth to hunger, to disease, to the mines. The steppes of Russia are sown with martyrs, the air is filled with the lamentation of parents, robbed of their sons and daughters. Death stalks through the leading cities and strikes at the heart of joy in broad daylight. Appropriate time for the new life of underground Rus-

Nilulism may be dead in Russia, but assassination goes on, observes that organ of Germany's middle classes, the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin) :

"Russian youth has passed through that period of psychical sickness in which it could see no cure but self-torture, death, and annihilation. In its place has come an earnest longing for a higher future within the national sphere, for a destiny worthy of humanity in the rosy light of freedom. No longer is it asserted that all that belongs to the existing order is worthy of destruction. To-day's struggles concern rather the modernization of an antiquated conception of government."

The slain minister was with a single exception the most dreaded and the most unpopular man connected with the present Russian administration, according to the Nene Freie Presse (Vienna):

"Grown up in the service of the court, he combined a most comprehensive culture with perfect manners and an adaptiveness and suppleness that speedily assured him an influential place near the throne. Thanks to the police machine blindly subserviont to him, he was put in a position to carry out the policy of the procurer-general of the Holy Synod. Even more thoroughly than his colleague Wannowski did Sipiaguine stand for ruthless and unconditioned suppression of the student movement that is now in such agitation. It is in consequence of the principle of the maintenance of authority at any cost, which is stronger in Russia than elsewhere, that Sipiaguine was still minister. Before the vacations it had become clear to all who understand Russian affairs that he would be unable to put down the rising of the universities against their nnendurable subjection. Precisely on account of this uprising, however, he was kept in power, and the rumors of his retirement, consequent upon a chilling audience with the Czar, died away as rapidly as they arose." -Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## THE NEXT STEP IN BELGIUM.

UCH speculation is being indulged in throughout Europe M us to what will happen next in Belgium. The press of that distracted little kingdom is actuated almost wholly by partizan considerations, and its views must be discounted to some extent. The Socialist Peuple (Brussels) says:

"The plan of the reactionaries is clear. It is proposed to extinguish in blood not only the movement for revision but also, and perhaps especially, the influential work of the labor organizations which the Belgian Socialists have begun and must carry on. It is believed that a great bath of blood will suffice to render the proletariat incapable of resistance. The commanders will receive their pay and the conquered and frightened toilers, rendered impotent, will slink back under the yoke. We demand universal suffrage as the only means adequate to give us the laws indispensable to the moral and economic uplift of the working classes. But we do not hesitate to say that the labor party itself has not the right, for the mere sake of to-morrow's reforms, to upset the work of yeslerday for years to come. Hence we cry aloud to the working classes: 'Avoid massacre by all means. Your leaders would rather die than yield, but they do not wish the toiling masses to be uselessly slain in an unequal contest. They do not want the whole great, enduring victorious work of twenty years of organization and agitation sacrificed, annihilated, and drowned in blood. As we are not living in the year



OVER THE BELGIAN WALL

GERMANY: "I'm only here out of curiosity, neighbor."

ENGLAND: "So am I, neighbor!"

—Le Figure (taris).

1848, during which a revolutionary movement could still succeed, we must have recourse to the general strike. . . . They want to kill us. Let us spread death in the land by remaining at home. . . . Victory is in the general strike."

It is not yet evident that any such general strike is either possible or likely to be effective. The Journal de Bruxelles, organ of the Conservative Clerical party, says:

"The leading authority in the uprising is virtually beaten. On one side it runs risk of incurring the lilwild of its partians. On the other it must be broken against armed force. The leaders of the red party are between two stoods. To get out of this absurd attitude they have found but one means; to sit on the corner of the stood of general strike. The disorder within the red camp is complete. It is with verifable amazement that they note the state of public opinion."

The organ of the Radicals, the Reforme (Brussels) thus coneludes one of its



POLICY OF THE OPEN DOOR.

Sick China is wounded at the sight of the many doctors who guarantee the status que of her malady.

- Eladderadated (Berlin).

"In its sectarian fury the Conservative Clerical party has actually made the King its prisoner. Public opinion itself is free. It wants no more of the present style of government and openly shows as much by demanding revision of the suffrage laws."

The Clericals come in for a good deal of denunciation from the Liberal Indépendance Belge (Brussels):

"Neither the ministry nor the majority take into account sufficiently a leading evil in the present situation, in which the exestement over the right to vote and revision of the constitution is intensified through the disillusion, discontent, and hatred accumulated against a party which has never ceased to misuse its power. For the Clericals understand only power. Because they are in power they me in the right, and because they are in the right-in power, that is to say, through a fraudulently won majority-they jufer that they may allow themselves to do anything to sustain this power and make it strong and enduring. Theirs is a purely physical, not a moral, power. For morality is the last of Clerical concerns. Hence the moral authority of the Government throughout the country has declined. That is no wonder since in the ministries, in the public departments, in the courts and so forth, everything is managed in favor of that party of fraud which is the strongest and which misuses its power. Instead of educating the people-we have twenty-five per cent, of illiterates, the public schools have been closed and those schools developed in which religious instruction is given: instead of doing away with the unjust tax on food, it has been increased: instead of resolutely opposing alcoholism, it has been tolerated and indirectly encouraged; instead of establishing social justice in the army, the power of money has, on the contrary, been increased and the gulf separating rich and poor made wider; instead of honorably applying the constitutional principle of the plural vote, it has been misused and all fraudulent misanplications of it have been, if not encouraged, at least endured."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# VATICAN AND VOTERS IN ITALY.

SOMETHING not unlike a ensation was produced in Rome by a recent announcement that the Vatican would permit Italian Catholics to vote in national elections. The report was denied, but the denial has been questioned. The ball was set rolling by the Giornale d'Italia (Rome). This anti-ministerial sheet printed some words by an Italian archibishop insinuating that there was a possibility of "the withdrawal of the non expedit intended to prevent Catholics from voting in Italian parliamentary elections." Thereupon the Vece della Verità (Rome), organ of the uncompromising (Ceircias, remarks:

"The Pope has constantly declared that the existing order of things imposes upon the Holy See a particular policy of action and judgment. Hence it is allowable to think that when in the opinion of the Holy Pather circumstances have changed to such

an extent as to offer a more inviting field for the church, certain interdictions will lapse in virtue of the conditions themselves. When the parties that are subversive of all social order have gone their extreme length, the participation of Catholics in politics will be forced upon them in the guise of a right and a duty to save society from final ruin. public good must be the supreme



THE ALLIANCE OF THE FAR EAST.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL TRAVELER: "Now we can quietly undertake to evaluit China." -Pasquine.

PICTORIAL VIEWS OF ASIAN AFFAIRS.

law is a precept allied with the essential principles of nature's law sanctioned by the positive ecclessiator-divine law... The probability of anarctical victory gross apace, inspiring correspondingly a belief in the probability of the participation of Catholics, in a body, in the political administration of the

The general attention drawn to this utterance was occasioning wide press comment when the official organ of the Vatican, the Osservatore Romano, declared:

"Nothing can be changed in the papal instruction given to Italian Catholics, particularly in regard to all that concerns action at the ballot-box. Abstention is commanded them to-day more what never in view of the vain but alluring efforts of those which to attract them into their schemes to compromise and exploit them."

"Was it not the Pope's purpose in this incident to give a valuable warning to the auti-clerical government now railing the country, and to show it what a strong arm could, in case of need, be brought into play one of these days in the general elections?"
asks a correspondent of the four not der bebets (Paris), adding:

"Who knows? For the time being the official utterance of the Osservatore Romano has caused silence to follow the noisy chate. But with a mind so deep and so informed as that of Leo XIII. nothing is left to chance. Everything is maturely weighed and calculated. Let us wait."

A totally different view of the question is presented in the London Times which has this from its Roman correspondent:

"Electoral statistics, as far as they go, bear out the belief that the Clerical vote would be worth very little. On an average, sixty per cent. of registered electors go to the pold during a parliamentary general election, in which Catholics are expressly forbidden to take part."

Before taking leave of the subject, it may be well to quote the following from an article which appeared a few months ago in The National Review (London):

"Some years ago, e.g., the present Pope sent for Tosti, the learned Benedictine, a man of wide and statesmalike views, and by far the greatest historical writer that the Italian Church has produced during the nincetenth century. Ills Holiness suggested to Tosti to write a paniphlet sketching an agreement between the Vatican and the Quirinal. When written, the pamphlet was shown in proof to the Pope, who made various suggestions and signified his approbation. In due course it was published, and provoked much indignation among the enemies of Italy. French ultramontaness were purtuenlarly rabid, and an unscrupulous Prench cardinal... enforced his views so strongly him to withdraw the pamphlet which had represented not meetly the views of the writer, but also those of the Sovereign Pontifi himself: "Trantations made for Tills Literasay Dictars."

# SUDDEN GERMAN FRIENDLINESS FOR

ORGANS of English opinion have been takeu completely by surprise at the friendliness to England manifested in a speech in the Prussian Landtag by the foreign secretary, Baron von Richthofen, who could have spoken only with high sanction, "Something important in international relations must have happened to account for the sudden friendliness of official Germany," was The Observer (London), adding:

"The oceasion was the communication to the Chamber of the British rely to the representations of the German Boer Relief Association. According to this, all articles destined for the Boers will be delivered free of freight, duty, and other charges to the camp committees. This arrangement Baron von Richtofen declared to be satisfactory. If it did not concede all the German Association asked for, it gave all that could reasonably be expected. And then he went on to give us credentials in regard to our treatment of the Boers in Ceylon, and to plead for juster methods of criticism of our actions in South Africa. All of which is satisfactory, if late."

The cause of this sudden friendliness is to be sought in the result of Prince Henry's visit, according to the London Times.



BARON VON RICHTHOFFN, Prussian Foreign Secretary.

Emperor William saw that his anti-English policy alienated the United States. Therefore he has changed it. This theory disguss the London Saturday Review, which thus relieves its feelings:

"The Americans, we hope, as we hope, as our friends as any other Power; but we have no wish to pay them compliments at the cost of unpardonable rudeness to a friendly Government. Can not The Times preach its philo-

Americanism without insulting continental nations?"

The German newspapers profess to be unable to comprehend the surprise of the English. The Frankfurter Zeitung has this:

"Most English journals have written themselves into such a frame of scorridu mind regarding Germany and certain periodicals in particular have attributed to Germany such face-enching, not to say devisish, designs against Great Britain that the figulial are no longer able to understand how people in Germany consame time approving the Bove war of extermination,"

People in Germany think the friendly speech of the Prassian secretary merits the thanks of the English, says the Hamburger Nachrichten, 'but we have not shared that expectation.' Then it quotes what it terms 'insolent' English comment on the speech. And numerous German newspapers do not like the speech either. Thus the Leipziger Newsteit Nachrichten:

"It is not agreeable to bite on granite, but it is no more agreeable to have to shed the salt tears of tender compassion, even the dropped by a man

of such distinction as it is to be hoped Herr von Richthofen may yet be-come. A slight slight doubt may be exwhether the elegy spoke in the Prussian Landtag when he heard of Methuen's Lord. fate will have the right effect. Germans would hardly experience sincere thankful-ness if after some defeat Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Com Com mons offered ns

consolation.



GERMANY'S REGARD FOR ENGLAND

GERMANY: "What" musi I stroke such a east?" [Commenting on Richthofen's declaration, the Admircke Zeitung says: "No one really carse to stroke a porcupice that points its quille at us on every occasion."] — [pagend (Munich).

What is the explanation of the "sudden German face about" to England? asks the Journal das Debats (Paris). Has the Anglo-Jayanese treaty inspired Germany with respect for England? Has something as yet unknown to the world transpired to put Germany on her good behavior? The French paper (rankly gives it up.—Translations made for Tile LITERAN DIGEST.

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

## MR. PHILLIPS'S LATEST DRAMA.

PLYSSES A Drama in a Prolog and Three Acts. By Stephen Phillips loth, 4% x 7% inches. Price, \$1 stnet. The Macmillan Company, New

M. PHILLIPS is going back farther and farther for his themes. "Paolo and Francesca" first, "Herod" second, and now "Ulysses," And it must be said that he is also getting farther and farther away from the real life and thought and feeling of the world. This latest of his books has all his characteristic smoothness



GITTHER WILLIAM

and felicity of expression-a smoothness too pniform and a felicity too constant; it has strong dramatic scenes and passaves of aplendid, if somewhat declamatory, eloquence : it appeals in its main theme to a passion that is as old as Time and as wide as the world -the wanderer's longing for home, and rest, and love; and vet throughout the work is the note of insincerity, of an appeal that can waken no response even in the author's own heart of scenes so for removed from the faith of the world that they can no longer create any Illusion. Homer and his audiences believed in Olympus, and Hades, and his Odyssey has in it a vitality that is immortal. But neither Mr. Phillips nor his audience can for one moment yield to the illu-

sions required by this play, and the effect is somewhat that of a grotesque fairy story written for mature men and women and without the allegory. It is high time for Mr. Phillips to come back to the things and the thoughts that are still vital.

The scene of the prolog is on high Olympus with the gods and goddesses in conclave. In Act I, we see in the first scene the Ithacan home of the wanderer, with the horde of unscrupulous sultors, the wife and son still hoping against hope; and in the second scene Ulysses and his followers on Calypso's isle under her magic spell, which is soon lifted at the behest of love. The second act shows us the descent of Ulysses into Hades, led by Hermes. The third act gives us the return home, the overthrow of the suitors, and the restoration of the wanderer to his wife and boy. The appeal in this last act is for the most part vital and redeems the work from fatuity. Yet even here the stagey gods and goddesses must intervene and spoil the illusion in the finest parts. Had it been possible for Mr. Phillips to have sent packing all the supernatural personages, who must be even more ridiculous on the stage than in the pages of his book, and to have given us only the human side of the classic story, we should have had a magnificent poem and a powerful drama.

#### A MERINGUE OF HONEY, DEW, AND ATTIC SALT.

THE LADY PARAMOUNT. By Henry Harland. Cloth, 5% x 8 inches, 292 pp. Price, \$1.00. John Lane, London and New York.

VVIVA, the Lady Paramount | It seems unnecessary to do anything more critical over this delicious fantasy of Mr. Harland's

than gurgle with inarticulate content. It is daintiness with a backbone to it; honey of Hymettus that does not cloy; a nosegay of pure perfumes, fresh with sparkling dew; a vivid idvil in which the modern is toned with an aromatic

blend of medieval chivalry. It is a toothless meringue, but wholesome with the vitality of clean human nature. It is a butterfly flight of this airy romancer, but it is firm and sustained in its sun-bathed flutter. One will not lay it down once begun, and the savor of it will linger on the tongue. It is more than a worthy successor to "The Cardinal's Snuff-Box."

On the little island of Sampaolo, in the Adriatic, ever since Guido della Spina, a soldier-saint of the twelfth century, founded the Lords Paramount of Valdeschi, have his descendants reigned in liliputian but grandiose exclusiveness. Then, in 1850, there was a revolution, a storm in a teapot, and the rightful



HENRY HARLAND.

lord was ousted, and, as he had an English wife, betook himself to England, where his son begot a son, who was Anthony Craford. He is therefore the rightful Lord Paramount of Sampaolo, but has never seen it and never gives it a thought. The grandchild of the usurper is Susanna, the regnant Lady Paramount of the tiny realm in the Adriatic, who is the most charming lady that ever lived. Being that, uneasy rests her head that wears the crown that should encircle Anthony's British brow. So in the opening chapter she comes into her majority and sails away that very day to look up her English kinsman. But she doesn't let him know who she is. She is only an Italian widow, the Signora Torrebianca.

Everybody in the book is the nicest kind of a being, and hence one's brain need not creak with the effort to conjecture what will happen to the two young things. It happens, and belies the proverb about

The book is so artlessly untrue in its unlimited grace and charm that it seems silly to hint that everybody is too constantly and easily brilliant all the time. But altho all the dramatis persone bubble epigrams and poetic things and clever felicities without a moment's hesitation or pausing to draw breath, there is one who hovers above them all: Adrien Willes. Here is a character, and one that nobody can shut the door on. He is a fawn, a nightingale, a font of prismatic jest that makes the splendidior vitro of poor old Horace's Bandusian Spring a barnyard dribble, by comparison. Adrien must have shaken his can and bells in the cradle, and he will die with a rippling gaiety to make Death ashamed of himself.

Then there are such exquisite pictures of the spring woods, the birds, the rills, the flowers. The setting of the external world is just what it should be to harmonize with the persons in the tale. Mr. Harland's wit is ethereal, and so airily good-natured. Not a sting in it from start to finish

When one gets romance as it is romanced in " The Lady Paramount," who could desire the hard crusts of realism

# NORTHERN HERO, SOUTHERN HEROINE.

DOROTHY SOUTH. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated by C. D. Wiltiams. Cloth, 5% x 7% inches, 411 pp. Price, \$1.50. Lothrop Company.

NOTHER Virginia love-story, the scenes of which are laid just prior to the opening of the Civil War. The trend of the story is romantic, and it interests chiefly through the working out of character contrasts and complexities. It opens with the arrival in Virginia of Dr. Arthur Brent, Northern-born and European-bred, who comes to inherit an estate left him by

a near relative. At this place, Wyanoke, he meets a distant relative, Aunt Polly, who presides over the household and the negroes, also a young girl, Dorothy South by name, of whose existence Doctor Brent has heretofore been ignorant. Dorothy is but sixteen, and it is with the development of her free and strong character that the story largely occupies itself. Doctor Brent studies her as an interesting and somewhat amusing human problem up to the time that fever breaks out among the negroes, when he finds his hands full in the fight he makes to control it. The crisis brings Dorothy's latent womanhood to the front, To his surprise she constitutes herself head nurse and will not be denied. It is in the midst



GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON.

of their trials that the Doctor discovers that he loves her, and partially discloses his mind to Edmonia Bannister, a charming but more mature young woman in the neighborhood, without a suspicion that the latter loves him. Edmonia rises to the requirements of the situation and plays a noble part throughout the story.

Dorothy's inheritance is, according to the conditions of her father's will, involved with her marriage to the son of a neighbor. A mystery surrounds Dorothy, of which she has been kept in ignorance, suspecting only that it links itself with her mother, whom she believes to be dead. Her father laid certain restrictions upon her education forbidding her any knowledge of music, and keeping her from contact with the outside world.

At the girl's request and through taking advantage of a clause in the conditions, Arthur Brent contrives to outwit Dorothy's betrothed, a hard and vengeful personage, and make himself her guardian; and by virtue of this claim sends her forth to see the world, accompanied by Edmonia Bannister. It is while on her way to Europe that she meets a woman who proves to be her mother, and whose strange story explains the mystery of her father's actions. It is while Dorothy is away that the war of '61 breaks upon the country and hastens her return home. New complications ensue and divers trials are

endured, but the love-story at Wyanoke ends happily for those most cuncerned.

The story is well written, fair in war treatment, and sympathetic in tone. The situations in Southern plantation life hear the marks of he-

ing handled by one who knows all that lies behind their surface features. The combined trickiness and devotion of the slaves furnish humorone situations, varied and lifelike. The reader can not but enjoy the authors thorough knowledge of Southern feeling before the war, the planter's pride in his country estate, and his disregard of city life, which explained the comparative inconsequence of Southern cities in general. The story is engaging, and in literary value above the average.

#### A PHILOSOPHER ON AN ISLAND.

AN ISLAND CARIN. By Arthur Henry. Cloth, 4% x 7% luches, 287 pp. Prace, \$1.50. McClote, Phillips & Co., New York.

"HERE are three things in this book: there is Mr. Henry's experience, there is Mr. Henry's philosophy, and there are Mr.

Henry's friends. The first is altogether delightful. Mr. Henry found an island at the head of Long Island Sound, owned by nobody, and there he built a



ARTHUR HENRY.

little cabin and lived for two dollars a week in company with the wild sea waves. He tells the story of his adventures, a very picturesque and

Of Mr. Henry's philosophy, we can not speak quite so well. It is a very wholesome philosophy, but at times it is a little obvious. When Mr. Henry wishes to philosophize he just does it, without bothering about a pretext. The consequence is that he nakes one think often of Rasselas. The author seems to be aware of his own weakness: "' We can serve the happiness of others best.' I answered, by being happy ourselves.' In a moment more I should have been lost to my surroundings, hot on the heels of that idea, but I put it aside for another time."

As to Mr. Henry's friends, there are two young ladies who share the experiment; and he describes how he taught them to sail and to swim, and how he scolded them when they did wrong. Also there are two cats and a dog, who are charming. Also two or three friends, who came and proved to be bad campers, and spoiled things entirely. Our author describes the various little discords and how everything came right in the end, and gives one the impression of being a curiously matter-of-fact person.

All the same we have to confess that we envy him that island,

## DATA OF HISTORY.

THE SECTIONAL STRUGGLE. By Cicero W. Harris. Cloth, 6 x 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inches, 141 pp. Price, \$1.50 net. J. R. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS'S doctrine of the preface is that you must put into it whatever you wish the reviewer to say. The present author has done something of this. He writes : "A full-length view of the long political and constitutional struggle between the North and the South is a desederatum in American history. . . . 1 have devoted my spare time from professional labor for many years to the collection of the materials and the composition therefrom of an elaborate account of the sectional troubles in this country from a time anterior to the formation of the present government to the adoption of the tariff compromise of 1833.... The portion now published is probably not without interest to students of our early politics, especially to students of our economic history. It includes a pretty full account of the tariff legislation and attempted legislation from 1789 to 1833, as well as of the memorable debates of 1830-33.

The present volume is technical in its nature and of interest only to specialists; the qualifications required for it are merely painstaking thoroughness and an acceptable style, which Mr. Harris possesses. He has consulted the records of the congressional debates, and given a minute account of the country's tariff legislation up to 1833, of the debate of 1830, and of nullification and the compromise of 1833. A history of the entire "sectional struggle" made up on the same method would, we fear, prove rather tedious; what Mr. Harris has given here the general reader will find more interestingly presented by McMaster, as far as the volumes of McMaster have gone. There is in this volume a noticeable lack of a general view, of condensation and breadth, and of imagination. It is a book of details, of data of history rather than history.

#### MORE TALES OF WILD ANIMALS

FOREST NEGLIGORS. By William Davenport Holbert. Cloth, 5% x 8% inches, 240 pp. Price, \$1.50 ner. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

"INCE the success of "Wild Animals I Have Known," several others have tried their hand at the same kind of tales, and generally with success, as they are not a difficult form of art. It wa case

of rall can raise the flower now for all have got the seed." In the present case we feel the absence of some of Mr. Seton's poetry; but apart from that the book is both readable and interesting. Mr. Hulbert has been so lucky as to find several animals not hitherto dealt with-the list is narrowing very fast, by the way. His stories have for their scene a certain beautiful lake in the wilds of northern Michigan, which the author is fortunate enough to own; and on or about the "Glimmerglass" live and die in turn a beaver, a trout, a lynx. a porcupine, a loon, and a buck. Mr. Hulbert has a satisfactory style, and he knows the habits of the animals thoroughly; he has produced a series of tales that are very well worth while, and which the reader who loves the



WILLIAM DAVENPORT HULBERT.

woods will do well to look out for. The first of them, the story of the beaver, is particularly fascinating, and one speculates as to just why Mr. Seton did not stake out his claim to that,

# STILL ANOTHER HISTORICAL NOVEL.

THE COLONIALS. By Allen Prench. Illustrated. Cloth, 4% x 8 inches. toa pp. Price, \$1.50 pet. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York

striking feature of Mr. French's work is its adherence to historic fact. His view is at once broad and minute. He focuses incidents, fore and aft, in a way that enables the reader to realize all the forces that went to the making of historic results too yast to be dreamt of by the actors in them. But this historic accuracy and insight into persons and situations never impedes the course of the narrative, nor overfreights the creative impulse.

into persons and situations never impedes the course of the narrative. The story is divided into lour dissinct parts. In the first we meet Frank Ellery, of Boston, in the woods, whither he has been driven by mily verents and the machination of an under who has plotted to family verents and the machination of an under who has plotted to a famous rope-work property built by their father. Frank and an old a famous rope-work property built by their father. Frank and an old a famous rope-work property built by their father. Frank and an old a farm of the father and saves the girl from his intentions. This throws the girl and Frank again into company with the Indians, who are now furious at the Engagain into company with the indians, who are now turious at the Eng-lishman's baseness. The winter shows set in, Aneeb breaks his leg, his family are reduced to starvation, Frank delays with them and saves them by hunting in their behalf. He then, by superhuman effort, bears the girl on a sled and, leaving her at the door of an English garrison at

the girl on a sied and, leaving her at the door of an English garrison at Leaving Leaving the profession of the profession of the County from the county of the County from th army, and an aspirant for the hand of Alice. Neither brother nor sixer dreams that this man is the same who had attempted the villamost dreams that this man is the same who had attempted the villamost produced the state of the same than the same than the same that the are new power, an unusual story, and whatever one may say of its sensational scenes, no one can dispute Mr. French's right to frank as a notice of light in the property of high linaginative quality. His picture of the better side of lodian nature is fine.

# The Men who Made "Modern Eloquence"

Hon. Thomas B. Reed

Associate Editors en, Justin Metherthy, Mem-ber of English Parliament seafter Johnson, Author Albert Ellery Bergh, Espert

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My native land is Mother Earth. And all men are my kin, Whether of rude or gentle birth, However steeped in sin: Or rich or moor, or great, or small, I count them brothers, one and all,

My birthplace is no spot apart. I claim no town or State. Love hath a shrine in every heart, And whereso'er men mate To do the right, and say the truth Love evermore renews her youth

My flag is the star-spangled sky. Woven without a seam, Where dawn and sunset colors lie, Fair as an angel'a dream, The flag that still, nustained, untorn, Floats over all of mortal born

My party is all human-kind. My platform, brotherhood: I count all men of honest mind Who work for human good, And for the hope that gleams afar, My compades in this holy war.

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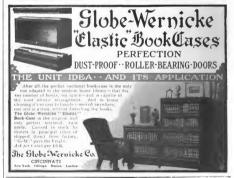
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My country is the world : 1 scorn No lesser love than mine, But calmly wait that happy morn

When all shall own this sach. And love of country, as of rian, Shall yield to world, wide love of man

-From San Francisco Star.

# Spring.

Be LOUNCE MORGAN SHILL She comes, she sings. She does not know the miracle she brings;

In her wide eves A white and exquisite virginal surprise,

As who should say, "What gracious world is this Where at the sunlight's kiss

My soul has swiftly sprung from mystery and dis-Upon her face

An elementary ecstasy, a grace Of burgeoning there seems -Something of shumbering flowers and sleepy STREAMS That wake and leap to love and happiness,

Nor know a future stress. Nor the imperious wo of past and broken dreams,

Her heart o'erflows With joy of every blade of grass that grows; To her stormered

Is the long road a million Springs have pressed. For her the earth was born, and, warm and sweet. Les at her dancing feet. She can not read in wise old nature's palimpsest

O fresh, O dear To wistful hearts she comes with every year, And bids them lean With the contagious joy of hopes that keep

Alive through patient winters. Thus the soul Of All-that-Is its goal Will reach, spanning the unknown gulfs from

sleep to sleep. -In the New York Outlook.

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It flees away and is no longer heard. Thus, too, it is with word or deed or song Caught up and echoed through time's ampler half:

It charms a while the listeners in the throng, But, with the days men never can recall, It fains and fades and vanishes erelong In the vast Silence that receiveth all.

-In April Critic.

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#### PERSONALS.

Frank R. Stockton,-The death of Frank R. Stockton, on April 20, has brought out some remarkable tributes to his charecter and ability. He came of a literary family, his father, William S. Stockton, having been a prominent Methodist writer and controversialist. His brother, Joho D. Stockton, was a drametist, poet, and critic, end his sister, Louise Stockton, is well known as a magasipe writer. The New York Times publishes the following account of his life :

Frank was born in Philadelphia to 1814, and was one of twelve children. He received his education in the Philadelphia public schools. He then learned wood-angraving, but did not remeio faithful to his art. He began to write verses when he was teo years old. It is related of him that he once sent a poem to the editor of e religlous paper in Beltimore, who rejected it. Young

when he was ten years oid. It is related to hunthe he was ten poem to the collion of a relation has been as poem to the collion of a relation of the collion of the colling of the collion of the collion of the collion of the collion of the colling of the c

Carnegle and the Wall-Street Runner,-Andrew Carnegie seldom visita Wall Street, but a few days ago, says the New York Times, he passed through the street unobserved, "into the arms of a runner for a bucket-shop."

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where you can Gonbie your nover, "Thoube all I have?" saked Mr. Carnegie, assuming an err of eager innovement of the remaining an err of eager innovement of the remaining sections as well as the remaining section of the r

runner. "I am." said he, golog on end chuckling quietly



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# Coming Events.

- May 25.—Convention of the Americao Unitarian Association at Boston. Convention of the Catholic Knights and Ladges
- of America or Detroi May 27-33. - Convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Boston,
- May 28-June s. Convention of the Colored Na-tional Emigration Association at Chatta-nooga, Tenn.
- May 19-June 3. -Convention of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America Syn-od at Syracuse, N. Y.
- May 29-30. Convention of the National Eistedd-fod at Scranton, Pa.

# Current Events.

# Foreign.

# SOUTH AFRICA.

May 1. - The date of the Boer meeting at Veree-niging on the Vaal River, to take final action on the question of continuing the war, is fixed for May 15.

May 2.—Commandant M. Boths, a nephew of the Boer leader, is captured by Colonel Barker,

#### OTHER PORTION NEWS

- April 8. The three naval officers and one ma-rine of the United States war ship Contage, who were arrested on the 3th in Venue, are sentenced to three and four months' im-
- It is reported that the tran will grant Russi a constitution embodying administrative re
- April sp.-William McKinley Osborne, consul-general of the United States at London, dies at Wimbledon.
- April 30.—The United States Ambassador Meyer confers with the Italian Foreign Minuter, Princiti, in regard to the imprisoned Ameri-can officers of Venice.
- The fourth monthly instalment (1,822,000 taels) of the Chinese war indemnity is paid at Shanghai.
- May 1.—The imprisoned American naval officers at Vence are pardoned by the Aing of Italy. The revolting peasants of Russia burn the chateau of the Duke of Oldenbourg and ruin his estate.
- nia estate. A tornado devastates the elty of Univa., in India, and the adjoiding towns; 416 persons are reported killed. The International Exhibition at Cork is opeoed.
- May 4 -The Brazilian aeronaut, Schor Sever makes a successful first trial with his airsh makes n

#### Domestic

# CONGRESS

April sk.—Senate: Senator Summons of North Carolina speaks against the Philippine Used Government bil. The House amendments to the Oleomargarine bill are passed and the bill is sent to the President for signature, Consideration of the Sundry Civil Appro-priation bill is began.

priation oill is begun.

House: Congressman Sibley, of Pennavlvania
accordy denounces (ien. Jacob H. Smith for
the orders be issued in the Sainar campaign.
The Chinese Exclusion bill is sent to the
President for signature.

April 29 - Senate: There is a lively debate on the Philippine Civil tovernment bill, the principal point of the controversy being the orders General Smith issued in the cam-

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paign in Samar. Senator Lodge, in reply to Senator Teller, says he did not approve of cruel methods in warfare; he also defended the Administration.

House: The Omnibus Public Buildings bill, which is to distribute \$17,403,450 among 174 cities, is passed. Consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation bill is continued.

April 30 - Smale: There is a warm discussion over the action of the Philippine committee, in reliasing to aumon as witnesses in the pending inquiry Major Gardner, Aguinaldo, and others. The Sondry Civil Appropriation hill is considered.

House: The Agriculture Appropriation bill is passed and the District of Columbia Appro-priation bill is considered.

May 1.—Senate: The debate on the refusal of the Philippine committee to call Aguinaldo and others as witnesses is continued. House . The District of Columbia Appropria-tion bill is again discussed.

May 2.- Senate: The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued.

House: The Anti-Conspiracy hill, the hill pro-viding for diplomatic representation in Cuba and the District of Columbia appropriation

May 3.—Senate: In a warm discussion of the Philippine question, Senators Spooner of Wisconsin, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Por-aker of Ohio speak in defense of the Administration, of the army, and of Governor Taft, House: Resolutions of regret at the death of Congressman Cummings, of New York, are adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

April 28.—Sol Smith Russell, the well-known actor, dies in Washington. Destitute farmers of Fulton County, Ark., make an appeal for assistance.

April 29—The President appoints Henry Clay Evans, present Commissioner of Pensions, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Consul-tioneral Orborne.

President Roosevelt signs the Chinese Exclu-April 30.—The Senate Committee on the Philippines refuses to summon Aguinaldo, Sixto Loper, Madini, and Major Gardener as wit-

Secretary Long ends his service in the Navy

The battle-ship Illinois sails for Europe to at-tend the coronation ceremonies in England. May 1,-Henry O, Havemeyer, President of the sugar trust, testifies before the Senate in-vestigating committee.

William H. Moody takes the oath of office as Secretary of the Navy.

The President nominates Thomas Nast for consul-general at Guayaquil, Ecnador. The President orders the trial by court-martial of Maj. Edwin F. Glenn, who is accused of administering the "water-cure" on the Fili-

May 2.—General MacArthur gives further testi-mony before the Senate committee on the Philippines. President Koosevelt presents diplomas to the cadets of the graduating class at Annapolis.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, dies in Baltimore.

May 3.—P esident Roosevelt receive a letter from President Loubet, accepting the invitation to the French Government to take part in the Rochambeau statue dedication and express-ing warm friendship for the United States. May 4.-It is believed that the miners of the an-thracite coal region in Pennsylvania will go

May 3.—Philippines: The trial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith at Mapila ends.

on strike.

counts at Mabila ends.
The principal fort of the bostile Mores of Mindauao is captured by the United States troops after a sharp conflict. The Americans lost one officer and seven men killed and four officers and thirty-nine men wounded. All the leading hostile dattos and about 216 men are killed.

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# Problem 667.

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Black-Six Pieces



2 R 5; 4 K 3; 2 S 5; P 2 k p 3; 2 r p s r P r; S P q Q 38413 R > B R. White mates in two moves.

Problem 668.

By SHERRARD. From Schachministuren.

Black (r): K on Q s. White (5): K on K Kt 6; Kts on K 4 and Q B 3; Rs on QR ; and 6.

White mutes in three moves

# Solution of Problems.

No. 660: Key-move, Q-Kt s.

		NO. 661.	
	K-Q 6	Q-K7ch	Q-K 5, mate
ı	K-K 5	Any	3. ———
	******	K-Q 5 dis. ch	B x Q. mate
\$.	Q-R 6 ch	Q-Q 3 ch (must	3. ——
		K-Q 5 dis. ch	B x Kt, mate
*-	Kt-Kt a ch	Kt-Q 1	,
		K-K 7 dis. ch	P-Q 3, mate
١.	P-B 6	K-K 5	3.
		*****	K-B 8, mate
		K-Kt 4	3.

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The Peracher who would make his pulpit a tores of strength, who would filt every pew in his church with eager listeners, who would give to his heavers help and inspiration must preach sermons which includity feed men with the bread of the Scriptures.

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# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# THE MARTINIQUE CATASTROPHE.

THE rain of fire that blotted St. Pierre from among the cities of the earth on the morning of the sith of May is reckoned among the worst disasters of history. Mont Pelée, in the opinion of Prof. John Milne and other eminent authorities on such disturbances, exploded with little warning, giving the doomed inhabitants of the Island and the shipping off St. Pierre no chance of escape. The vicinity of the volcano for miles around was covered with a fivry downpour, and the air so filled with dust, abese, fumes, and fire as to blot out all life. The total population of St. Pierre was about 23,000, and the population of the land about 175,000. It is not known at this writing how many are left, but It is considered certain that no one in St. Pierre survived. The newspaper comments consist chiefy of explanations of the nature of the volcanic eruption from a scientific standpoint, and recountings of previous disasters.

Professor Milne's theory, as given in an interview published in the London Daily Express, is that Mont Pelée has "blown its head off," owing to the infiltration of water through the rocks until it reached the molten material beneath, forming superheated steam of such tremendous pressure that something had to give way. The schooner Ocean Traveler, according to the despatches, "arrived off St. Pierre, Martinique, on Thursday morning, and while about a mile away saw the volcano of Mont Pelée explode, and fire from it sweep the whole town, destroying it and the shipping." The steamship Roddam escaped through a shower of pieces of white-hot lava, losing most of her officers and crew either by injuries from the lava or from inhaling the sulfurous fames. The eruption in St. Vincent, causing the death of hundreds more, has added to the anxiety and sympathy with which public attention is regarding these unfortunate islands of the Caribbean.

Prof. Robert T. Hill, of the United States Geological Survey, says in an article in the New York Herald:

"The present outburst of Mont Pelée, in Martinique, is apparently the culimation of a number of recent volcanic disturbaance which have been unusually severe. Colima, in Mexico, was its eruption but a few months ago, while Chelpancingo, the capital of the State of Guerrero, was nearly destroyed by earthquakes which followed. Only a few days ago the cities of Guatemala were shaken down by tremendous earthquakes. In a few days, when news can be received from the inaccessible interior of Central America, it will probably be learned that some of the numerous volcanic summits of that region have exploded.

"Altho widely distant, there seems to be a geological relation between the Caribbean and the Central American volcanic

"The whole region of the American Mediterranean, instead of being a body of water, as it appears on the map, is looked upon by geologists as a great east and west mountain system, whose ringles, except the great Antilles, are submerged beneath the waters, where profound valleys and submerged mountain crests are found between the banks and depths. This Antillean mountain system suddenly terminates at each end to the east and west, with lines of great voleanose running at right angles to it. These are the volcanic chains of Central America and of the Carribean Island.

"h is a singular fact that both these volcanic chains are of the peculiar type which crupt cinders and mud, and it certainly appears as if there were some sympathetic relation between them.....

"Across the throat of the Carlibean extends a chain of islands (title Carlibeae), which are really smouldering furnaces, with fires banked up, ever ready to break forth at some unexpected and inopportune moment. This group, commencing with Saba, on the north, near our own Porto Rice, and ending with Grenada: on the south, near Trinidad, comusst of ancient ash-heaps, piled up in times past by voleanic action. These old ash-heaps have moisture, has become covered with ripe growths of damp and moldering vegetation. This same soil also produces all the richest vegetable products of the tropics.

"These volcanic islands have been slowly pilling up since the beginning of the Tertiary Period, and their bases extend beneath the waters for a depth as great as their summits project above it, making their total height nearly ten thousand feet above their suhmerzed bases.

"The northern islands of the necklace, like Saa and St. Eusta, tas, are simple crater cones, but the center of the chain consists of four larger Islands—Guadeloupe, Dominica, San Lucia, and St. Vincent—each of which is a complicated mass of old volcanic vents, whose peaks attain their greatest leight in Mount Dioblotum, In Dominica, 4,747 feet above the sea.

"These volcanoes do not conform to the type which most people have in mind, for from them there flow no flery streams of lava, nor do they always give days of warning before their outbreaks. On the other hand, their cruptions consist of hot water, cinders, and mud. Their explosions come with terrific suddenness and when least expected. In volcanoes which eject lava, the ascending column of molten liquid vibrates the earth for days or months before it reaches the surface, and the people of with the cinder type, for they explode suddenly and do their damage without much warning.

"While the explosions by which the mud and cinder were ejected have been sudden, they have taken place only at long intervals of time, each one adding its pile to the surface débris and obliterating the previous landscape.

"It had been so long since any explosions occurred that most

geographers, as well as the inhabitants of the islands, had considered that the forces which produced them were spent, and classified them as extinct volcanoes. It is true that the sonfrière of Guadeloupe has sent up from its summit from time immemorial faint puffs of steam, and that upon Dominica and other interests of the islands there were a few hot springs, but for nearly a hundred years there had not been the least sign of explosion."

Some previous disasters are recalled by the Philadelphia Ledger in the following paragraphs:

"The reports of the number of lives lost in some of the historical disasters are probably overhawn, but are, nevertheless, sufficiently distressing. It is recorded that 200,000 perished by the earthquake at Yedlo, Japan, in 1790. At Lishon 50,000 were destroyed in the brief span of eight minutes by the great earthquake of November 1, 1755. It is estimated that from 175 to 1857 the kingdom of Naples alone lost 110.000 inhabitants by

"The destruction of Caracas, in 1812, when 12,000 perished; of several towns in Peru and Ecuador, in 1865, when 25,000 lives were lost, and the destructive cruption in Krakatoa, in 1853, and accompanying disturbances, which destroyed a wast number of people, are terrible reminders of the insecurity of communities in regions subject to such visitations. The United States and to been exempt from them. The earthquake felt at Charleson in 1866, resulting in the loss of forty-one lives and in a proposity loss of \$5,000,000, startled the country, and warned us of the destructive possibilities that latter in the mysterious forces of nature.

The Krakatoa eruption is described more particularly as follows in the New York Herald;

"The greatest volcanic explosion ever known was that of Kraktoa, an island in the Straits of Sunda, between Jawa and Samatra. The eruption began on May 20, 383, but the great explosion did not come until Angust 26. The flames from the erater could be seen forty miles distant. The crashing explosion which followed the flames set in motion air-waves that traveled around the earth four times one way and three times the other. Every self-recording barometer in the world was disturbed seven times by that blow-up. These waves traveled at the rate of 700 miles per hour.

"The noise of this cruption was heard at Borneo, 1,160 miles distant. It was felt in Burma, 1,478 miles distant, and at Perth-West Australia, 1,902 miles away. The explosion was heard over a sound zone covering one-thirteenth of the earth's surface.

"Sea waves were created by the explosion, which destroyed all the rowns and villages on the shores of Java and Sumatra bordering the strait, all vessels and shipping there and 36,580 lives; raised a tidal wave at Merak 135 feet high, covered 500,000 square miles of ocean with lava dust several inches thick, submerged an island six nitles square and 700 feet high to a depth of 150 fathoms, and created two new islands."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from Gnatemala City under the date of April 24, gives the following description of the earthquakes which have been shaking that region:

"For nearly a week earthquakes have been tumbling down cities, towns, and villages on the western slope of the Sierras in this republic.

"On the night of April 18, at the capital, a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a thunders-storm and torrents of rain, all in the space of a very few minutes, caused the people in the streets to run for shelter. In an instant, however, the earth-qnake was upon them. Rushing frantically into the darkness and through the foodled strets, anywhere away from the straining rafters and crackling walls, ran the multitude, crying, praying, and a few triping to sing the 'Salve Regina'.

"News soon began to come in from the hill country, where Queantlenango is situated. This, the second city of the republic, suffered by far the most. Hundreds of residences and public buildings were either totally destroyed or seriously damaged. Altho not half of the débris has yet been removed, zoo bodies have been recovered. Fire and flood added to the horror of the night, and many people have gone insane and others have committed staicities. "Amatitlan, San Juan, San Marcos, Escuinta, Santa Lucia, Utatian, and several other smaller towns have been partly ruined. The sessions of the National Congress at Guatemala City have been suspended. The meetings of the National Commission for the Louisiana Purchase exposition, and which Commissioner Chandler attended by special invitation, were continued without interruption for two boars, the the earthquake the bendulums over the heads of the commissioners.

"Approximately 50,000 people have been left homeless, and subscriptions are being raised to prevent the poor from starv-

#### REAR-ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

"A HEART broken by abuse and misrepresentation" is the probable cause, according to ex-Secretary Long, for the death of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, and a good many papers agree with him. Admiral Sampson was "the pathetic victim of public clamor and private prejudice," declares the Philadelphia Press, and the Springfield Republican says: "He has even gone to his grave with the din of a rancorous personal abuse torturing his ears. No successful naval officer in history has met so undeserved a fate. It is one of the monroful tragedles of the sea." Says the Boston Jewrad;

"It is one of the cruslest ironies of history that this brave, accomplished officer and kindly gentleman should have had the last years of his life, that ought to have been his best years, embittered by an angry controvery in which he bore no part and of which he was a helpleas victim. He was himself generous to a fault, sensitive, proud-aprited. He suffered keenly from the poisoned shafts of envy and of malice to which he was too chivatous to respond. Finally his own noble brain, worm out in his country's service, gave way, and his once-vigorous hold with it. So that, as a crowning grief, he never knew the splendid vindible scan heard the lardy but perfect acknowledgment that the sea-gloy of Santiago was his as the actual commander.

"But all of us, as we hope for our own peace and happiness hereafter, must believe that this great assurance, denied him here, will reach him in that other world, whither his knightly soul has gone."

Other papers recall the Admiral's eminent ability as a strategist. Thus the Buffalo Express says;

Experts in naval warfare are studying Sampson's campaign as they have studied no other naval operations since the time of Nelson, and it will for many years to come be regarded as establishing a standard of efficiency in the handling of a squadron in war. There is no question among these experts as to who earned the credit for the victory at Santiago and there never has been. The man who won the victory was the man whose tireless energy during thirty-nine days and nights of the most daring and successful blockade in naval history had kept the fleet in such a state of preparation that victory was assured at any hour, day or night, of that long period when the Spaniards cared to take the chances of battle; that no special orders were necessary when the critical moment came: that it was of no importance who the senior officer in actual command happened to be at the moment of the battle. Admiral Sampson did this, and those who fancy it was a trifling task have small knowledge of the history of naval warfare.

"Only a very superior commander could have held such a feet as the Spanish in blockade on a dangerous coast, many hundred miles from his base, for almost six weeks, and at the end have been as well prepared for fight as at the beginning, finally accomplishing the total destruction of the enemy without the loss of a single ship and with almost no loss in men."

The controversy began, it will be remembered, when Admiral Sampson's report of the Santiago fight was sent in, with no mention of Admiral Schley. It came out, long afterward, that the celebrated despatch was written by an aide and burriedly sigued by Sampson, who took no particular notice of the contents. Says the New York Evening Post :

"He signed the despatch which his aide wrote for him, and that was what did the mischief. Yet this very oversight of his, for so we must call it, was typical of his devotion to duty, and

of his freedom from the arts of a poseur. He was not thinking how his telegram would read in the United States. He was intent on the matter in hand, which was the saving of the Colon. That was what he was busying himself about, instead of composing despatches with care; and this piece of 'comsummate seamanship,' as Mr. Wilson calls it-that is, the pushing of the Colon up on the beach by the New York to prevent her from sinking-was, declares the English historian, 'one of the best performances of a wonderful day for the American fleet.' Yet it was just at that moment of sailor-like fidelity on the part of Sampson that Fortune fluttered her wings and flew away from him finally. It was a supreme illustration of Napoleon's saying, 'There is but one step from triumph to a fall.' Naval history contains no more pathetic instance of a sheer

mischance robbing an admiral of his laurels." Admiral Sampson served with credit in the Civil War, his most conspicuous service occurring in Charleston harbor, The story of

the engagement is told as follows in

the New York Tribune : "Admiral Sampson first won fame and recognition on the old Patapsco, which formed part of the blockading squadron at Charleston in 1864. The harbor had been thoroughly mined by the Confederates previous to and during the blockade, and when the blockading admiral decided to enter the harbor he detailed the l'atapsco to go ahead and clear the way for him. Sampson was executive officer of the ironclad, and as she steamed into the harbor he stood on the bridge in the most exposed position on the boat. He was

a fascinating mark for the sharp-

shooters. As the little boat entered

the harbor bullets from their rifles rained upon her. Sampson's men fell all around him, struck by the leaden missiles. He ordered them below and faced the fire alone. Slowly and carefully the mine destroyer went ahead on her hunt. Suddenly there was an ominous roar, columns of water were thrown into the air, and mingled with the liquid streams were the guns, turrets, and sheathing of the gallant boat. Of her crew twenty-five were saved by other boats from the fleet; seventy-five found their graves in Charleston harbor. Samuson was blown one hundred feet in the air and fell in the water many feet away from where his boat went down. He was as calm when picked up as tho he had been for a swim in the brooks of Wayne County, and was on deck ready for business on the following day."

The "pro-Schley" papers do not hold Admiral Sampson responsible for the anti-Schley campaign. "There has never been anything to indicate that Admiral Sampson was personally responsible for the unworthy attacks made by some of his friends upon Admiral Schley," says the Philadelphia Times; and the Brooklyn Times says, similarly, that it has "never held Admiral Sampson responsible for the storm of abuse to which Admiral Schley has since been subjected, nor has there been the slightest reason to believe that Schley has ever sympathized with, much less instigated, the intemperate denunciations of Sampson in

which his over-zealous partizans have indulged. The whole controversy has been deplorable, humiliating, and scandalous, and with all its bitterness and disgrace it should be buried in the grave of the great American sailor who died in Washington yesterday," Says the Baltimore American:

It is charitable to believe, and The American has long insisted, that after the end of the war Admiral Sampson was used as a tool by those who, having their own ends to serve. wreaked vengeance upon Admiral Schley

"Be that as it may, the end has now come. Admiral Sampson's death will, of course, have no bearing upon the controversy over the credit for the victory off Santiago, and the pity of it all is that in trying to take credit for that victory Admiral Sampson placed himself in such a light before the public that due account will never be taken of his worth and attainments as a naval scientist, mathematician, and ordnance officer '

Rear-Admiral Schley made the following statement to an interviewer the day after Rear-Admiral Sampson's doath:

"I regret very much the death of Admiral Sampson and I sympathize with his family. No one has ever heard me utter one unkind word about him. On account of his death I have requested my friends in Baltimore to postpone the delivery to me, which was intended to have taken place to-night, of the Cristobal Colon service of silver, and they have acceded to my request."

Cuba and the Tobacco Trust .- There is alarm in Ilavana over the expected invasion of the island by the "tobacco trust."

To let La Discusion (Havana) tell the story: "Our colleague, El Comercio, raises a voice of alaru:. The

occasion does not seem to us inappropriate, The great corporation, 'The American Tobacco Company,' intends to acquire at a great price the large tobacco and cigar factory 'Hijas de Cabanos y Carvajal,' with the intention, accord-

ing to the Tabaco, of exploiting the industry. What will be the method of operation? It will be a case of

carrying out the policy of all trusts. The products will be at first sold for an excessively low sum, rendering competition impossible and obliging the Cuban makers to sell their factories and plants, which will gradually come under the control of the foreign corporation. "Therefore the lowness of price will prevail only during a com-

paratively short period. When they have the trade in their grasp, prices will go up, God knows how high! It is not unusual to see in the United States-and such of our readers as have recently visited New York City must have observed it-husinesses in liquidation that display on their signs wordings like the fol-



Copyright by William II Res REAR-ADBIRAL WILLIAM T SAMPSON.

lowing, that we read on an establishment at the corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street: 'Rubber goods at half their value. We sell them so low because we are forced to suspend our business, having been ruined by the rubber trust.'

"Is such a destiny in store for the Cuban robacco industry?
"No; if the Cuban people oppose their public spirit to the odious machinations of the trust. No, a thousand times, no, if the Cuban people do their duty, a sacred duty, npon the fulfilled of which depends the salvation of an industry which, like that of tobacco, constitutes one of the great resources of the country.

"The duty of the Cuban people consists in not patronizing the foreign enterprise, in not buying a single one of its brand of cigars, and, on the other hand, in buying tobacco and cigars only from the national factories already established."—Translation made for Turk LITERAN DURST.

## THE VICTORY IN MINDANAO.

THE decisive victory of the American troops over the Moros at Lake Lanso, on May 3, will, according to many of the papers, bring a close to the hostilities in Mindanao. The Twenty-fifth Battery and seven companies of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, numbering about 450 men, under Colone Baldwin, worked their way through the tall grass, took successive trenches after hand-to-hand encounters, and captured the strongest Moro fort belonging to the Suittan Bayan. The Americans, who had a few more men than the Moros, lost one officer and seven men killed, and four officers and thirty-seven



IN FUTURE BATTLES.

FIRST AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER (to the inexperienced one): "What! You call this a dangerous scrap? Well, just want till you get back to the United States and have to do it all over again before a board of inquiry."

wounded. Eighty-four Moros surrendered after losing all their principal leaders. General Chaffee says it is impossible to tell the number of Moros killed, for many were lying in the tall grass and the "trenches were lined with Moro dead."

"The law has been enforced," says the Philadelphia Press, and "it has cost several hindred Moro lives and some American loosess"; but "it is worth it." "Civilization, peace, and order," says the same paper, "can be bought in no other market and paid for with no other coin, but bought and paid for they must be, if the world's work is to go on." The New York Press says;

"No doubt we shall henr that miserable wail from the American Amigo, as we have heard it so many times before, against the United States army for the performance of its duty in the profession of arms in time of war. We shall hear it unpersionably, and its echo carrying to some other peor, deluded brown man 'in the Philippines, be, too, will be encouraged to

murder American soldiers under flags of truce and articles of peace; but the Moro has learned his lesson, as all others in our Philippine possessions who resist the anthority of the United States army and the sovereignty of this Government there must learn theirs, at the hands of the American soldier, in whose manhood and honor, no less than in his fortitude and valor, the people of this nation have absolute faith."

The Chicago Record-Herald, however, says:

"We have punished the Moros enough. We have demonstrated the irresistible nature of our civilized superiority. We have no call to further inflame the harted of the inhabitants of Mindanao by alaughtering their fanatical warriors and devastating their island. Let us now demonstrate our civilization by our forberannee. Let us call the chief of Mindanao to a council and ofter to their people friendship and protection instead of incurring their eternal treachery and hate with fire and the

"If the island of Mindanao can only be reduced to subjection to our flag by turning it into a shambles and 'wading through a sea of blood,' the American people will turn from the revolting alternative in horror and disgust."

Several papers comment on the shooting of thirty-five of the eighty-four Moro prisoners, who tried to escape. The St. Louis Globs-Democrat tells us to "look out for a fresh discharge of crocodile tears on the shooting of the Moro prisoners who tried to escape." The New York Werld says.

"In that splendid record our unpatriotic skeptics can see what we have gained in the Philippines. From being ambitious but anatterish performers we have developed into so many virtuosos on the rifle. Loose us eighty-four Moros and pout! we kill you hitry-five of them without any trouble at all. Croaching or standing, running straight or doubling, it's all one to us; we bowl them over with our first shot!

"Hut an even greater benefit than this artistic marksmanship accrues to us from the Philippines. We shall soon have no need to legislate against the cruel and brutal butchery of live-pigeon shooting. When our sportsmen realize what an infinitely more fascinating amusement is presented by potting live Moros than tame pigeons there will be a sporting exodus to Mindanao. It is true that the Moros will thin out very rapidly and the island will have to be restocked from time to time, but we shall save our pigeons."

Afro-American Reflections on "Killing Niggers" in the Philippines.—Afro-American journals in this country are considerably stirred by the report that some of our troops in the Philippines have taken delight in "killing niggers" and burning their homes. Thus The St. Luke Herald, of Richmond, exercise the property of the Philippines and the principles and the principles are the principles.

"Killing 'niggers' in the Philippines ought to be stopped. This whole business has long since ceased to be war, and has become a bloody massacre of even women and children. Is it strange that the Filipino hates the white American soldier, and retainates by killing him on any and every opportunity!

"When Filipino children ten years old take up arms against invasion and give their lives and lay their little bodies upon their country's altar—such patriotism deserves consideration, not slaughter. Such a people may possibly be exterminated, they will never be conquered.

"" Make Samar a howling wilderness: prisoners not wanted "—
was the infamous order of Gen, Jacob H. Smith to Major Walter.
This bloody butcher, this inhuman monster with his unnatural
thirst for human blood, is the 'Weyler' of the United States
army and ought to be court-martialed and most ignominiously
dismissed. Even Herod of old was less bloody."

The Colored American of Washington, while expressing sympathy with the investigation of the "barbarities" in the Philippines, goes a step farther, and asks that some atrocities in our own country be investigated, too. It observes:

"Isn't'Uncle Sam' a trifle far-sighted in the discernment of outrages and crimes against civilization? Why use a telescope to sweep the horizon for wrong-doing when the cries of lynched negroes can almost be heard at the White House and the odors from the funeral pyre fall scarcely short of the Capitol, where Congress is engaged in solving the problem of government?"

# PLACING THE BLAME FOR THE PHILIPPINE "BARBARITIES,"

"HE present discussion of the conduct of our troops in the Philippines appears to hinge principally upon the question of responsibility. On the one hand, it is held that the soldiers

had no authority for the acts in question, and that the "atrocities," therefore, have no relation to our general Philippine policy. On the other hand, it is argued that the authorities in Washington could not have been ignorant of what the troops were doing; that they actually did know, from the Gardener and other reports, what was going on, and that their passive acquiescence in the matter makes the Administration equally responsible with Major Waller, General Smith, and the rest. The Atlanta Constitution says of General Smith:

"All his deviltry was not done, we imagine, on his own motion. If it was, others have since become his accessories after the fact by concealing and practically condoning his criminal career. It can not be denied that Secretary Root had all these records of blood, conflagration, torture, and waste before him months before the Senate, at the instance of General Miles, dragged them from him. And if the Secretary had them it is also certain that the President knew all about them-knew the full truth, even while he was rebuking other

generals and threatening them with disgrace for etiquettical indiscretions !

"What shall be said of and done to these officials who have made themselves coparceners with the Jake Smith campaign of torture and murder? What boots their present hot haste to try and acquit him? Do they think American people will stand for such mummery? If they do, then the gods have blinded them fatally to a future that means their certain defeat and disgrace."

The Army and Navy Journal thinks that General Smith's severe measures were necessary, and regards the clamor about them as "absurd and unreasonable." But at the same time it holds the President and Secretary of War equally responsible with the general who is under criticism. It says

"It is amazing to find journals of known loyalty to the Administration at Washington-like the Philadelphia Press, for example-engaged in zealous but misdirected efforts to exempt the President and the War Department from the responsibility for General Smith's conduct of the campaign in Samar. The Press says that General Smith's order 'was not approved by our Government or known to it.' Now what are the facts? General

Smith's orders in the province of Samar and General Bell's in the province of Batangas were submitted to Major General Chaffee. He approved them and submitted copies of them to the War Department at Washington, where not a word was said against them or against the operations conducted in accordance with them until it was discovered that it had been necessary to use harsher means than syringes loaded with cologne water to put down the insurrection. 'The order was not approved by our Government,' says the editor of The Press, but the Washington correspondent of The Press, in direct contradiction of his chief, says that, as everybody familiar with army routine knows must have been the case, 'copies of all orders issued by General Smith



"KHI LYFRY ONE OVER TEN Criminals because they were born ten years before we took the Philippines - The New York Evening Journal.

were forwarded by General Chaffee to the War Department and there is no record of any disapproval.' Not only was there no disapproval, but upon the surrender of Malvar, the insurgent commander in Batangas, the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, cabled to General Chaffee and General Chaffee transmitted to General Bell the hearty congratulations of the Government upon the conclusion of his brilliant and ardnous campaign. We believe, moreover, that the same deserved recognition would have been extended to General Smith but for the absurd and unreasonable clamor which has been raised against him. So far as the responsibility for the conduct of the campaign in Samar, Batangas, and other provinces is concerned, General Chaffee, General Smith, General Bell, and every man under them were acting as directly with the approval of the Government as if their orders had been written at the White House and countersigned at the War Department. This is no time to plead the baby act in behalf of the President and the Secretary of War. We don't imagine that they want anything of the sort. Wherefore they should pray to be saved from their fool friends. The plain truth and a fair measure of common sense are all that is needed to vindicate the Government and the army with equal thoroughness.

> The Secretary of War, however, says in reply to a request from the Senate for information :

> "The Secretary of War has no knowledge of any order or orders issued by Brig.-Gen. Jacob H. Smith to Major L. W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, pleaded by the latter in defense before the recent courtmartial which tried him at Manila. No such order has been received by the War Department. The Waller court-martial was convened at Manila on the 17th of March last, under an order dated March 5, by or under the anthority of General Chaffee, upon facts ascertained by him, not then known, as far as I am aware, in this country. The conclu-



The Brooklyn Engle

TORIS MELCURELL

President of the United Mine Workers.

sion of the proceedings by the acquittal of the defendant was announced to the department in a telegram from General Chaffee, dated April 19, 1902. Immediately upon the conclusion of the trial General Chaffee was directed by cable to mail to the Department the record and proceedings, including all testimony and action taken. These have not been received, and in the ordinary course of affairs can not reach here before the 1st of June.

"All the written orders made by General Smith relating to the campaign in Samar received by the Department have been trans-

mitted by the Department to the Senate committee on the Philippines, and are printed in the report of the hearings before that committee. All of those orders are based upon and are in strict conformity with 'Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field,' contained in General Order No. 100, of 1861.

"No order has been given and no action has been taken by the War Department regarding the campaign in Samar, except the foregoing direction and the formal order convening the court martial lor the trial of General Smith,"

Senator Lodge, in a speech in the Senate last week, said in the Secretary's defense:

"He has ordered investigations of every case which has been brought to him. More than 350 courts-martial have been held, for great offenses and small against the natives. There has been no desire to screen a guilty man from punishment wherever a reasonable cliarve has been brought before a court-martial and tried. There have been many, many convictions and much severe punishment. That

is all any Secretary can possibly do. He has done his entire duty. If gentlemen think that these instances of cruelty in the Philippines are to us, as they are, a source of bitter and deep regret, can they for one moment suppose that to a min like the Secretary of War, with his heart bound up in the fame and well-being of the American army, they are not even a deeper sorrow? His object is to elevate the American army, not to pull it down. But he also means, and he will always mean, to have justice, at least, for all the men and officers committed to his charge, and he will not knowingly condemn them unbeard and untried."

# WHAT THE COAL-MINERS WANT,

THE demands of the authracite coal-miners are, according to newspaper report, shorter hours for the men who have to work ten or twelve hours a day; higher wages for the men who work but 170 to 190 days in the year, and earn about \$350 for the year's work; and a more uniform and equitable system of weighing the coal for the miners who are paid by the ton. Most of the daily papers do not seem to think these demands unreasonable. "One-fifth of the advance in the selling-price of coal arranged between April and September would have met all the expenses incident to giving the miners what they asked for," remarks the New York Times : and the Philadelphia Times says:

"The operators have every advantage. They, or the combination controlling the business, can regulate production and prices and can recoup any loss at the expense of the consumers. The miners have only their daily wages to depend on, and even this dependence is subject to their employers' will. Under such conditions, there can be little question upon which side lies the ultimate responsibility for the peace and prosperity of the mining region, with its intimate relations to the general interests of the Commonwealth

A word of warning to President Mitchell, of the United Mine-Workers, however, is given by the New York Journal of Commerce in the following paragraph:

"Mr. Mitchell of the anthracite coal-miners has been reported to have boasted that the last strike was a great financial success : that in comparison with what the strike cost the men, what was

> gained represented a rate of profit far beyond that to which the great financial operators of the country are accustomed. We trust that Mr. Mitchell has not lost his head over the profits he claims his followers then made, and is not laboring under the delasion that a speculation of that sort can be repeated frequently. There are said to be 147,000 miners directly involved. and railroad workers who would be thrown out by a strike would bring the total of idlers up to 175 000 This army of men can not stop work without loss somewhere, and it very rarely happens that the greater part of the loss does not fall on the strikers. If it be a fact that they got through with their former strike with a profit, they had an unusual experience, and they can hardly hope to duplicate it. Mr. Mitchell's success turned the head of the man now pretty well forgotten who was running the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and he precipitated a strike last summer as a speculation. He guessed wrong and his followers





the past twenty years has recently been estimated by the United States Department of Labor at nearly \$400,000,000, two-thirds of the loss falling upon labor, and one-third upon capital.

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) says:

"The miners' side of the question has been handled with superb skill by President Mitchell and his coadjutors. They have not made a wrong move on the industrial chessboard. measured intellectual swords with the brainlest men in the business world and carried off the honors. Their skilful diplomacy in the various stages of the proceedings has won for them the admiration of the American public. They could not be burried into an unwise course. They patiently waited. They could not be irritated into hasty action. They calmly submitted their cause to unbiased judges and awaited the verdict with serene confidence. The operators saw they were outmaneuvered and refused to submit their side point-blank. The attitude of President Mitchell and his lieutenants has given organized labor a prestige it never enjoyed before."

## IMMIGRATION RECORDS BROKEN.

"HE remarkable increase in the number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York is attributed by the newspapers to the industrial depression in Europe and the prosperity in this country. During the week ending May 4, about 25,000 arrived. The greater number come from Italy, Anstria-Hungary, and Russia, while those from the Northwestern countries of Europe are comparatively few. The number of immigrants arriving at New York during the four months ending April 30, was about 179,000. Of this number about 18,000 arrived in Ianuary, 30,000 in February, \$7,000 ln March, and 74,000 in April. The arrivals for these four months exceeded those of any previous



Each dot represents 250 emigrants, stars represent collecting points, solid and broken lines show main and subordinate lines of transportation.

- From Report of the Industrial Commission, 1905.

year for the same period. The number of arrivals last year was about 430,000, and the number in 1852, which was the record year, was about 780,000. The New York Journal of Commerce prints the following table showing the destination of the immigrants arriving in January, February, and March, 1902:

Destination.	January.	February.	March,					
California	157	513	081					
Colorado	197	979	349					
Connecticut	427	784	3-724					
Illinois	993	2,015	4.779					
Massachusetts	810	1,346	3-454					
Michigan	206	453	006					
Minnesota	171	344	798					
Montana	123	16	107					
New Jersey	BAR	8,954	3,618					
New York	6,851	0.245	19,701					
Obio	844	1,564	2/232					
Pennsylvania	2,045	8,529	13,316					
Rhode Island	160	208	489					
Washington	125	106	3.99					
Wisconsin	141	262	6 16					
ndiana	84	177	255					
owa	79	261	680					
Kansas	60	118	115					
Missouri	123	161	280					
North Dakota	79	Bo	458					

The same paper tells us that the Italians have gone chiefly to points in New York State. Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The therews have stayed chiefly in New York, while some have gone to Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota. New York and Pennsylvania have received most of the Germans, while the Poles have gone to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. No Southern States appear in the list. The Chicago Tribune aspar:

"Hard times at home or the reports of easy times in this country are precipitating the needy of Europe upon the shores of America. This is a flattering but in some respects a dangerous tibute to the existing prosperity of the United States. Most of the men who are now arriving come because they have heard from relatives or friends who have been a little while in the country that it is easier to earn a living here than it is in the fatherland.

"Many come to escape military service. European governments are willing to let women and old nen go, but they dislike to see the young men leave. The Italian Government has sent an army officer here to investigate the numigration from Italy to

the United States. He can find the causes at home. They are high taxes, low wages, and compulsory military service.

There have arrived at the port of New York during the first four months of this year 178,604 immigrants. This is an excess of more than 30,000 over the same period in any previous year. A large proportion of the newcomers are from Southern Italy and Eastern Europe. The percentage of illiteracy is high. So is that of unskilled labor. Fifty years ago unskilled laborers, whether they were literate or illiterate, were not always given a hearty welcome. First the native Americans and then the know--nothings-short-sighted and illiberal organizations-took the ground that the immigrants were going to overrun and take possession of the country. The new labor, skilled or unskilled, was sorely needed for the development of the country. Canals had to be dug and railroads built, mines opened, forests cut down, and fields tilled. It is a question how long the United States will be able to provide employment for unskilled labor if it shall continue to pour in at the present rate. The labor leaders have their doubts. They fear that the untrained labor will begin to compete sharply with trained labor and force down its compensation."

Cartoon that Won a Consulship.—The comment on the appointment of a poet to be Commissioner of Pensions has



hardly died away when the tews comes that the post of consul-general at Gunyaquil, Ecuador, has been won by n timely cartoon. Music, scuipture, and the other arts are yet awaiting office. Says the New York Heraldi:

"Thomas Nast, veteran cartoonist and uewly appointed consul-general to Guayaquil, Ecnador, sat down in the library of The Players, No. 16 Gramercy Park, vesterday morning, and in a few quick strokes produced a sketch giving a

faithful likeness of himself with a valies in his hand.

"This is as nearly as possible a reproduction of the sketch I drew in the State Department the other day," he said. 'I sent it to Colonel Hay, whom I have known ever since the Lincoln Administration. He was a literary man, you know, and I saw him frequently. I pasted a short clipping from The Herald on one side of the sheet, giving the difficulties encountered by for-

mer Consul-General De Leon, and I made myself look as fierce as possible to show that I would fear nothing.

"Outside of the clipping, this is just like the other one. I cau not tell when I shall start for South America, as my appointment has not yet been confirmed, and you know the Senate is a slow-moving body."

"Social Halls" for New York.—The Social Halls association, under the principal direction of Miss Lillian D, Wald, purposes to adopt the plan of Earl Grey, of London, and open "model" drinking-places in New York City. In these saloons or those halls was recently opened on the lower East Side. "It may succeed and it may not," says the New York World, but "It is at least more hopeful than the attempt to reform appetite by law." The New York Work Evening Post says: "If successful, they might point the way to a legislative distinction between a

spirits license and a fermented-liquor license—a most desirable reform."

Several papers believe that the experiment will stir up a "competitive war," for, as the New York Sox tellaus, the greater part of the saloons in New York "are already controlled by brewing and distilling companies," and with their "wast aggregate of capital they would have a tremendous advantage in the competition." It continues:

"It may be assumed, therefore, we are inclined to think, that be experiment of Lood Gray will not work successfully in New York better that the superiment of the superiment o

The Brooklyn Eagle, speaking of the attempt to "overcome the attractions of the saloons" by temperance resorts, says:

"Usually the experiment has been short-lived, because an air of patronage or charity has enveloped the places, and because the workingman wants his beer as well as his snoke and his glimpse into the doings of his own world. A few have thriven, but we are a drop in the bucket to the needs of the city. If the new movement makes social centers that are attactive without being dangerous it will have robbed the saloons of half their power for evil. But to do that its saloons must not be a charlty. Not only must their patrons pay for what they get, but they must be made free of the place as they are in the present saloons."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Let trusts beware their grasping way, For fates are strangely linked; If men are forced to eat the hay, Cows may become axtioct.

- The Washington Star.

SHRANGE and weird news comes from Nicaragua. It is reported tranquil.

The Ratimore American.

— The Battimore American.
Now it will be in order to charge that the Moros have been reading the speeches of Secator Host. — The Chicago News.

MR, HRYAN could tell President Palma a great deal about the value of enthusiastic receptions.—The Detroit Free Press.

JUDGING from his sileoce, King Leopold must be busy working on a tun-

nel or a cyclone cellar.—The Chicago Record-Herald.

Soon it will be so that only the proprietors of vegetarian restaurants will be able to afford beefsteek.—The Chicago News.

1r is comforting to recall that Dr. Tancer once managed to worry along for forty days on a water diet.—The Shoux City fournal.

THE steel corporation is devising a scheme to save \$10 000,000 a year. If it works all right everybody will try it.— The Philadelphia Press.

THE applogists for the Adminstration will have to do considerable cir-

cling around before they will be abla to square Root, -The Commoner.

King Alforno and the president of the Cuban republic will be crowned about the same time. It is a pretty coincidence. -The New York Mail and

Express.

AFFER all, Mr. Bryan was somewhat like Moses. He led his people into the Wildernsss—and "lef" 'em dar," as the negro preacher said.—The New York World.

ONLY a few years ago there was loud outcry that England might be expected at any moment to foreclose its morigage on the United States. - The Sonn City Journal.

How little we anapected that the time would ever come when the meat packers would act as missionaries for the cause of vegetatleolsm,—7 he

Chicago Evening Post.

An édition de luxe of Dr. Hale's "The Mao Without a Country" has just been issued. It onght to have a good sale among the Filipinos just now.—

The Allant Constitution.

HAVEMEYER says the suger trust has no option on the Cuban augar crop, but the Cubans have no option either. They just have to sell to the trast.

— The Allant Constitution.

WHEN an American soldier spends weeks to overhauling a savage in the jungles he should not be required to hood him a Sunday-school tract and let him go - The N. Louis Gibbs-Democrat.

PIERPONT MOROAN has just imported a fine jewel-studded Bible. Mr. Morgan is very fond of the Bible, due probably to the fact that it is a number of books merged into one. -The Kannar City Journal.

"I're got a new scheme," said the chief of the brigands. "Let's have it," demanded his low-browed lientenant. "We'll just capture a banch of missionaries, hold 'em for a while, and theo let them go on condition that we get fifty per cant, of the receipts from their lectures."—The Philadelphia Press.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### DOES INDUSTRIALISM KILL LITERATURE?

T is often maintained that commercialism stifles the literary and artistic spirit, and that as industrialism udvances literature must decline. Dr. C. Alphonso Snoth, who writes on this subject in The World's Work (May), thinks that exactly the opposite is true, "The idea that we must de-industrialize a nation before the muse of literature will alight," he says, "is a perversion both of the facts of history and of the meaning of industrialism." He continues:

The conception of literature in the alleged untitlesis between it and industrinlism is no less perverted. The guardians of literature would not only materialize industrialism-they would unduly etherealize literature. The swould devitalize it. But the literature that is too finicky and anemic to live in an industrial age does not merit to live in any age. The purpose of literature, ' says Morley, ' is to bring snushine into our hearts and to drive moonshine out of our heads."

"It can not be too strongly emphasized that literature is the expression of life, and that the more full, free, rich, varied, and abundant life is, the more full, free, rich, varied, and abundant will the literature be. The Elizabethan dramatists did not ereate the vital energy of their time. They reflected it. They interpreted it. They were not the fountains; they were the reservoirs. New opportunities, new discoveries, new occupations had opened new vistas, and literary greatness went hand-in-hand with minterial prosperity. There was a twin renaissance, as there was in Athens under Pericles, in Rome under Angustus, and in Plorence under the Medici. With the satisfaction of 'existence wants' there came the uppeal of 'culture wants,' and this appeal was answered by national expression through literature and the arts.

"It is, therefore, in their joint relation to human need that literature and industrialism find their reconciliation. Antagonism can exist only when literature loses its grip on life or when industrialism degenerates into mammonism.

If it be true that the age of Raleigh, Drake, Frobisher, and Hawkins was also the age of Slinkespeare and Spenser, it is equally true that the industrial revolution that changed the face of the world during the fifty years following the invention of the steam-engine brought with it the poetry of Keats, Shelley, Byron, and Wordsworth, and the novels of Sir Walter Scott, Later still, in nn era of intense industrial activity, came Tennyson, Browning, and Mrs. Browning in poetry, Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot in fiction; Ruskin and Carlyle in miscellancous bterature. Dr. Smith writes further .

"The American people," says Mr. Mabie, "have not yet come to full national self-consciousness. They have come to sectional self-consciousness; and, in New England, for example, that clear realization of ideals and formative tendencies found expression in a literature the beauty and the limitations of which are significant of New England character.' But this literary self-consciousness was not attained until New England had felt the thrill of a vigorous industrialism, Until 1830 New England had no vital literature. But between 1830 and 1850 it was represented by Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson, and Holmes, -the six men who have given the New England States their supremacy in American literature.

"The West and South had to wait for their industrial awakening until 1870. The West in 1830 was either unexplored or nucxploited. Neither Chicago nor San Francisco had been incorporated, and Cincinnati had worn city clothes but sixteen years, But in 1870 the Union Pacific Railrond, which opened the West to commerce with Asia on one side and with the Eastern States and Europe on the other, had just been completed; and Bret Harte had just written the first chapter of Western literature in his 'Luck of Roaring Camp."

Literature and industrialism, concludes the writer, are "but different phases of a nation's activity. While each remains true to its goal there can be no antagonism; there can be only the frankest concord and the heartiest cooperation. Each is necessary to the healthiest development of the other. Industrialism is the body, literature the spirit,"

#### DEATH OF PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

HE death of Paul Leicester Ford at the hands of his brother Malcolm removes an American writer whose reputation was made in the widely differing fields of bibliography and history on the one hand, and of popular fiction on the other. A "more hideous tragedy" than that which resulted in his death, declares the New York Sun, "can scarcely be recalled"; but "it had one merciful feature, in that his brother Malcolm killed himself."

The Springfield Republican pays tribute to Mr. Ford's "striking individuality and intellectual power." "Altho only thirtyseven years old," it remarks, "he had been for nearly a score of years reckoned among men of letters, and his historical labors









O. S. MARDEN Editor in Chief of Success

POBERT MACKAY,

DAVID F. ST. CLAIR,

GEORGE N. LORIMER Editor Saturday Evening Post.

Associate Editor of Success. Managing Editor of Success. EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS .- IX. SUCCESS AND THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. as editor and author had given him a high standing before he wrote that important and impressive book. 'The Honorable Peter Stirling.' " The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

"Paul Leicester Ford was an interesting personage both as an individual and as a writer. Of frail physique and in the face of many other deterrent circumstances-among them the possession of sufficient wealth to render easy a life of idleness-he



PAUL LESCESTER FORD

sources; and he was something of an authority on Americana in partlenlar. It is, of course as a writer of fiction that he is best known to the world at large. It was his good fortune to please the public at least twice in a very marked degree. His first novel. The Honorable Peter Stirling,' remains his best; and its popularity differed somewhat from the popularity that was afterward enjoyed by

his own 'Janice Meredith,' and by the successful books of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Major, and the rest. 'Peter Stirling' did not enjoy an immediate 'boom,' but its vogue came gradually and it lasted steadily for five years, so that even now it is continually in demand. The book is a serious book in its purpose; and its pictures of our political life are nearer to the real thing than what one finds elsewhere. The very general belief that Mr. Cleveland was the unconscious model from which Ford drew the character of Peter Stirling gave a certain piquancy to the narrative. Of 'Janice Meredith' one can hardly say a great deal either in praise or blame. Its top graphy and historical coloring are accurate, which is more than one can say of many of its rivals; it came at the psychological moment when the colonial novel was in great demand, and of it there were sold some 200 .ooo copies. Mr. Ford's other books show much keenness of observation, and occasionally a neat turn of phrasing, tho his literary style in general was very careless and uneven.

Mr. Ford, in spite of his diminutive size and fracile appearance, possessed a strong personality. He was eminently masterful. In general conversation he almost always dominated the talk, and his high-pitched voice could be heard above the tones of all the others. He was remarkably quick in his intellectual processes, nimble in wit, mordant, jucisive, intense. A natural man of business, he drove hard bargains with publishers, playing off one against the other with consummate diplomacy; and yet all publishers sought him, for his books were eminently profitable even when secured upon his own terms. The fact that he did not really need the money gave him also a coign of vantage which most authors do not enjoy. In fact, in almost everything that life can give, except robust health, Mr. Ford was preeminently a successful, happy man; and this fact makes the circumstances of his tragic death the most distressing and denlorable."

Mr. Ford edited the writings of Thomas lefferson in ten volumes, the writings of John Dickinson in three volumes, and numerous other works of a historical character. He was the author of "The True George Washington" (1896) and "The Many-Sided Franklin" (1899); and at the time of his death was editor of The Bibliographer, a new monthly ionrnal devoted to the interests of the collector of books, manuscripts, and autographs, Other works of fiction written by him, in addition to those already mentioned were, "The Story of an Untold Love" (1897); "Tattle Tales of Cupid" (1898); and "Wanted-A Matchmaker"

(1900). His last book, announced but not yet published, is "The Journal of Hugh Gaine, Printer."

Mr. Ford married Grace Kidder, daughter of Edward H. Kidder, of Brooklyn, in December, tooo,

#### ESTIMATES OF BRET HARTE.

THE newspapers voice many different opinions as to the permanent worth of Bret Harte's work and the place that it will take in American literature, but all agree that in his chosen field as the interpreter of Western life he was supreme. "His work," says The Pall Mull Gazette (London), "was the common property of the Anglo-Saxons on both sides of the Atlantic." The following account of Bret Harte's career is condensed from the New York Evening Posts

Francis Bret Harte, whose vivid stories of an idealized wild West have made his name known wherever the English language is spoken, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1839. In his veins was a mixture of English, German, and Hebrew blood. He migrated to California in 1851, living there the life of school-teacher, golddigger, and type-setter, and acting from 1864 to 1870 as Secretary of the United States branch mint at San Francisco. During this period he began to show marked literary abilities, and started a paper called The Californian. It proved a failure financially, but attracted wide attention to his work.

His full opportunity came with the establishment of The Overland Monthly in 1868, and his appointment as editor. From the first number he was a liberal contributor of poems, sketches, and stories, whose freshness, interest, variety, and originality at once created a great demand for the new magazine. In it first appeared those famous stories, "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," which were followed in 1870 by "The Heathen Chinee," one of the most successful bits of humorous verse on record, which was quoted all over the conntry, and was soon almost as well known in Europe as in Amer-

ica. His fame was now assured. In 1878 Mr. Harte was appointed United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, a post which he held for two years. Then

he was transferred to a similar position at Glasgow, where he remained until 1885. Since that date he has lived chiefly in London.

Almost until the end\_his health had been in a precarious condition for some time-Mr. Harte continued to produce new stories, all more or less marked by the characteristics of his style, and irradiated by occasional flashes of his peculiar genius, but in his later productions the glowing inspiration of

his earlier efforts



FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

was missing. He was also the author of many poems which enjoyed much temporary popularity; and several of his stories have been adapted for the stage, with varying degrees of suc-

The greatest achievement of Bret Harte, in the opinion of the Boston Transcript, was that he "brought home to us the great fact that American life, even in its most elemental relations, in its greatest undress, is rich in material for a true and enduring literature." The same paper says further:

"He was a pioneer in the broadest sense of the word. Courage







REV. Hot.138 B. PRISSELL, Principal Hampton Institute.



Dir. FDWIN A. ALDERMAN. President Thlane University, New Orleans



DR CHARLES WILLIAM DARNEY, President University of Tennessee.

#### LEADERS IN THE SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

is always demanded in the man who sets about ignoring old fashions in any walk of life; but respecially is that true of the world of art. There are pleuty of men who can follow quietly in the wake of those who have biased the trails, keeping their cautious eyes upon the landmarks and their timid feet in the beaten paths, making good names because of what is called the artistic quality of their work; but there are very few who dare to strike off into the heart of a widereness, without chart or compass, playing the part of pathfinders. That was the rôle assumed by Bret Harte. If he had ever studied the use of the literary compass, he courageously forgot all about it when he took up his pen; it became outer does not cannot in seed of such along its eyes to the stars. The ability to do that marks Bret Harte as the possessor of initiative geatins.

The Chicago Evening Post sets a lower estimate on Bret Harte's workey While it conceled to him a secure and conspicuous place in American literature, it maintains that his reputation was made by the work that he did twenty years ago; and at since that time his literary output has been steadily on the decline. The Past continues:

"Mr. Harte neglected literature for other pursuits and experitated himself at a time when new conditions, new developments, and new currents in the great territory he was so familiar with should have marked a new advance in his career. He preferred to settle in London and live on his past, repeating himself in faint copies and miniations of his best work. Of all American writers Bret Harte could least afford to abandon the sacred fount of natural impiration, contact with life and humanity. To studies, the midnight oil is not necessarily fatal. To a Bret Harte the atmosphere was everything.

"His decline began at the time when he should have entered upon a second period of vigorous, spontaneous, original activity. No one knows what he might have done for American literature and for himself, but we know his failures and are entitled to draw from them a tolerably obvious uporal."

#### Of Mr. Harte's personality the Boston Journal says:

"Harte was a big-souled man. Up to the time be came East and submitted to head-uring flattery and the lucrative thraidom of the old-fashioned editoral chair be was Western in mood and in achievement. He was by nature a philosopher and roamer. He possessed the happy impulse of smiling at fate. He worked when be pleased and where he pleased. But his evident occupations were the philosopher's disguise. The miner—the eschool-teacher—the journalist—each of these parts was the as-

sumption of a shrewd and kindly student of that brusque yet chivalrous, that riotous yet honest, that altogether paradoxical type of human nature which characterized the Californiau fifty years ago."

#### THE SOUTHERN EDUCATION CRUSADE.

HE fifth annual Southern Educational Conference, held at Athens, Ga., a few days ago, marks something like au epoch in the educational development in the South. The Atlanta Journal goes so far as to say that "never before were there so many brainy men gathered together in a cause so inspiring and so truly unselfish." Special importance was given to this conference by the fact that it was the first since the inauguration of a new and most efficient "Southern Education Board," organized by such men as Robert C. Ogden, William H. Baldwin, Ir., Morris K. Jessup, and Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and backed by large financial resources, including a million-dollar gift from John D. Rockefeller. "The attendance of the delegates," declares Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, in his editorial correspondence to the New York Outlook (May 3), "was much the largest in the history of the Conference, every Southern State being represented, and almost every Southern institution of note and prominence, from the oldest university to the most recently organized public schools." He continues:

"Many topics were discussed at the several sessions of the Conference, but every topic was vitally related to the two great objects of the Southern board and of the Conference-the awakening of public interest throughout the South, and the advancement and extension of public-school opportunities until education is within reach of every boy and girl in the South, without reference to color. The Hon. Hoke Smith struck one of the keynotes of the Conference in the title of his address, 'Popular Education as the Primary Policy of the South'; Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, one of the most interesting men in the public life of the country, and one of the leaders of the New South. struck another keynote in his very effective plea for a generous support of popular education by the taxpayers; Dr. McIver, of the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, one of the leaders of the new movement, Dr. Alderman, President Dabney, the Hon. H. St. G. Tucker, of Virginia, Dr. Albert Shaw, of New York, Professor Farnam, of Yale, Dr. Felix Adler, Mr. William H, Baldwin, Jr., of New York, the Hon. H. Hugh Hanna, of Indianapolis, and Mr. Hamilton W, Mabie, were heard at different sessions on different aspects of the single problem of the education of Americans as a untional need for the sake of higher citizenship.

"It was significant that not a single note of retrogression was heard in any speech, and that all the notes of progress were emphatically applicated. Every Southern speaker duelt on the necessity of the broadest educational opportunities for both races, and this sentiment inver failed to meet with instant response, and this sentiment inver failed to meet with instant response. Every reference to the new relations between the North and the South was more than sympathetically received; and, by an act as just as it was generous, the Southern board, at its session on Saturday, the Memoral Day throughout the South, announced an unconditional gird of firty sciolarships for the benefit of the State Normal School, and the gift of firty additional scholarminon of the memories of the day, a gift to the Normal School of the Islance still needed to complete the library, which is to be known as the Winnie Davis Memoral I Hall.

Mr. Robert C, Ogden, of New York, who presided over the Conference, and who, previously to its sessions, chartered a special train in which he entertained his friends during an investigating tour through the South, is regarded as the leader of the new educational crusade. He tukes a very optimistic view of the notion, declaring that "a subsudid group of nen" is coming



MR. ROBERT C. OGDEN

fully capable of developing Southern educational possibilities. He outlines his plan of campaign (in The Educational Review, May) as follows:

the front and one

"The idea is this: Go into a locality, just as the Slater board and the Peabody board have done, and get the people to tax themselves. If there is not money enough to build a proper schooliouse, costing say \$1,000, put

people will raise and build it; then supplement what they will pay for teachers, get letter teachers by paying more. Give the people of a locality these facilities for three years or four years, and when they have had educational advantages for that period then you may withdraw your support; they will take eare of it then selves after that. But a million dollars for that purpose I will, it is a mere tride. A hundred millions could be used, and a hunried millions will be used before the work is throughly done."

The Southern papers seem disposed to adopt a very cordial attitude toward the new movement; the the Baltimore Sun complains that too much Northern money goes to educate the engon, and too little to educate the white man. "It is predicted by some," continues the same paper, "that in a generation or two it some communities the educational tests for the ballot will operate most severely against the white man rather than against the black man." The Richmond Thurst says:

"We are a very proud people and we never pass around the hat. We are not disposed to not favors from any, and some of the Southern people are so proud that they are unwilling to accept favors seven when proffered voluntarily by the Northern people. But we can see no reason why the people of the South should not accept in good falls the offer wholt these Northern millionarres propose to make in the line of promoting our educational interests.

#### CORKY'S FIRST DRAMA.

H AVING achieved an extraordinary success in the shortstory and novel forms of art, Maxim Gorky, the peet of the vagrant kingdom, has just refle this hand at the drama. The critics argue that he has won in this new field a signal triumph, Even those who are distinctly hostite to the philosophy of Gorky's fiction recognize the strength, the freshness, the vitality and sustained interest of his blay.

The theme is not new, 'The drama, entitled "Mestchanic" ("The Small Bonrgeois"), deals with the irrepressible conflict hetween the old and the new, the fathers and the sons, the declining order and that destined to supersede it. Turgeneff treat his scenes were laid among cultivated and refined people. Gorky portrays the life of a low-lired family, of a group of people representing the third estate, the poorer and larger part of the class insta above the nexant and weve-laborer.

Strictly speaking, his play is not a drama. It lacks developing Gorky himself calls it a series of scenes in the house of Bessenienoff, one of the principal characters. But each scene is declared to be significant, full of movement and life, and the whole seems to be an illustration of the "will-to-live" principle.

The story is slight, and it is difficult to convey an idea of the play by summarizing it. The St. Petersburg Navesti, in an enthusiastic review of the first and successful production of the play at the leading theater of the capital, thus tells the essential slot:

Bezsemienoff, a rich but illiterate and coarse tradesman, has a son, Peter, an ex-student who had been expiled from the unversity for some political offense; a daughter, Tatiana, a school teacher of modern ideas, and an adopted soo, Nick, a half-cucated mechanic. The same house shelters a vagrant "singer," disrendable, but keen and world-wise, named Teterieff.

This house is in a state of intellectual and noval choos. It is emphatically divided against itself. The literal is a despot of the old type, seeking to rule with a rol of iron; selfish, larsh, cruel, and unreasonable, he respects no one's rights to independent judgment and freedom. His children, ou the other hand, despise him and openly manifest their contempt for his ideas and ways. They are weak, superficial, and parasitival, but they have acquired the jargon of "advanced culture." Brutally and inexcusably do they abuse, ridicule, and mock their parents (for the mother, a negligible quantity, is also a figure in the drama to a slight extently when there is no possible occasion for it. Friction is constant, and yet there is no great, single, important eause of

Niel, the adopted son, is "the strong man," the true representative of the new order. He is practical, free, vigorous, and certain of his aims. Tatiana is in love with him, but he has httle respect or affection for this feeble specimen of the new woman. He is fould of a poor seamstress doing odd jobs for the family. She is simple, but healthy, nutural, attractive, and devoted. He matries her against the consent of the man who has been his recard. He wilks out hand-in-hand with his beloved—defant, confident, master of his destiny. To him life's riddle is easy of solution, and he is assured of a happy, wholesome existence.

Tatiana poisons herself, while the incapable Peter, also against father's wish, marries a lively widow of doubtful repotation. All leave their home, one after another. It is the law of nature: the new rises on the ruins of the old. The comments on the episodes of the play are put in Teterrelf's mouth, who is supposed to express the dramatics' sown views of life and human nature.

Notasti, in reviewing the production, deelates the play to be "a triumphant soug of life," an apothesis of lorce, mental and moral, of work and of freedom. The critic of the Nature I'remya is inclined to point out artistic flaws in the piece, but he admiss that all the characters are vividly and strongly portrayed, that the play is followed with intense interest, and that its moral is leadily, optimistic, and refreshing. Gorky's gunius, he adds, speaks here effectively and convincingly und artistically. Ferry character is flesh and blood, and their speech is not only intelligible und generally true to ustarce, but replace with characteristic native realism. The personages are typical and yet thoroughly individual.—Transitation made for True Literacts Ducker.

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# A SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF A RELIGIOUS RELIC.

A CURIOUS religio-chemical investigation whose good faith an actionific accuracy seem to be vouched for by so high an authority as The Lance' (London), is described by the Paris correspondent of that paper. It is a photographic study of the so-called "holy shroud" or traditional winding-sheet of Christ, long preserved at Turin, Italy. The investigators, Professors Delago, Vignon, and Colson, who exhibited their pictures and described their results to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, come to the remarkable conclusion that the marks on the shroul are due to some natural photographic action of a human body on the chemicals with which it was once impregnated. Says the report in The Lancet:

"This winding sheet has on it certain markings printed in a brown color which when photographed give a white imprint, as does a negative when printed from. These markings, therefore, act as a true negative, and M. Vignon has shown by certain very careful experiments that cloth impregnated with oil and aloes, as was the winding sheet in question, will receive an impression when in contact with ammonical vapors such as would be given off from a sweat very rich in urea, as is the case in the sweat of a person dying a lingering and painful death.

"Any idea of fraud need not be considered, for no one has touched this winding sheet since 1953, and no painter at that date had the skill to reproduce such an exact drawing. The impression of the head is excellent. The wounds produced by the crown of thorns and the marks of the blood drops are quite obvicus. The wound in the side and even the marks of the stripes produced on the back by the flagellation are also quite evident. Each of these stripes has at its end an enlargement such as would be produced by a cord with a ball of lead at the end. It is well known that this form of scourge was employed by the Roman soldiers and such a one has been found at Pompeli. Finally, the marks of the nails in the arms are out in the palm of Finally, the marks of the nails in the arms are out in the palm of level of the wrist. M. Vignon's poper has created accreme interest both in the scientific and the relicious world."

The following editorial comment is made by The Lancet on its correspondent's report:

"The remarkable description which appears in our Paris notes of the photographs taken by M. Vignon seems to justify the belief that the human body is either radio-active or that it gives of 'vapors' which exhibit a similar action to light upon sensitive surfaces. We have frequently recorded in our columns the fact deduced in an elaborate research by D. W. J. Russell, P.R.S., that almost all substances are able in the dark to act on the photographic plate and to pode on pictures. The property of the proper

"In the case of the sheet in which tradition says that the dead Christ was wrapped we have the analog probably of a photographic plate or sensitized film. The cloth was impregnated with oils and aloes. It is well known that fixed oils are sensitive to oxidation and aloes contain constituents, allied to the pyrogallic acid series, which would probably turn brown in the presence of an oxidizing process. The action by which, therefore, the image of the dead Christ was recorded on the cloth would appear to be due to chemical change rather than to the effect of light. On this explanation an exact image even to minute dethe blood drops and of flagellation by whips of a definite kind is not by any means beyond the bounds of probability.

"It is an intensely remarkable and interesting instance of the high twist he very latest developments of scientific research may throw on traditions and controversial matters in history. We age face to face undoubtedly with a set of new phenomena, the ingidiatinct indications of the existence of emanations hitherto the outer recognized from both animate and inaminate bodies.

discovery of these emanations has been due to the fact that they effect the sensitized silver film, but there is no doubt that there is a very large number of substances also which are affected in a similar way, tho not to the same degree as silver in the presence of albuminous substances.

"Natural photographs appear on all sides, as is proved by the simple experiment of placing an opaque object on grass or on fresh gravel exposed to the light. An exact outline of the shape of the object will be found on removing it after a time. The property of radio activity is different, the substance in this case actually emitting raduations itself. The images due to the emanation of vapor are yet another but not less interesting phenomenon, as is abundantly manifested in the case of the traditional winding sikeet of Christ."

#### THE INVENTION OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

As the first experiments on which wireless telegraphy is based took place less than twenty years ago, it would seem possible to relate the history of the invention in a way that would not involve controversy. This is attempted by The Electricial World and Engineer (April 9). Referring to the recent classifier distributions of rival inventors, which have been loudly pushed of late, the editor stays:

"The bitterness of the controversy has reached a point where, for the sake of decency, a halt should be called, particularly as the warfare appears, from the manner in which patents are flourisided, to be a mercenary one instead of in the interests of scientific chronology. The matter has, in fact, ripened for the contrs, and the sooner it is brought in por legal adjudcation, the better, that the public may be spared an intefinite continuation of the present almost. In the matter has, the first proper that the public way have a signal of the proper way for the control of the present almost the state of the property of the property

The writer starts with the discovery of electric waves by Hertz about twenty years ago. Next comes the discovery of the socalled "coherer," or the "filings electric-wave detector," which was made by Onesti in 1884; but he did not seem clearly to apprehend its importance, and it was left for Branly in 1890 to rediscover and perfect the instrument practically as it exists today. In 1892 Crookes clearly suggested wireless telegraphy, but he did not know of the coherer and so his suggestions could not be put into practical form. In 1894 Lodge signaled forty yards across space with a coherer and an electric bell, and asserted that he could do so for at least half a mile. This experiment seems to have had no practical effect on the development of wireless telegraphy, and the first real wireless telegraph appears to have been the outcome of a suggestion by Popoff in 1895. This experimenter used the antennæ, since employed by Marconi, and a tapping-hammer to "decohere" his coherer. In the same year Marconi began his work. Of the precise part played by the Anglo-Italian in the development of the invention the writer speaks as follows:

"The first Marconi patent was applied for June 2, 1896, and a consideration of this will show the advance over his predecessors -an advance which was, in fact, the creation of the art of nonsyntonic wireless telegraphy as it exists to-day. This patent described the use of antennæ at both stations, the construction in detail of a transmitter particularly adapted to its purpose, the construction in detail of a Branly tube of extreme sensitiveness, the proper arrangement of the coherer, tapping, and relay cirenits, and of the transmitting and telegraphic circuits. In other words, his work was comparable to that of Edison in producing. in 1850, a complete practical system of incandescent lighting from elements, some new, but mostly old, their commercial coordination involving practical inventive ability of the highest order. Since then Marconi has added numerous other improvements to the system, the most important of which is the 'jigger,' or inductive relation between the tube and antenna

"The controversy over the invention of wireless telegraphy has

been conducted in such vague terms that the public could not otherwise than conclude that credit for every part of the invention was denied to Marconi and claimed by others. In point of fact, the apparently the claimants would deprive Marconi in the eyes of the public of all credit, yet the contentions of the two principal claimants relate specifically to the invention of syntonic telegraphy; and the patents which have been flourished and the experiments adduced relate specifically to the syntonic feature. and in date are subsequent to the date of issue of the fundamental Marconi patent. As Marconi has not disclosed the details of his system of syntonic telegraphy, we leave this branch of the subject for such a time when atl the facts will be at hand upon which to base an opinion as to the priority and relative credit of the several claimants. Whatever may be the issue with respect to syntonism, the credit will remain to Marconi of having created the art, unless better evidence can be produced to deprive him of it."

#### LORD KELVIN'S VISIT.

ORD KELVIN, better known to many as Sir William Thomson, which was his name before a peerage was conferred upon him in 1892 in recognition of his scientific work, has just come to the United States for his fourth visit, and all who are interested in science, pure or applied, have united to do house to the man who is probably to be regarded as the most eminent living scientist. At a special reception given to Lord and Lady

Kelvin at Columbia University April 21, he had an enthusiastle greeting. Says The Western Electrician (Chicago, April 26), speaking of the visit:





does for the fourth time, or Von Helmholtz, as it did in 1893, than in entertaining the kiusman of any monarch whose title to distinction is of mere hereditary right. In science, comparisons are even more odious than elsewhere; but surely no one can cavil at the assertion that the eminent Scotch-Irish professor is the greatest of living physicists. His contributions to the sum of human knowledge have been so numerous and varied that he will go down in history as one of the greatest scientists of the nineteenth century, which has been a period particularly rich in scientific investigation and achievement and characterized by many great names. And yet, at the ripe age of 78, Lord Kelvin is still a student-still striving, with simplicity and earnestness, to solve some of the many complex problems that natural philosophy presents to the human mind. He is a man entitled to the great honors be has received, and nowhere is the value of his work more highly appreciated than in the United States. Electrical investigators, in particular, look up to this living successor of Faraday and Maxwell as the 'Grand Old Man' of electrical science and venerate him for his accomplishments. American electrical men join in giving Lord and Lady Kelvin a hearty welcome and unite in the hope that the present visit may be a pleasaut one and not the last."

Says The Electrical World and Engineer, in its editorial columns (April 26):

"Lord Kelvin does not belong to England alone, but to the world at large, which his geous has made wastly more habitable and comprehensible. If any other country than Great Britain should claim him, however, it might well be the United States, for to him we owe perhaps more than to any other great mind the achievement constituted by the laying and operation of the Atlantic cable. What nobler work can scientific genius find than bringing mankind into closer and more brotherly relationships? Or if it be in the purely intellectual sphere that such an intellect should labor, regardless of human wants and welfare, surely Kelvin again is the man who has linked together not merely bemispheres, but planets and solar systems, by the cables of mathematical reasoning and physical demonstration, weighing even the universe in Kelvin balances.

"We are glad to know that keen as was the pleasure enjoyed by all who participated on Monday in greeting the green physicist, it was very thoroughly shared by the distinguished guests of the evening. And best of all has been the wider intelligent recognition in the public prints of the value of such work and services as Lord Kelvin has rendered in his day and generation. No better proof could be given that thetellect, rather than wealth or birth, still commands here the profoundest respect; and in a democratic community it would be a sad day when that were not the case. It is too much to expect that Lord Kelvin, hale and the case. It is too much to expect that Lord Kelvin, hale and occan wyage of 6 too mules; but we shall venture to believe and hope that the cordiality of his reception here and the benefit due to change of air and scene will add many years to a tife so rich in achievement of the highest and finest known to man."

At the reception alluded to above, Lord Kelvin spoke of his work in connection with the first Atlantic cable, giving great credit to the late Cyrus W. Field, and also gave it as his opinion that wireless telegraphy would never supplant the present methods, but rather would supplement them, as the telephone does the telegraph. He spoke also of the possibilities of Ningara and asserted that the cataract, beautiful as it is, would still be more so when all its power should be exerted in "turning the wheels of industry." President Nicholas Murray Butler referred to the guest as Great Britain's greatest teacher and inventor, Prof. Elihu Thomson, speaking for the Institute of Electrical Engineers, attributed a large amount of the progress achieved in the last twenty-five years in practical electricity to Kelvin's efforts, and termed him the "father of electrical engineers," asserting that before his time there had been practically no electrical engineering.

#### PHYSIQUE AND ABILITY.

THE question whether physique has anything to do with mental ability is discussed in The Practitioner (London) by Dr. James Cantlie. According to an abstract in The Medical Record, the writer says that our greatest thinkers and our foremost men in many branches of life are far from robust. Pale, sunken-cheeked men, with insignificant frame aud troublesome digestion, are often endowed with mental capacity of the highest order. It is often argued that it is brains that are wanted nowadays, not muscle, and we are apt to console ourselves that what the town-reared child loses in physique is gained in the rapid development of mental power. The typical citizen of the United States is pictured by Dr. Cantlie as a tall, gaunt, dyspeptic-visaged man with hollow cheeks and lined features. We are told. he says, to look upon this man as the concentration of progressive ability. "Can this be?" asks Dr. Cantlie. Can man's frame and physique be changed, and yet what we call a healthy race continue? Are the men just cited the kind of human beings wanted for the future, and, if so, is this a healthy individual, and are his children to inherit the earth? Dr. Cantlie replies to his own questions by saying: "We will let the United States answer for themselves—but as to Great Britain, such men are not the type we hope to see become general." Commenting on all this, The Medical Record says:

"In the first place it may be said that the evil effects upon the health and physique of living in large eitles are as greatly deplored —though not so evident—in this country as in Great Britain, and that the matter has for long received the weighty consideration of thunking men, with a view to bettering the condition of things, It is quite true that towur dwellers deteriorate physically, but it is by no means certain that they, as a rule, excel in mental powers. But even if it be so, this superior agility of brain will not compensate for the loss of stamlina and virility which is almost invariably the lot of a descendant of dwellers in leits.

"Regarding Mr. Cantle's remarks on the European's idea of a typical American, altho the picture is not outriedy out of drawing, yet it is sufficiently so to convey a mistaken impression of the inhabitants of America taken en marise. The American whose ancestors have been in the country for generations is, perhaps, inclined to be a nervous, excitable, energetic, and somewhat dyapeptic individual; but, nevertheless, not generally unhealthy, and most decidedly not effect.

"But the fact must always be borne in mind that the United States is continually taking in fresh blood, which keeps up the standard of her population as a whole to a height quite equal, if not superior, to that of any European nation.

"No one, however, can disagree with Mr. Cantlie's contention that ability without physique is not of much use, and also that town life tends to degenerate the physical powers."

An interesting point in *The Record's* reply to Dr. Cantlie is its admission that the true American—he of several generations of American ancestry—is inclined to be neurotic. Is it true that our only hope is in continued immigration?

#### MAKING OF THE HALF-TONE PLATE.

THE "half-tone" photographic reproduction has revolutionized book and newspaper illustration. Some rejoice at this, while others grieve; but probably few of either class realize the care that must be taken in the preparation of a good halftone plate. In a paper read by J. L. Shelling before the Chicago Trade Press Association, and printed in *The Inland Printer*, the following information is given on this joint.

"A half-tone screen consists of two pieces of glass, each ruled with alternating black and white lines of equal dimensions at an angle of forty-five degrees. These two pieces are then cemented together with the lines at right angles, thus making a grating or screen. This screen is placed in the camera next to the sensitive plate, and the pictures photographed through it. The screen is the foundation for the process, and the principle involved has not been changed since the earliest patent was granted. Numerous other methods have been tried, but the mechaujcal lines of the half-tone screen have not been improved upon. But for this mechanically ruled screen we would not be able to reproduce colors with three or four printings that forme, ly required from teu to twenty impressions in lithography. All other methods that have been tried with a view to improving on the half-tone screen have a rough and unpleasing appearance, while the regular lines and dots of the half-tone give us a smooth, soft, clean picture, with all the modulation of the photograph.

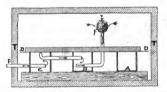
"Did it ever occur to you that the surface of the half-tone plate is composed of thousands of little dots, every one of a different size, and so small that you have to use a magnifier to see them; but if one were missing or not of the proper size it who show in the proof? Yet it is true, and they are all watched by every man who handles the plate from the time the negative is mado until the plate is delivered, and if one is missing it must be put in or a new plate made; that is, if high-gradle work is desired. How many of these dots me there in a square inch of half-tone? The ordinary screen, composed of 30 lines to the inch, has 22,500 black dots, and an equal number of white papaces. You talk about detail in your business. When you have to look after 22,500 dots to every square inch of your work, and see that none become loot, straved, or stollen, you can talk

about being busy. Just for the novelty of the thing we figured up the number of dots required to make up the surface of the large Dowie plate made by our concern, which measured approximately 24 by 95 inches, and was made on 133-line screen. There were 2, 204 quater inches in the plate, with 17,689 black todos per square inch—a total of 40,756,456; so you see we need good eyes and good glasses in order to make perfect printing plates.

"In addition to looking after all these little dots, the processman has to keep an eye on the wather. If the wind changes to wind change, to kender, or south, or it is warm or cold, damp or dry, he mnat change his methods and his chemicals to suit; and while he is reasonably sure he can deliver the cut on the day promised, he reasonably sure he can deliver the cut on the day promised, he that could happen before it was delivered into your hands that that could happen before it was delivered into your hands that you. So when your engraver tells you that he had an accident now thy you. So when your engraver tells you that he had an accident with your plate and can not deliver it until the next day, just be charitable with him, and remember the 22.500 little dots per square rich that he has to keep in place,"

#### ODOR AND THE NEW RADIATION.

THE curious radiation, discovered by Becquerel and named after him, which is given of by certain substances and can pass, like the Roentgen rays, through some solid bodies, has already been described in these columns. The best opinion now holds that this radiation is not a wave phenomenon like light, but is due to extremely small particles thrown off by the radiant bodies. These particles may be identical with the "chips" or "electrons" which, according to Thomson's theory, are given of by atoms. But whatever may be the nature of the emanation from radium, uranium, and the other so-called radio-active bodies, it is now asserted by Prof. William Crookes that it is the same emanation that gives rise to the sense of smell. In other words, for the first time in the history of physics, the physical



DEVICE TO SHOW THAT THE EMANATIONS FROM HADIO-ACTIVE SUBSTANCES CAN BE CARRIED FROM PLACE TO PLACE BY AIR.

cause of odor seems to have been connected with the other physical phenomena known to science. There are great possibilities in this theory, as we are assured by M. W. de Fonville in Cosmoz (April 12). Says this writer:

"The ideas and experiments of Professor Crookes are well shown in the figure. . . . All known odorous substances are carried by the atmosphere, which is, as it were, impregnated with them. In fact, it is only by the inspiration of a certain quantity of air into the nasal fossæ that such substances come into contact with the moist membrane that lines the interior. This contact produces a chemical action that gives rise to sensation of a particular kind. Some of these substances, such as chlorin, are simple bodies, while others are of very complex constitution. But they must all be dissolved by the air, must impregnate it, and then must be carried along with it. This impregnation lasts very long. Spuff-boxes that have been loug in use may preserve their odor for years while remaining quite empty. In order to show that radio-conductive substances are similar to odorous substances, it is necessary to prove that air impregnated with the former can be carried about without entirely losing radio-active properties and will act on a photographic plate as if that plate were in the presence of the radiant objects themselves. The nature and significance of the experiment will be understood by a reference to the figure. The box T is of wood and closed so tightly that all exterior light is excluded. Sensitivel paper is placed on the table D. The air is impregnated with the effluvium of radium or transim by a prolonged exposure in the compartment B, at the bottom of which the radio-active substance is placed. The air from the compartment B is denoted in the theorem because of the compartment when the proposed in the compartment which can work at the rate of about ten quarts a minute and which is kept in action during the whole experiment. At the bottom of the compartment A are placed the same radio-active substances as 1 n B.

"If we have to do with radium compounds, which are always luminous, they are covered with black paper or with an aluminum screen.

"With radium the action in the compartment N was at the end of eleven hours 0.68 of that in the compartment A, where the sir was still; thirty-two per cent of the electrons had been taken up by the 1 to liters of air removed. Again, this air had acted in its turn in the compartment C. The action on the place exposed under these conditions was quite noticeable. It was six to seen per cent of the action noted in the compartment A.

"If we accept the authenticity of the facts reported by Professor Crookes we must admit that the electrons are transported by the air, like the perfumes of flowers. We know certainly and from repeated observation that they act on the retius, where they give rise to phenomena of phosphorescence. It is difficult enough to admit that these hypothetical particles act on two senses [sight and smell] at once, but it is no less difficult to accept the control of the control

"The action of smell has been greatly neglected by physicists. One of the good poiats about these new hypotheses will be to put an end to a feeling of contempt regarding the subject that is quite unjustifiable. The sevue of smell, it is true, is almost obliterated in civilized man, and even among savages it is far from comparable to that of some animals. But is it not the same with the sense of sight? Can the English compare with the Boers in their power to distinguish distant objects". . . And can English, Boers, or savages hold place with carrier pigeons for acuteness of vision? And has this fact interfered with the development of the science of optics? We have discovered specialcies and telescopes with which the near-sighted can see better than all the comparable of the science of optics? We have discovered specialcies and telescopes with which the near-sighted can see better than lastruments for augmenting our sensitiveness to odors. "Translation made for The Literask Digies."

#### AN ENGLISH CLAIM TO PRIORITY.

ME are constantly hearing so much of American industrial supremacy and of our mechanical and commercial conquests that it is well once in a while to glance at the other side of the shield. We are familiar with articles in English journals lauding our methods and lamenting England's degeneracy. Our trade papers naturally fail to copy those that take the opposite tone; and so we are in danger of getting a one-sided view and of suffering from inordinate self-esteem. Our attention is called by The Street Railway Journal to the fact that, even in the field of electric transportation, where we had supposed our primacy as undisputed, there are other claimants for honors as pioneers, and our "pretensions" are ridiculed. At a recent meeting of the British Society of Arts, presided over by Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, and participated in by Aiexander Siemens, W. M. Mordey, and Ferranti, the inventor, a paper was read by J. C. Robinson on "Tubes, Trams, and Trains of London," in which, according to the journal mentioned above, "the speakers united in denouncing the policy and tendency of adopting American methods and machinery, and contended that we were not entitled to the credit that had been given us for our work in this particular branch." To quote further:

"A sharp Yankee trick had been played in reality; our con-

fiding Eaglish consins had been betrayed; their ideas, iaventions, and plans had been stolen and the rest of the world had been hoodwinked into giving to the despoiler credit which rightly belonged to Eaglishmea. We are gravely told by Mr. Mortley, for instance, that priority of title to the electric road of to-day rests in England. We presume he bases this claim upon the establishment of the Portrush line, which is conveniently designated as a British enterprise for this occasion. If our Eaglish consins have lost any credit for the work they have done in Ireland, they should attribute their failure to secure it to a Fenian conspiracy. But how are we to explain later transactions of similar aspect? Here is an indictment presented by Mr. Mordey:

"England was the pioneer of electric traction. Years before any tramways were running in the States street tramways were running in England by the method now in use in America, When the first tube railways—the City and South London—was When the first tube railways—the City and South London—was recers, who reported that it was impossible for such a system of traction to take the place of steam traction on the overriend railways. After the Liverpool overhead railway was opened andier American deputation was seat over, with the result that a bead railway. Yet the Americans whea they visited England were welcomed as the pioneers of electric traction."

"The worst is yet to come. Mr. Mordey denies us all credit for progressiveness. 'America, having no roads fit to walk or ride on,' he says,' and no horses or 'buses, has been driven to establish electric traction services. It was not due to the enterprise of Americans, but to the absence of any other facilities for getting alroat, that the great transvay work had been done in the States.' We fear that Mr. Mordey must have gotten his ideas of America from Dickens' description of Martia Chuzalewit's experience in Eden. It looks very nucle as if the Water-Toast Association of United Sympathizers had been transplanted to England, or had at least imparted its spirit to the Society of

How Hair Turns White,-Important information with regard to the magaer in which hair bleaches is given in a communication from E. Metchnikoff, recently published in the "Proceedings " of the Royal Society of London. "It is there stated," says Knowledge, "that the all-devouring cells known as phagocytes are the cause of the mischief. These cells, which frequently have ameba-like processes, are developed in the central or medullary part of the hair, whence they make their way into the outer or cortical layer, where they absorb and thus destroy the pigment granules. Numbers of these phagocytes may be seen ia hair which is commencing to turn white. 'The part played by phagocytes,' writes the author, 'in the whitening of hair explains many phenomena observed long ago, but not as yet sufficiently understood,' Thus the phenomeaon of hair turning white in a single night, or in a few days, may be explained by the increased activity of the phagocytes, which remove the pigment within an abnormally short period."

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

It might be thought that a glacier would be the last place to search for microbes. According to a note presented to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Janusco, the celebrated French autonomer, however, M. Binor, Mont Blance glacers from the lacet-collegical standpoint by taking borings at different points, so as to bring up appeareness of ice from various depths, crobes of different appearance of the properties of the collegical standpoint of the collegical crobes of different appearance of the collegical secondaries of the crobes of the collegical points and the collegic of the collegical secondaries of the crobes of the collegical points and the collegical points and the collegical points are cropped to the collegic of the collegic co

REFERINO to the recent enactment of the New York board of health opervent containing from the promiseous use of brushes, sizons, rators, etc., in barbers' shops, Tak Lauer (London, April 3) says: "The question arises whether the barbers will endeavor to meet these use exiguesics. Historically apeaking, the barbers, whose precursors used to be barbers, and the same that the property of the property of the same and be willing to apply its principies to the miner and pulnices operations which they now perform. Trivial as these operations may seem they are not absolutely free from danger; and to not knowledge some barbers, both in Paris and in London, have already introduced antiseptic principles into their hist-dressing asiloons. They sterillus their metallic controls, their they are used, and it would be well if these and other precautions were more generally applied."

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

#### ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

THE sudden death of Archbishop Corrigan, at a time when he was believed to be well on the way toward recovery from his recent illness, is regarded as a heavy loss to the Roman Catholic Church. "He was one of the most intrepid champions of Catholicking," the Prope declared when he received the news of the Archbishop's death; "America loses one of her best citizens and the church a devoted son. It has been one of the greatest bitternesses of my long life to see the strongest champions of the militant church claimed by death." Not merely the prominence of his position as "bead of the greatest diocece in America." gave

him distinction, observes the San Francisco Monitor (Rom. Cath.). but the strength of his own personality. "Under his lead and guidance," adds the Buffalo Catholie Union and Times, "the church, with all her salutary institutions of an educational and charitable nature, has made phenomenal progress in the chief city of the republic." The New York Catholic News thinks that if any proof were necessary to show the high esteem in which the Archbishop was held, "it was furnished by his serious illness":

"The rich and the poor, the amighty and the obscure, have been eager for encouraging news from his bedside. Whilst his devoted Catholic people were offering up prayers that their beloved predicts a garden and the property of the property

The New York Churchman (Prot. Episc.) prints the following brief resume of the Archbishop's career:

"He was a forceful character, a striking personality, and had a carreer of remarkable distinction. At, twenty-five he was a Doctor of Divinity, at twenty-nine president of Seton Hall, Orange, atthirty-four a bishop, the youngest ever consecra-

ted in the Roman Church in America, at forty-one coadjutor of New York, the most important diocese of his church in America, and five years later archbishop. His rule for the last seventeen years was that of a wise despot, if despotism can ever be wise; but the iron hand was always in the velvet glove, and the first impression of those who met him was that of a sweet and geutle modesty. His judgment seemed to crystallize slowly; but, ouce formed, it was immovable. One of his fellow bishops described him as a moss-covered rock. He gave absolute obedience to his superiors, and demanded it from his inferiors. It was this disposition that caused the clash with Father McGlynn, the shock of which was felt far outside their own communion as an assault upon political free speech. The archbishop was a strong and uncompromising opponent of Socialism in the state and of what has come to be termed 'Americanism' in the Roman Church, an intransigeant advocate of parochial schools. His ecclesiastical policy placed him in almost constant opposition to Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland, and altho he seemed to win the day at Rome, it has been thought not without significance that he failed to receive the cardinalate or to shake the confidence that Pope Leo conspicuously placed in Archbishop Ireland,"

Several papers recall the fact that the Archbishop was "the son of a grocer," a fact which leads the New York II Furd to recognize in his lite "another conspicators proof that "the Republic is Opportunity." His rapid rise to ecclesiastical honors, says the New York Timer, "is without parallel in the history of the Catholic Church in this country." Some idea of the magnitude of the work carried on under his direction is given by the Rochester Patter Layers."

"The Catholic population of the see is about 1,200,000. In ten years 19,68,2 bulbram and adults were prepared for confirmation: 1,200,000 confessions were leard; 330,344 persons were baptized; 55,44 marriages were celebrated. There is one theological semuncy, where 200 young men are trained for religious work; there are four colleges, with an attendance of 1,500; twenty academies

for boys and thirty-five for girls, with au attendance of 3,500: 200 parochial schools, with an attendance of 65,000; eight orphan asylums, with 3,000 children; nine iudustrial and reform schools, with 3,500 children; twenty homes for destitute children, caring for 10,000 children annually; ten hospitals, sheltering 5,000 persons; a foundling asylum, with 2,000 inmates. and many other charitable and semi-charitable institutions. church edifices in the see of New York exceed 300 in number, and the church property is valued at \$50,000,000, on which the indebtedness is less than \$6,000,000. The successful upbuilding of the church in the see of New York was due very largely to the character and capacity of Archbishop Corrigan. He was phenomenally successful in business affairs as well as in spiritual affairs, and will long be remembered not only by the Catholics but by the Protestants of the United States as a singularly pious, lovable, and exemplary man."

Probably the most famous incident in the Archbishop's life was his conflict with Dr. McGlyan, and tho his natitude toward that priest was sustained by the papal authorities, popular sympathy undoubtedly went out to Father McGlyan. Says the New York Tribune.

ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL AUGUSTINE CORRIGAN.
Prom a photograph taken in 1800.

"The course of Archbishop Corrigan in the McGlynn case did not

at the time meet the approval of all Catholics, and it is possible that he may have made some tactical mistakes in dealing with that recalcitrant priest, the the issues, largely emotional and rhetorical, that were raised in that case have now almost completely disappeared, with no apparent harm to the church, The Archbishop, in fact, was by temperament unfitted fully to understand such a man as Dr. McGlynu. He was an accomplished canonist and theologian, with the methodical mind of an administrator and the typical ecclesiastic's reverence for church law and tradition. Dr. McGlynn, on the other hand, was a warm-hearted and emotional Irishman, the typical 'Soggarth Aroon ' of Irish folklore, most lovable in all personal relations, but hazy in his thinking, inexact as a scholar, and easily led into indefensible positions by his emotional exuberance and fondness for fine rhetoric. . . . Whatever else it was or was not, the course of Dr. McGlynn was plainly subversive of discipline, and that was a fault which the Archbishop of New York could least easily forgive."

"The one criticism made by men of other faiths who knew the lovely qualities of his nature," adds the New York Mail and

Expects," was that he lacked broad sympathy with the spirit of modernity. To deny this would leave an estimate of him unfair. But it was so only because Archbishop Corrigan saw the new spirit only as a menace to the church to which his life and all that was his had been wholly consecrated."

The Archbishop leaves behind him comparatively little personal property, having contributed the greater part of his private fortune to the theological seminary that he established at Dunwoodle, near Yonkers. Speculation as to his successor, the induged in by several papers, is considered entirely premature, as the canonical procedure for choosing an Archbishop requires a minimum of three months and may occupy twice that time.

#### THE PREVAILING RELIGIOUS ESTHETICISM.

A MARKED tendency in the direction of more florid nud elaborate forms of public worship is being manifested on the part of several prominent Nonconformist churches. Says the New York Sun (April 15):

"On Easter Sunday the Washington Heights Baptist Church (New York) started the innovation of a vested choir of sixty voices, with cassock and cotta oud the women wearing also mortar-board hats. That is, the vestiments are the same as in Episcopial churches. The introduction of such a choir into the Metropolitan Methodist Temple, a year ago, proved so successful, dist churches, one at Chicago having come into line recently and conspicuously.

"This is very suggestive because the two Protestant churches which in the pass were always most distinguished by the extreme simplicity of their worship and their church architecture, and were most violently opposed to anything like mere estheticism in religious services, were the Baptist and the Methodist. They were pain people, and all worldly display, in rainnent and in social life, was eschewed by them. Methodists were enjoined by Wesley, in his 'General Rules,' to 'evidence their desire of sal-vation' by refraining from 'putting on of gold and costly apparel.' Like assertied of life was the Baptist role, and the meeting-houses of both denominations were usually without steeples or any other marks of a distinctively ecclesiantial architecture.'

Such "revolutionary" changes os those chronicled, remarks  $The Sun_1$  would have stirred up "violent protest" a generation ago. Now they seen: "rather to provoke an amiable desire to extend the innovation." The same paper proceeds to ask:

"Will these ritualistic Baptist and Methodist clurches stop with vested choics merely? Will they not go on, naturally and logically, to the adoption of other features of the liturgical clurches they are initiating? We are likely to see the cross introduced, and perhaps the time will come when the plain communion table will give place to a veritable nature, with all its religious significance. This is, therefore, a serious innovation suggestive of a radical doctrinal transformation in the future. We have seen how ritualism in the Episcopal church has advanced to nodd teaching of the Real Presence.

The New York Independent (May 1), in a lengthy editorial on the same subject, takes the view that "the fresh inroad of ritualism" is fraught with danger to sincere religion. It says:

"In our Roman Catholic and other sacramentarian clurches the ritual grows out of the faith und can be thus justified, but the new ritualism being adopted in our non-liturgical clurches is of another order. It seems to have two different explorations. To some extent it may, as Professor Goldwis Smith lately said, indicate 'the growth of n routoum in the region of religious belief, which music, art, flowers, and pageantry are required to fill. When and women who do uot really believe very much yet want a quasi-religious sentimentality which can pass for religion. The form of godliness may be kept where its power is lost, and the form of most professor in the same properties of the s

quieting and soothing, and has marked the loss of real faith and relivious force."

Another principal cause of the growth of ritualism, continues

The Independent, is the "imitativeness of fashion." On this
point it says:

"Just as sacramentarianism in the Church of England copied the forms of the older and more venerable Roman Church, so, to Dissenters in England and to the hitherto nou-liturgical denominations in this country, the Episcopal Church, with its stately . service, looks venerable and admirable. It claims precedence and it provides high dignities of office and worship. It attracts fashion and wealth. Just as in England a rich Dissenter is drawn into the Established Church, so here the drift in society is to the Episcopal Church, and the reason given always is that we so like the service.' It therefore is supposed to be a necessity for Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist churches to assimilate their worship to that of the Episcopal Church, in order to provide a service which will hold a while longer those who are escaping to the more fashionable city denomination. And at the same time there is, of course, n real pleasure token by many in the more spectacular forms of worship and a revulsion from the Puritan simplicity which has characterized our services. Beyond question ritualism is bound to grow in all our churches. It would be a great misfortune, however, if the activity which is truly religious, and which has been directed to the service of men, should be expended in services, however artistic and esthetic,"

#### CAN MORALITY EXIST WITHOUT RELIGION?

R ELIGION plays so large a part in the cthical development of the human race that it is sometimes assumed that without religion morality could not exist at all. But altho religion is admitted to be among the greatest cthical forces in the world, many modern thinker's are unwilling to concede that a rejection of theological dogman necessarily involves the repudiation of moral standards. Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto, who has recently been giving this question some attention, declares his belief that were Christiauity and the belief in immortality to be finally abandoned, the world would experience "a bad quarter of an hour." Nevertheless, ho adds:

"Whatever turn may ultimately be taken by our convictions about a hereafter, society will uphold by law or social influenrules necessary to its own security and convenience here. It may even uphold them more ingrously, perhaps cruelly, if it is convinced that the present life is all. The natural affections, parental, conjugal, and social, will also retain their force."

Prof. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, takes a similar view in his recently published book on "The Study of Religion." "The religious sentiment in man," he says, "has an existence quite independent of morality, and one can even conceive of religions that do not foster morality." The gods of the savages, for example, are often an "accentuation of dormant or innate cruelty," and their favor is invoked by "bribes, flatteries, and threats," It is obvious, declares Professor Instrow, that man can not ascribe ethical quelities to his gods "until he himself has proceeded far enough along the line of moral development to have established for his own guidance some ethical principles, however simple they may be." According to this view, it is "man's ethical sense that exerts an influence upon his beliefs," and not vice versa. Or, to put it in another way: "Religion and ethics may be likened to two streams that have an independent source, but which flow toward one another until they unite, and eventually become one."

The life and thought of ancient Greece, continues the writer, affords a striking illustration of the separation of religion and ethics. Socrates, who at first attempted to give his philosophy a religious character, was "unable to resist the movement which finds its highest exponents in Plato and Aristotle, the former enhoring Reason as the ultimate source of ethics, the latter pro-

posing instead to assign the place to Will." The Buddhist religion has also shown "marked tendencies" in the same direction. "The pessimistic view of life, favored by the great religion of India," says Professor Jastrow, "helps to remove the religious sanction for ethics, altho so strongly maintained by some of the religious thinkers, and we find systems of morality cropping up in which there is no place for a central supramundane authority Imposing His laws upon mankind." In the case of Christianity, "it is not philosophy, but a skeptieism as to the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, which gives vitality to the movement to divorce ethics from religion." Professor Instroy adds:

"Religion is no longer the source of ethics, but proves a stimulus to it. Matthew Arnold's definition of religion as morality touched with emotion,' while defective as a definition, yet re-



PROP. MORRIS LASTROW.

We quote from the New York Tribune :

flects this modern relationship between religion and ethics. . . . But white religion thus furnishes the stumulus to morality, it must be confessed that in the most advanced or if you choose, the most diluted forms of faith, the influence of ethics on religion is reduced to a minimum. There may be ethical strains in these forms of faith, but if that is the case it is due to the inevitable entrance of ethical considerations into any purely intellectual interpretation of the universe-and its mysterins "

Someinteresting facts relative to the influence of religion upon conduct are furnished by a clergyman of a Western city who has gathered statisties about those who have dropped away from the local churches during the last ten years.

"Out of 670 adults now living who have ceased to go to church during that period, 239 were originally poor church-members, ranging all the way from notorious evil-livers to indifferent worldlings. Since these 239 have formally withdrawn from the church their moral condition has in no wise changed, except that a few of them are somewhat more open in their defiance of the moral law. Of the remaining 440, eighteen have deteriorated morally since they left the church. Nearly all of them, it is declared, are persons of unusually weak character, easily led by temptation to do wrong, and one of them confessed that while he was a member of the church he was kept from evil courses not by his belief in Christianity, but by the desire not to seem recreant to the faith he professed. Sixty-three persons have apparently led better lives since they left the church, tho the change has not been at all marked, and one of these sixty-three declares that he is a better man now because he wants to show his church friends that unbelief does not imply immorality. The remaining 359 of the 679 backsliders are morally pretty much the same as they were before. They continue to be reputable citizens, and are impelled by the same motives of self-interest, touched occasionally by unselfish impulses, that appeared to govern them when they were members of the church.

"It would perhaps he too much to assume that the results of this particular census would be true of the non-churchgoers of other communities. There may have been special circumstances in the city where it was taken that tended to make the result favorable as to the non-churchgoers; for favorable it certainly is, It is desirable, therefore, that some such investigation be made In other communities, as only in this way can the question be finally decided whether a rejection of the teachings of religion does or does not result in moral deterioration; and it would be better if it were made by men representing the church, as in that case religious men would have no reason to question its fairness."

#### CHILDREN AND CHURCH-MEMBERSHIP.

TF it be true that church-membership has declined during recent years, and this conclusion is being put forward with increasing persistency, this decline is due, according to the view taken by many students of religious conditions, in no small measure to the neglect of the proper religious education of children. "One has only to look at the year-book of the churches," says Mr. Frederick Lynch, a writer in The Outlook (April 12), "to satisfy himself that church after church with very large schools are receiving by confession a beggarly few of their many children. There is only one conclusion to come to-namely, that the great crowd of children that make up our schools slip through our fingers out into the great churchless world, while in the whole order of nature they ought to pass into the church as the boy passes from the grammar-school to the high-school." He adds:

The membership of to-day was largely recruited from revivals of religion, but revivals seem to have had their day. The only hope of the future is in holding the children. On this we are all agreed. There seems to be little faith, however, in the possibility of doing this. But I believe it can be done; and I believe the time is coming when the Protestant Church will take every child into its bosom just as the Roman Catholic Church across the street from me is doing."

In every church, declares Mr. Lynch, it is essential that there should be at least one man-and if he can not be obtained in any other way he should be hired-"well trained," "religiously educated," and "of consecrated personality," who should make it his special work to train the children of the parish. Mr. Lynch continues:

"Let him take these children at ten and instil into their minds the idea that the church is just as much to be thought of as having a place in their future as the home or trade or profession. Make them think that they are born for the church just as they are born for the state, and that while the common schools are educating them for citizenship in the state, he is training them for citizenship in the church, and that one follows just as paturally as the other. But this training most have all the system and regularity of the public schools. Above all, the children must be taken at this early age and put through a regular course of training in religious things until at fourteen they are received into the church and become its efficient workers. (You will be surprised to find how many are ready and desirous to join the church before the age of fourteen.) Where this suggestion has been faithfully carried out, these results have almost invariably followed:

- "1. Almost all of the boys and girls passed over naturally into church-membership.
- "2. Most of them have grown up seriously interested in spiritual things.
- "3. They have all of them gone out into life with a thorough knowledge of the Christian religion and of the teachings and ethics of Jesus, and with a high ideal of manhood,"

The Episcopal Recorder (Philadelphia), in an editorial on the same subject, laments the growing tendency on the part of parents to give their sanction to the non-attendance of their children at church service. "Parents are altogether too indifferent in this matter, especially in cities," declares The Church Economist (New York). It says further:

"In this connection it might be said that the Sunday-school is a splendid supplement to church attendance, but a poor substitute for it. In this age of specialization, many look upon the Sunday-school as the children's church. This is a grave mis-

"The Sunday-school has information for its keynote, not worship. Its stirring activity, its friendly bustle, its conversational and familiar atmosphere lack the quality of reverence which is the very first essential of public worship. The best Sundayschool for a child, if there can be but one, is a seat in the family pew beside its parents, at the ordinary services of the church."

## RELIGIOUS STATISTICS REVISED BY A MOSLEM.

A TTENTION has often been called to the unreliability of religious statistics. Islam (Paris), the international review of Islamism, commenting on the subject, says that altho we do not know, within a hundred million, the number of living human beings populating the globe, we are expected to believe that there are 230,806,535 Roman Catholics and 145,237,035 Protestants. The number of Mussulmans is estimated at 176,833,372, "not one more, not one less." Accepting these figures for what they are worth, it is interesting to know, declares the Moslem paper, "which is the religion possessing most adherents." It continues:

"Toward the middle of the nineteenth century Schopenhauer was authority for the statement that Buddhism was in the lead: the great pessimist was misled by the idea that the religion of Nirvana, which teaches annihilation as the supreme goal of human activity, had the largest number of followers on our planet. Renan and Louis Renard accepted this view, and it was computed that the Buddhists numbered between 500 and 600 milhons, all the Chinese and Japanese being recorded as Buddhists, A close investigation has demonstrated how false these figures were. It has been discovered that the Chinese practise several religions at the same time. They have very few priests, the cult of ancestors and the state religion requiring none. Yet they receive with respect the priests of Taoism (the cult established by Tao-Tsen) and those of Buddhism. These priests come to the funeral to sing, and the ceremony looks more imposing on that account; but this is all. Buddhism is dominant only in Tibet and the Northern provinces of Mongolia, and the true Buddhists bardly number one hundred millions."

Regarding the statistics of Christian believers, Islam says:

"If we classify as Christians all the Europeans who practise no other religion, we may reach 550 millions. Excluding the small sects, like the Armenians, the Jacobites, the Copts, the Abyssinians, etc., we find three large groups of Christians: the Roman Catholies, about 240 millions; the Protestants 170 to 180 millions; the Greek Catholics 120 millions. Protestantism progresses more rapidly than the other religions, but it predominates only in Northern Europe and Northern America; Oriental Europe and Russian Asia belong to the Greek Church. The Latin people of Europe and of South America are Roman Catholic. Protestants and Roman Catholics strive with each other in their efforts to conquer adherents from the outside. Their missions cost a large amount of money and bring but meager results, From 1882 to 1890, for instance, the 'Société de la Propagation de la Foj ' and the 'Association de la Sainte-Enfance ' spent 328 million fraucs; the British missious spent 784 millions from 1860 to 1884. They have converted a few African savages, several outcast Chinamen, and some Levantines in quest of a protector."

The Moslem review goes on to state that the statistics do not show the enormous loss of ancient religions through incredulity or indifference. If practising Christians only should be counted, not one-half of them would remain. It adds:

"Islam can place more reliance in its believers; most of them practise their religion, and very few are converted to other creeds. There are probably some \$28,700,000 Mussulmans. In Africa alone we count to a million disciples of the Prophet; we find 37 millions in Malaysia. The largest group is in India. A similar number is to be found in the Ottoman empire, in the Russian dominion, in French Africa, in Algeria, on the Niger, and in the Kongo. The Mussulman propaganda is the most active and energicie of all, on account of its religious fraternities, and it is the only religious which extends its sphere of action through numerous conversions.

"The religion of India, Hinduism, formerly called Brahman-Ism, has zon million followers; Shintoism, the national cult of Japan is practised by zo million people. Then come the cults of the vanquished which have survived to the nations practising them: Judaism, l'arcsetism, and the Mandaism of the ancient Persians. These small minorities play an important part in our social economy. Uproteel from the native soil, they have acquired financial power, and their religious solidarity is probably stronger than the solidarity of all others."

Islam concludes by stating that the enumeration would not be complete without including one hundred millions of adepts of least progressive religions. Among them are the Petichists, the Amimists, and the Polytheists, most of whom are confined to Africa, and who are very likely, maintains the Moslem journal, to be converted to Islamism. "Once converted, it does not seen plausible that they should ever become Christiansor Buddhist," it says, "India, China, and the Mussulman would form three groups unassailable by Christian propaganda." Christianity owes its expansion to science, which was formerly fought by its leaders; but "is it not to be feared that this scientific evolution, which has nominally benefited the religion of the Europeans, will finally make them as indifferent as the Chinese?"—Translation most for Tix Litzakay Dioxest.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Western Unitarian Conference, in session in Chicago iast week decided to consolidate the Eastern and Western publishing houses of the church and Sunday-school. The Chicago plant will be removed to Boston.

A RPUNION of all the descendants of the late Brigham Young, president of the "Mormon" Cuburch, will be held in Sait Lake City in the near future. These already number more than one thousand persons, scattered in various parts of the world. No building in Sait Lake is large enough for the resulton, and it will be held in the open air.

A LARGE and picturesque trect of land, overlooking the Hudson, thirtyeight miles from New York, has been secured by the "New Thought" or "Mental Science" exposents. A school will be opened there on July 1, and the place will be made a center for the dissemination of "New Thought" principles and the atudy and discussion of religious and social problems.

"SMOKING Church Services" are the latest innovation in London, and promise to attract workingmen who have hitherto been outside the pair of religious influence. Archdeacon Wilberforce of Westminater started the movement in April by inviting the men who were fitting up the Abbey for the coronation to strend service in the cloisters during their launch bours and giving service himson definers of tobacco. Many accepted the invitation of the control of the

This appointment of Archibalop Ryan of Philadelphia, to the place made vacant on the Board of Indian Commissioners by the death of Babop Whipple, Is greeted with special favor by the Koman Catholic press. It is a considerable of the Property of the Prope

ROBERT BROWNED once mounted an outdoor rotatum in defense of his religious beliefs. The story is told in The Cardall Magazine. "One of Browning's recorded asylings is that he liked religions questions treated seriously, and we know by his liviter that his own belief we interestive that the own belief we interestive that the own belief we interestive that the story of the story of

ON Sunday, June 6, sars the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Tulpehotsee Reformed Congregation of Reading, Pa., will pay 1 yet Towns to the de-sendants of Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, as rent for the ground on which the christ his shull. Rev. II, Weller, of Myerkrown, Is passed with the Carbon this shull. Rev. II, Weller, of Myerkrown, Is passed to tar, Dr. Thomas Wister, Joshua Wistar, and other prominent members of the family living in Philadelphia, Georgian to Gaspar Wistar. It deed not no acres of land along the Tulpehocken creek in trant for a Dutch Revently at the Carbon of t

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### DOES RUSSIA MEAN TO GIVE UP MANCHURIA?

STRICT as the censorship of the press is in Russia, and limited as the freedom of comment is—hardly existing, indeed, as to internal politics-the foreign relations of Russia are discussed by the newspapers with considerable frankness and apparent spontaneity. The Manchurian question has engaged the attention of the Russlan press to a remarkable degree, at a time when more serious domestic problems might be expected to monopolize it. Is the Russian Government yielding to the Anglolananese alliance and to the United States in this matter of Mauchurian surrender? Is the treaty with China a reluctant concession to the "oneu-door" Powers, and is it an act of wood faith? Russia agrees to evacuate Manchuria in eighteen months. leaving no troops save as a railway guard, and she also abandons the attempt to secure special privileges in that province. Does she mean what she says? The Manchurian treaty has been received with skepticism and suspicion, and the explanations of the Russian press, whether "insuited " or not, throw new light on

The leading political paper, the St. Petersburg Notices Verwaya, declares it to be about to taik of any "retreat "be Russian Government. Examining the several conditions precedent to eveneation, and especially the demand for the surrender by the "concert" of the Powers to China of the city of Tein-Tain, the paper says.

"Our retrocession of New-Chwang will occur under such conditions as will exclude the possibility of any injury to Russian influence in Southern Manchuria. The terms our Government has imposed upon China amply and practically safeguard our interests in Manchuria. They indicate that our representatives have closely and minutely studied the load questions that, seeming unimportant as they may be, will assume serious political significance in the course of time."

Coercion or pressure, the paper says, is the invention of silly and shallow journalism. Russia has kated with entire freedom and in pursuance of well-defined and consistent aims. Her freedom is the product of conscious might. Russia gives np Mauchuria to prove her sincere friendship for China, and she has warned China that the treaty will not be deemed binding unless all the conditions are faithfully infilled by her. This is a warning against any anti-Russian policy in the diplomacy of the imperial Government.

In the same tone comments the Noventi. It says that the Manchurian question had nothing whatever to do with the "open door" or the integrity of China. Russia recognized no shadow of claim in the "concert" to interfere with her polecy in that province. Slos gives up the territory because she never intended to annex it. Long before the Anglo-Japanese alliance was formed the world was assured of the intention to return Manchuria to China. But the Noventi adds;

"The treaty will strengthen our influence in the province, Manchuria is conceededly within our 'sphere of interest,' and we have not anuexed it, it is because we do not need so much new territory. However, having constructed a railtonal endominant Mauchuria, Russia can not be indifferent to the conditions there are prevailing, and the intain year of 1900 or any other anteeburperiod can never be restored. Our influence there will of necessity be much more decisive."

Prince Mestchersky, in the Grajdanm, an ultra-nationalist organ, asps that the explanation is very simple. The Cars said to himself: "What need have I of Manchuria when every soldier, every officer, stationed there is demauded here at home? Russia is not so rich intellectually, morally, and materially that she can spare men and money for Manchuria. There is so much work at home, so much room for improvement, that I have no

superfluity either of men or of means." Russia wants stability, peace of mind, and economy of resources, while Manchurin has been a source of trouble, complication, and misunderstanding, adds the Prince-editor.—Translations made for The Literary Divers.

# THE MORGANIZATION OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THAT latest and most brilliant aspect of the Morganized world known popularly as the shipping trust has released a flood of English editorial comment. A note of alarm runs through and at times even drowns the roar of wonder with which this last-born Leventhan of Morganism is hailed by the Britons. The privilege of speaking first clearly belongs to the London Times, if only for the reason that it sees unthing to be afraid of:

"This combination-in the forming of which the principal agents have been Mr. Pirrie, representing at once the White Star Line and Harland & Wolff, and Mr. Pierpont Morgan representing the American commanies-will include the White Star Line, the Dominion Line, the Leyland Line, the Atlantic Transort Line, the American Line, and the Red Star Line. British lines mentioned will continue to sail under the British flag. It will be noted that the Cunard Line is not among them, and that the Allan Line also maintains an independent position. Neither can well expect any diminution in the stress of the competition it has to face, since it is plain that the combination of its rivals relieves them of disadvantages previously common to all. The the two German lines, the North German Lloyd and the Hambury-American, which have secured so large a share of the trade, do not actually enter the combination, a satisfactory working agreement with them has been arrived at; but as nothing is said about the French companies they, probably, intend, like the Cunard Line, to pursue their own course. There is a significant statement that the combination will work in unison with the large American railways. That is a very important factor, since there can be no doubt of the power of these railways to determine to a large extent the sea carriage of the goods they bring to the coast."

It was a lucky thing for the ocean lines that Mr. Morgan thought of combining them, as they were getting hard up. So says *The Times*, from which we quote further:

"The stringgle between the great carrying companies to meet and even to encourage the growing demands of the public for rapid and luxerious traveling over sea has ended in the production of fietes of powerful and magnificently equipped steamers for which there is not sufficient remnerative employment. In the busy season of good years they may all do very well, but, taking one season with another and one year with another, there can be secured. That is, the fundamental economic difficulty which all the companies engaged in the North Atlantic trade have to face, the other causes operate to request it more acute."

This way of viewing the "little combine" is by no means characteristic of British opinion. That great pessimist, when any-thing American is in question. The Naturaly Neview (London), actually heads its article on the subject "The Shipping Gang and Yankee Grab." It observes:

"Mr. Morgan's latest achievement, the Atlantic shipping 'combine,' may excuse him for thinking himself as almighty as his own dollars. He might naturally say of England what Jugurtha said of Rome' A city for sale; to be had of the highest hidder,' One by one our industries are betrayed to the American. Our oil industry is controlled by the Standard Oil Company; the match trade, after a shameful exhibition of incompetency, has fallen into the linats of the Diamond Match Company; Mr. No corner of the industrial world is safe from the extraordinary gang of capitalists that govern the great republic,"

This critic next considers the details of the accomplished fact and avers that the London Times was "taken in." It was not taken into the combination, but was "taken in by the specious concession that the several lines are to retain each its old flag and management":

"English directors must dance to an American tune, Mr. Morgan and his colleagues have no intention, we may be suffered for allowing the men they have bought to play ducks and drakes with £44.000,000 sterling of despital. In such circumstances for flag, to put it binntly, is a lie. And we have no leasting guaranty that we shall be left even that to cover our shame."

As for the statement about being hard up, The Saturday Review has no nationce with it:

"The official explanation of the more is the necessity for economies in management, but it is significant that the deal was braided by the raising of both freight and passenger rates from ten to fifty per cent. under mutual agreements between the various transport companies. At present a large share of the Atlantic tonages is no the trust, and when the grip is tightened a little more there is no one so foolish as to believe in the moderation of the shipping kings."

What would happen in the event of war? That is what The Daily Chronicle (London) would like to know;

"For, however unwilling we are to contemplate the possibility of a writ with America, we should be foolish to allow this sentiment to blind us to the contingencies of a novel situation. And we regard as the least assistancy of cementing influences of peace the interest which it is said American financiers will have to maintain good relations between the two countries. We trust that those good relations will depend upon something more of monomobilist.

But the war specter is not so terrifying to The Daily News (London):

"This combination, at any rate, will so clearly make for peace that our withers are unwrung by the prospect. It is at least better than that mischievous dream of a secret society of financial Jesuits, with Jesuit ethics, but without Jesuit religion, which filled the vague and immense dreams of Cecil Rhodes. It is not the fact of combination we fear, or the working of the whole transatiantic passement raffice on a coordinate basis. That ought

to mean increased economy and efficiency; and the absence of competition will not be felt just yet. What alarms us is the announcement of the Americans that American capital will predominate, and that the whole control of the syndicate will come from the United States."

There are various questions, however, which the organ of the English non-conformist conscience from which we have just quoted asks itself:

"What is happening to us? Have we lost the business faculties of our fathers? Has our commerce lost its enterprise and its imagination? Or are we too much handicapped by the toll we pay to the hereditary killer—by our land-system, our vested interests, and all the enervating traditions of a lieisured ruling class? It is time we began to look some of these questions fairly in the face. The sudden subordination of three great English shipping lines to ultimate American control is, a rude shock to our island pride. It hits us in a tender point.

It is "humiliating and unsatisfactory that so large a part of our carrying trade may be directed and controlled by eapitalists living beyond the jurisdiction of the erown and legislature," says The Mandard (London):

"The shipping of Great Britain is vital to our political existence and our mercantile prosperity. It is to protect it that we bear uncomplainingly the burden of supporting the heaviest na-al budget which any nation has ever incurred. Why should we build battle-ships and cruisers to police the trade routes and watch over vessels which are at the disposal of foreign capitalias, whose interests, political and commercial, may run counter to our own? It may be said that under our existing laws there is nothing to prevent such transfers as those of which we hear. That may be true. But a law populi upp rand is. The freedom of contract which takes the form of weakening the strength of contract which takes the form of weakening the strength of a limited that depends upon navel efficiency may stand in need

An English glance at the German aspect of it all is afforded in what follows from The St. James's Gazette (London);

"Why the Norddeutscher-Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Line have joined the movement, we are at a loss to understand. But we feel very sure that the German Emperor does not mean



PEACE: "I wonder if there will be a place for me at the coronation."

-Punch (London).



KINO EDWARD: "Will be tame the beast in time for me' to appear publicly with it?" - Kladderadatuk (Berlin).

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to lose command of those speedy vessels on which his new-born many largely depends for cruisers. . . . But to us the loss of the service of these vessels as cruisers is the very least part of the service of these vessels as cruisers is the very least part of the veril. The advantages of merchanterusiers in time of war are problematical, unless the ships are so constructed as to fulfil certain requirements in regard to protection, which detract seriously from their value as passenger and cargo-carrying vessels. But the continuance of our merchant-shipping nader the 'red duster' is of the utmost importance to us from a national point of view for other reasons. In the first place, for the transport service. If we have been able to place and maintain a quarter of a million of men in South Africa, it has been owing to the fact that the Admiralty have had the call on a practically limitless number of merchant-vessels sailing under our flag."

German opinion regards the situation more from a business than a sentimental point of view. Says the Vossische Zeitung (Berlin):

That the combination aims at increased freight and passenger rates is beyond dispute, and in view of the demoralization of the freight business this is justified. Whether the trust will use its power to obtain anduly high rates and to impose onerous conditions upon shippers, who under the free competition prevailing hitherto have done fairly well, remains to be seen. . . . It is to some extent a satisfaction that the German lines do not enter the combination directly, but merely assent to a common regulation of traffic, and further that the great Canard Line and the French companies are wholly outside the agreement. But it is doubtful whether these outside lines will not later be forced to enter the combination. It must not be overlooked that Mr. Morgan and his associates exercise control over the American railroads, which must be taken into account in the matter of through traffic. Hence it is in their power to distribute favor and disfavor in most unequal measure. Indeed, our New York correspondent mentions a report that Mr. Morgan wou over the English lines to the plan of combination by threatening them with a boycott,"

"What principally interests us in all this business is, naturally, the relation of the German steamship lines to the trust," says the Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin):

"It is said everywhere that the two German lines have not formally entered the trust, but have merely made certain agreements with it. Whether this is playing with words or not must in the end be made apparent. . . The difficult position in which they (the German steamship lines) lave been placed by Morgan's activities will be seen by any sensible-minded person."—Translations made for The LITERARY DESIGN.

#### NORWAY'S CABINET CRISIS.

THE change of nilnistry in Norway involves the definite retirement as premier of J. W. C. Steen, and the formation of a new cabinet by O. A. Blehr, who will, it is announced, hold the portfolio of the interior. The crisis greew out of that old difficulty between Norway and Sweden, the demand by the former for a separate consular system. The editor of the Verdens Garge (Christiania) thus writes to the London Times:

"The differences between Norway and Sweden on matters touching the union are now discussed in a friendly spirit. The Swedish Government has lately proposed a joint committee to inquire into what is the most exactious anomaly of our system—namely, the absence of separate consular representation for commercial purposes. It may be of practical interest to our English friends to be informed that, this proposal having been agreed to by the Norwegian Government, the committee has been formed, and is now holding its meetings alternately in Christiania and matter and the second of the committee of the

Notwithstanding this reassuring tone, the Morgenblader (Christiania) expresses what it terms 'bitter disappointment' at the state of public opinion in Norway, which is influenced by irresponsible radical journals. The press generally devotes most attention to Sigurd Ibsen, son of the dramatist, tho will be in the new cabinet. Sigurd Ibsen married a daughter of Björnstern Björnson and is forty-three years old. He has had a distinguished career in public life. The Indipendance Belge (Brussels) thus analyses the situation:

"As is known, the entire internal policy of Norway has as its pivot the consular separation of Norway and Sweden, and, a dozen



J. W. C. SIPEN, Retiring Premier of Norway.

years ago, things were carried to the length of openly defying the King's veto, he having opposed the law for separate Norwegian consulates passed by the Stortblng, Mr. Steen, then premier. led this movement, and his opposition to the King's policy compelled him to surrender power to the Conservatives. The general election of 1898 having given the Radicals two-thirds of the seats in parliament, it was necessary to have recourse to a combination of the Left.

The Radicals, bent upon consular separation, forced Mr. Steen into power, but he disappointed all their hopes, and his retirement will doubtless lead to combination among the Radical groups of the Storthing.

In any event, according to this paper, a political situation of a grave character may develop at any moment, while the 'orwarts' (Bernin), the Socialist paper, calls attention to the determined agitation for universal suffrage throughout the Scandinavian peninsula. Translations made for The LITERAKY DIGITAL.

#### HOLLAND'S FRIGHT OVER WILHELMINA.

THE dynastic peril presented by the illness of the young Queen of the Netherlands attracts universal attention and the press of Europe has taken up the topic very seriously. The following from the London Speciator is characteristic:

"It must not be forgotten that altho the Dutch have fallen in low with their bright young Queen, they are also greatly moved by the prospect of political dangers which might have followed her disappearance from the scene. Tho it is not true that the Queen is absolutely the last of her race, all other heirs claim through the female line, and are princes born and educated in Germany. The Dutch do not like that, believing that a prince so trained will always look up to the German Emperor, and that William II. will leave no stone unfurned to attract Holland, probably on very liberal terms, into the circle of his dominion, from Java master the whole of the Eastern Archipelago, which he Australians at heart regard as their four her brigge."

Just what would happen in the event of the young Queen's death is considered at some length in the République (Paris):

"Prime Minister Kuyper recently said that Holland would rush to arms before she would become German. The event [of the Queen's death] would be the more serious because events in Belgium are inspiring equal anxiety. Should the uprising there prove victorious, were the Socialists to attain power, Holland as well as Belgium would present the question whether the principle of non-intervention could be further upheld. Would England remain indifferent as to which form of government pervailed in Belgium, and would Germany do the same as regards Holland? Upon the answer to tits double question depends the Europe, and its injurative to be ready for all continuous genetics. It is unique to the round to the continuous genetics. It is unclease in store, how much more seriously must believe, have surprises in store, how much more seriously must be believe, have surprises in store, how much more seriously must make the prospect of a change of affairs in Belgium and Hollanda be a change of affairs in Belgium and Hollanda be and and the former and the affair, and the surprise of the start o

Dutch papers express themselves with much reserve, and it may be inferred that their purpose in doing so is to spare the oppular feeling. The Handleiblah (Ansterdam) announces that "in view of the serious illness of the Queen it is to be expected that the provisions of the constitution in the case of a protracted illness of the sovereign will soon be applied, and that the States-General will be convoked in plenary session to deliberate on the question of a regency." The Matathlad (The Hague) and other papers refer to the serious factors in the situation and consider in all its bearings the prospect of a regency. It is noteworthy that the German press is most circumspect in its allusions to possibilities in Holland. The Kolnitche Zeitung, for instance, merely says:

"It can, unfortunately, no longer be doubted that the condition of the Queen of Holland affords reason for anxieties of a most serious nature."

The personal esteem which this young sovereign has won throughout Europe is manifested in a marked way. The Clerical Correspondant (Paris) says:

"Oneen Willedmina's illness has caused an anxiety throughout Holland in which the public sympathy is universal. The young sovereign is worshiped by her people. The lofty qualities she has manifested since her accession, her intelligence, her resolution, her capacity, and the respect her Government has impired by its advocacy of the Boers have gained her a dustinetion throughout Europe of which her subjects are justly proud." —Translations under for Tux Lutrasay Diosex.

#### SWITZERLAND'S RUPTURE WITH ITALY.

THE breach of diplomatic relations between the Swiss conlederation and the kingdon of Italy, growing out of incendiary attacks upon the Italian royal family in the Anarchistjournal Riveglio, of Geneva, raises deleate questions which the European papers are discussing. Swiss papers denounce Silvestrelli, Italian minister at Berne, for his rudeness. But the Journal of Geneve says "the windom of the two governments can be relied upon, for they will act together to prevent the Silvestrelli incident from having unpleasant consequences for the peoples who are united by such an ancient friendship." The New Zuricker Zetting says;

"When a ministerial paper like the Tribuna and an opposition paper like the Giornale of Halifus agree in the cortiality of the tone, and express sentiments of sympathy and friendship for Switzerland, the effusions of other minor journals may be disgarded and the way is cleared for a satisfactory mutual understanding."

But before taking up the subject of Italian opinion it may be well to consider the following from the London Times, which has all the force of an editorial opinion, since it is written by the Rome correspondent of that paper:

"The articles of the Anarchist journal Kisveylio, of Geneva, were unquestionably scurrilous and offensive toward the Itulian royal family. They were also susceptible of being interpreted as at least indirect incitement to assassiantion. It is said that Siguor Silvestrelli was chosen by Signor Prinetti to represent Italy in Berne because his unbending and peremptory temperament was considered likely to bring home to the federal authorities a sense of their duty in regard to Anarchist propaganda. Shortly between him and the Swiss Government over the presentation of bis credentials—an incident not calculated to dispose the federal

council to listen deferentially to his subsequent representations on the subject of the *Kitzycijia*. Possibly, too, the Swiss authorities may have believed that an Italian cabinet dependent upon the support of the extreme left could not be in earnest in combasing subversive propaganda abroad. If so, they were evidenily mistaken."

The legal and diplomatic aspects of the incident come in for treatment by this authority, which proceeds:

"These technicalities leave untouched the larger question of the position of switzerland as a refuge for revolutionaries of all kinds. If haly has manuged so to state her case as to place the Swiss authorities in the disadvantageous position of appearing, out of clerical or revolutionary sympathies, to wisk at propagardia against the Halland dynasty, alse will doubtless descreand receive strong diplomatic support from Germany and Auston of the strong diplomatic support from Germany and Auton the strong diplomatic support from Germany and Austonia and the strong diplomatic support from Germany and Autonia and the strong diplomatic support from Germany and Austonia and the strong diplomatic support from Germany and Autonia and Austria and

Italian press opinion supports the Government, with some exceptions, among them the Vatican journal Osservatore Romane, which says:

"While the entire Liberal press of Italy, ministerial and opposition without distinction, proved unanimous in asserting that where a question of the national dignity was involved it was not proper to discuss or draw distinctions, in ourselves the unexpected news of the rupture of Italo-Swiss relations and of the cause which provoked it, produced the impression that this appeal to the national dignity was in part untimely and in part unjustified. It was unjustified because there was and could be no question of even tacit approval of, or any form of solidarity with, the defamers of an assassinated king or the apologists of regicide. Rather was it, in one aspect, a question of the distorted application of the principle of freedom of the press, a form of evil anything but unknown to Italian governments, and in another aspect it was a question of procedure with reference to the method to be adopted by the Italian Government in demanding and obtaining the suppression of excesses which are certainly deplorable and worthy of every reprobation."

The deportment of the Italian minister at Berne throughout the crisis was all that could be desired, says the Tribuna (Rome). The incident nearly concerns the national honor and hence all personal questions sink into insignificance, according to the Patria (Rome), which urges the Italian Government to show by its demeanor that Italy is not disposed to tolerate any disparagement of herself. The Fractista (Rome), says the Swiss confederation, through respect for the Anarchists and also through fear of them, has permitted the publication of fifty articles defaming the memory of King Humbert. A more impartial view than any of these is afforded in the following from the Trupp (Taris):

"The affair, on the whole, amounts to this: a little Anarchist sheet, wholly unknown outside of its special circle, the Rispegtio, had published, in its number of January 18, an article which the Italian minister deemed insulting to the memory of King Humbert. He thought it his duty to ask the federal council to prosecute. The council replied that it was bound by the law, every prosecution of this sort having to be taken up by the Government concerned. Signor Silvestrelli replied by a note disputing this point, and, moreover-it is here that the irritating personal element comes in-he added certain reflections upon the federal Government's line of conduct in international relations. The federal council then had its minister in Rome take action and request as a favor the replacing of Signor Silvestrelli. Signor Prinetti [Italian minister of foreign affairs] refused this, and the result was the double diplomatic rupture that is known. . . . The Italians, like the Swiss, know how important are their mutual relations and their mutual interests. Italian workmen are much employed in Switzerland. Much Swiss capital is invested in Italian enterprises. Commercial treaties are on the eve of negotiation. This is truly no time to quarrel seriously for reasons so trifling. 'Time is a gallant man,' says an excellent Italian proverb. A very short time will suffice to arrange this little nothing."- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### A GUY ON THE PUBLIC.

A DOUBLE-BARNELED DETECTIVE STORY, By Mark Twain. Cloth, 5% x 8 inches, 170 pp. Price, \$1,00 Harner & Brothers, New York

ONLY a few writers are independent enough or sure enough of their public, to venture to gay it. The late Mr. Frank R. Stockton was one who kept it guessing; but his attitude was one of letting his frends in on the joke. There were readers, he would imply, who might be mystified or taken in hy his whimscalities, but the might be mystified or taken in hy his whimscalities, but all his literary practical jokes had an element of fattery about the all, his literary practical jokes

There has lately been practised on the public a deliberate, unwinking loke. Its name is "A Double-Barreled Detective Story" and its



MARK TWAIN

author is Mark Twain. It is interesting to note Mr. Clemens's progress. Not so many years ago the public (not the great uncritical public that he always had with him) laughed He was held up to young at him men in college as a shocking example of what American literature was coming to. That was before we had entirely outgrown our stucco Olympia, and while young men were still taught that they must be classic or nothing. Later all America beartily laughed with Mr. Clemens. After making his reputation as a humorist, Mr. Clemeus proceeded to show how versatile he was, and penple discovered depths of real philosophy beneath much of his fooling. He wrote Jean d'Arc's life for her

and rebuked our Government for its course toward the Philippines; a and when he had brought the public to the point that they would not all have been surprised had he written a casual epic or two, he wrote instead a hidcoss and dreafuld detective story! The thing starts with a blood-curding crime. The manner in which it is written is her-deally hidfaultin. This story was published in a magacine, and after reading Mark Twain's. The second part no one said much about, for It turned out that the jobe was on the public and the whole thing was a colossal gay. Nothing, it seems, is sacred to Mr. Clemens, neither the public nor the sacred person of Mr. Shertock Holmes, of whom Mr. Clemens makes unmerciful fun. He brings him to the wids of this country and has his ways of deduction put to shame before a mining camp and has his ways of deduction put to shame before a mining camp and clemens Mr. Conan Doyle's permission for the use of Mr. Holmes's spering, just as Mr. Prohinani leich his starts to other managers, or did if Mr. Clemens had actually had Sherlock Holmes lynched, would the famous detective at last be really dead?

#### GUELF AND GHIBELLINE.

HOHENZOLLERN. A Story of the Time of Barbarossa. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Cloth, 55 x 72, inches, 281 pp. Price, \$1.50. The Century Company, New York.

W1711 scenes laid in the year 1338 A.D. a romancer can well afford to let his imagniation play to the top of its bent with the fortunes of his puppets. However, the chief among the puppets chosen by Mr. Brady in his romance once had a vertiable place in life and cut a large swath in the world's history. Indeed, some of them since. "Henry he Lind," Duke of Saxony and Bavaria and head of the Guelfs, was ancestor on the German side—through the female hneatof the present sovereigns of flangland. Cornaf vou Holesmellern, and victorious lower in this story, a brave fighter and soldier of fortune, was foundered the royal family of Prussia, the present rulers of the German empire. Preferred won Holesmellern, Duke of Swabla, who around whom the play revolves.

In the opening chapter these three men are awaiting an important amountement in a hall of the royal eastle at Frankfort-on-Main. The session being held in another room is no less an event than the great Dict, wherein the electors from the several German states, presided over by the Pop's delegate, the powerful Archbishop of Mains, are to Courad III. the Crusader, as ruler of the ferman emptre. Henry the Lion, relying on the prelate's former friendship, expects to be chosen. Barbarosas, erlying on his now videoprend farm, is filled with a smillar hope. Holenzoldern, the younger sun of his house, and portunders are for the boung of Barbarosas, even for the boung of Barbarosas, even for the boung of Barbarosa, whose life he once saved in battle.

The young and beautiful Matilda, Countess von Vohburg, whose de-cased father has left the ward of the empire, passes through the hall, glances at Hohenzollern, and lets fall from her bodice a blood-red rose on the russb-overed flour. All three men spring to claim it, and in the scuffle disclose their feelings toward the lady. Henry the Lion reveals that he has asked her in marriage—because of her wealth no less than

her beauty—and been refused. Hohenzollern declares that he has won the lady's heart and pledge. Barbarossa laughs both men to scorn and reminds. Hohenzollern that as her guardian he can make her—"what he wills!"

His dependent draws his sword and burls the insult in Barbarosas is eeth, reminding him that he already has a wife. Barbarosas returns yes, between whom and himself, the world howes, there exists only hate, and his power will yet wrest from the Pope a divorce. Hobenouleur sanch and boust a divorce. Hobenouleur sanch and boust out that he will far alloth and boust and the second out that he will far alloth and boust and the second out that he will be allothed to the second out that he will be allothed to the second out that he will be allothed to the second out the second out the second of the second out the second out that he will be allothed to the second out the second out that he will be allothed to the second out the sec



CYRUS TOWNSLND BRADY.

named by the Diet as the man best fitted to wield the destinies of the German race. Thus begins the feud which gave popularity to the warcries of Ghibelline and Guelf,—the struggle for supremacy between the

Loan and Barbatonsa.

A space of six months intervenes between the first and second parts of the story; during which time Barbarossa obtains a divorce, offers marriage to the woman who will not have him on any terms, and Hohenzollern is put under ban with a price on his head. The greater scenes of the story occupy but a day non a night, and take place because of the story occupy but a day non a night, and take place be-

Mr. Brady handles his subject with telling skill. There is atmosphere and art as well as dash in his work. Giving full play to the clash and din supposedly inseparable from the times, he yet imbues with a breath of real life the three men and one woman whom he creates as typical of the four historic persons whose names he borrows.

#### THE WAYS OF TRAMPS.

THE LITTLE BROTHER. By Josiah Plynt. Cloth, 5½ x 8 inches, 244 pp. Price, \$1.50. The Century Company, New York.

BECAUSE an author can write a well-constructed short story it does not follow that he can write a good novel. The technique of the short story and that of the most story and that of the short store in the case is tended to be a story of the story and the



IOSIAH FLYNT.

scope; he investigated the ways of the crook and wrote a book concerning him that was very enlightening and full of dramatic contrasts. If, however, one takes pains to analyze any of these sketches that have been cast in the form of fiction, one will perceive that the mere story, apart from the interest of an unusual subject, does not amount to very much. Neither has Mr. Flynt created any characters among his tramp people. He has made real the hobo's world with its social usages and customs, but there is no individual crook or tramp that remains long in the reader's mind.

"The Little Brother," Mr. Flynt's long story, naturally falls into two distinct parts: the trainp part, dealing with the relation of the Prushun

to his yucker, which is full of interest and which the author treats directly and simply; and the story part, with its attempted analysis of character, which the reader can see at once Mr. Flynt treats with the touch of a novice. The story is that of a runwary boy who is nared by a tramp. His so-called suster, who is the eshool-teacher in a hitle willage, seeds for him or ain. An epidemic of typhold breaks out, and in the absence of her little bredier she throws herself into the work of nursing. While on the one hand she makes (friend, many of the will lagers gossip unkindly about her, as she came to the town as a stranger and told no one her history. Finally word is brought to her by a tramp that Benny is dying. She hastens to him and finds that the man who snared Benny is his father, she herself being his mother. The trainp then confesses that his marriage to Bennie's mother had been illegal. This of course leaves her free to marry the man with whom she is in love.

#### A CONQUEROR AND ONE OF HIS CAPTIVES.

THE CONQUEROR. By Gertrude Franklin Atherton. Cloth, 51/x 8 inches. \$46 pp. Price, \$1.50. The Macmillan Company, New York

RS. ATHERTON has achieved a great deal by her latest work, which she calls "The Conqueror; Being the True and Roman-tic Story of Alexander Hamilton," No one will question the fitness of the title, or the almost too subdued force of the epithet "Romantie" with which she herself qualifies it. She dedicates it "To



GENTRUDE F. ATMENTON

those suggestion and encouragement this attempt to recreate the greatest of our statesmen would not have been made: The Rt. Hon. James Bryce, M.P., Dr. Allan Mc-Lane Hamilton." These two gentlemen, the latter a grandson of the subject of this anotheosis, need not regret sponsorship of the work. If there is warrant, as there is, for her styling as "Conqueror" the marvelous boy blown to these shores by the wind of destiny, there is no less ground for regarding as the cantive most subjugated by his brain and heart the enthusiastic lady who, with two hundred thousand breathless words, has recreated him and recreated berself. Had Mrs. Atherton conceived and portrayed such a

c'uracter out of her imagination entirely, she would rank as the greatest novelist of the day. As it is, after she had delved unwearvingly into everything that concerned her subject and had become inebriated by the romance that produgally clusters about Alexander Hamilton, she decided to discard the impersonal poise of the mere biographer, which she had at first designed. In a foreword, which she styles an "explanation," the most justifying assertion is this; "I feel confident that I have held my romancing tendency well within the horizon of the probabilities; at all events, I have depicted nothing which in any way interferes with the veracity of history." Then she adds: "However, having unburdened my imagination, I shall, in the course of a year or two, write the biography I first had in mind.

"The Conqueror" is Mrs. Atherton's most meritorious contribution to literature. It is brilliantly entertaining, it presents Hamilton with new charm, and—is one of the longest books of the year? At regular Intervals, as a mother ecstatically huge her baby and smothers it with kisses, Mrs. Atherton pulls ont all the stops and makes the reader rock with the ululations of her peans. The book is one to arouse comment, praise, and adverse criticism.

Mrs. Atherton's literary style is not a model, and some of her generaland a full of the first and several several several several model, and under on the general actions and philosophic reflections may awaken a mild defail. More-tantian and the several several several several several several probes to the point of borting the reader. But, if she has de found of the several sev appreciation of the significance of the modest, simple, white marble monument in Trinity church-yard to one of the geniuses of the world.

#### A BATCH OF ALLEGORIES.

PARAMLES OF LIFE. By Hamilton Wright Matrie. Board, 634 x o'll inches. 103 pp. Price, \$1.00. The Outlook Company, New York

"HE material "get-up" of this small volume is in keeping with the literary content, and perhaps a little in advance of the same in artistic merit. It is the first issued by The Outlook Company, It is printed in clean-cut type by the De Vinne Press, on fine-grained paper with broad margins and is tastefully bound in two shades of brown.

As for the "Parables," It is difficult to see how they are worth while. They are rather thin allegories, of an ethical trend and poetic aspiration, in a style whose isoco orie rhythm becomes somewhat monotonous and suggests a "Sclah !" or "Here endeth the Lesson" at the end of each. The titles are the strongest part of these little quasi-poetic flights, with their sentimental appeal to middle-class taste. They approach the interrogative phases of life, but leave them no less mierrogative.

En uno disce omnes. In "The Last Judgment," certainly an appall-

ing theme, a soul awakens to the fact that it has passed into a new sphere of being, and while it waits to find its place therein recalls its past life with minuteness. " Everything was clear, not only in the unbroken record of what he had been, but in a sudden perception of what he was. At last, he knew himself. And while he pondered, one stood



don't you worry !" air to the vi ways in which Mr. Mabie sets forth the transition from the painful or the evil, to the peaceful and the good; from the probationary to the is so vague, so unconvincingly acsumed, that it would hardly soothe the nascent cogitations of a child.

MANUTOWN W. MARIE There is no striking originality of thought, and the style is smooth and restful in harmony with the content.

But it is, happily or unhappily, true that a large portion of humanity 

#### PROPHET OR DECADENT-WHICH?

SINGER BUATRICE; AND ARBUNE AND BURBE BURCE. By Maurice Mactertinck. Cloth, 1% x 8 inches, 183 pp. Price, \$1 yo. Dodd, Mead Company, New York

"HE audience which attended Mrs. Patrick Campbell's performance of "Pelleas and Melisande" was an interesting one. It was composed largely of people who went to hear the play expecting to find Mrs. Campbell acting in a variation of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," or "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith." Besides this class were a few people who knew the work of Maurice Maeterlinck and understood it, or at least thought that they did. Those who knew nothing of Macterlinek laughed openly at "Melisande," while the devotees listened rapt. This attitude of the audience toward the play sums up very well the attitude of the reading public toward the work of Mr. Maeterlinck There are and there will always be those who laugh, to whom Mr. Maeterlinck's work will be nothing but a senseless and affected repen-

pression and which are the legitimate butt of ridicule. To others, "Les Aveugles," "L'Intrure," "La Princesse Maleine" are works full of an unspeakable fascination, full of an atmosphere of mystery and terror which no other writer has managed to convey with the same subtlety: and again there are readers who read all kinds of symbolism into Maeterlinek's work and explain each play more or less elaborately. All three classes of readers will undoubtedly have each its own kind of amusement from the new book of his which has recently been translated into English.

tion of phrases which convey no im-



MAURICE MARTERIANCK.

The plays are two in number-"Sister Beatrice," a miracle play, and
"Ardiane and Barbe Bleue." They were both written as librettos (the

music of which is being composed) and, unlike Mr. Maeterlinck's other plays, written in verse.

When a writer conforms to the usual modes of expression, he may be judged by the usual standards. When, however, he invents his own methods and strives after certain effects in a way in which no other mac methods antistrives after certain enects in a way in which no other man, has, it is more difficult to judge him. Time is a test which must be ap-plied to his work. M. Maeterlinck is one of these innovators. One can mercly say of him that one likes his work and finds strange beauty in it, or frankly admit that one does not understand it and, perhapdoes not care to

does not care to.

To one reader at least, "Sister Beatrice" is a play full of great positic. To one reader at least, "Sister Beatrice" is a play full of great positic brilliant illuminations in an old missal. "Ardiance and Barbe Bleue shares the mystery of his carlier plays, but the symbolism is perhaps more obvious, and the horror less than in those. Whether Maeter-linek will be considered as the prophet of a new phase of art or a period of the properties of an explaned for it or a period. verted literary curiosity, who can say as yet with certainty l



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Pettno & Co., \$1 00.) "An Introduction to the Study of English live try,"-Mark H Liddell. (Doubleday, Page & Co.

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"Abroad with the Junnies." - Lill's ... (f. C. Page & Co., \$1.50.)

"Love's Coming-of-Age."-Edward | appended (Stockham Publishing Co., \$1.00.) "Chimmie Fadden and Mr. Paul,"-1" war 1 W

Townsend. | The Century Co., \$1 so. | "The Rescue "-Annie Donglas Sedica L enture Co. St to.

#### CURRENT POETRY

#### Blind.

By MARTHA GILBERT DICKIS-I do not see Thee, God!

A soul made plain: O for an angel hand to tear the veil again Hide not from me Thy face I strive. I to The silence whispered. "Art thou pure in Lemit !"

-In New York cuttiet.

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Who'll be ready when de Bridegroom come Who'll be happy and who'll be gluin! Jorden river so chilly and cole, Oh, dat water so swimmin' and swile Dem whar'll awim it is oblegged to awam Des a-fo' de Angel'il beat on de drum! Yas! O my Soul! Dem waters roll-Who'll be ready?

Who'll be ready when de song's begun? Who'll be singin' and who'll be dum .? Oh, dam Members a-wearin' of gold Safe acrost de shaller and safe acrost de shall What de gracious tree grows free and thin Whar de blessed welcome risea from For de righteous few and de righteous some Yas! Omy Soul! Dem bells do toll Who'll be ready?

Who'll be ready when de body's number Who'll be shoutin' and who'll be troud Oh, de Member he'll be bole And de Seeker will take good hol -Dey'll be ready !

#### Hymn of the Winds.

Dar's war in de worl', O my brothers. For hear how dem brief winds arrest Yas. De winds lift dev volce, my brillion Wid de breaf er dem what dies! Roll, winds, roll,

And rock de Death-river's tide Roll, winds, roll, Dat river is long and wide

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Dar's many a soul passin' on, sisters, For watch how dem white clouds pass by ; Dar's many a soul passes, sisters, When de clouds slip fast and high,

> Roll, winds, roll, And rock de Death-river's tide. Roll, winds, roll, 1tat river is deep and wide.

Day's war in de worl', O Elders, Brief reverend winds arise Dar's war in de worl' O Elders Aud dar's tears in de worl's eves-

Roll, winds, roll, And rock de Death-river's tide. Poll winds roll Dat river is heavy and wide,

#### The World's Hymn.

The Plantation " Dies Ira. Pics Illa."

Oh, in dat awful day De moon in blood'll drip away, Wile winds will aris Rise wid breaf of all dat dies

What will de Sinner-man do dat Day? He will go to his home to be driven away Driven away ! Driven away

Skies gittin' gray wid gloom : John takes his shinin' broom-John aweeps hit far and nigh,

Sweeps de stars from out de sky What will de Elder-man do dat Day? He will go to his home and dey'll as him to stay-

Ax him to stay ! As him to stay!

In day one hour Day Occupatili tole areas: Birds'll forgit to fly

All livin' 'bleeged to die. What will de Hypocrit do dat Day? He will knock at de do' and be driven

away-Driven away ! Driven away !

Dat Day what'll light de sky? De sun'il rise des one hour high, Den down dat aun will fall-Come in. Seekers! Come in all!

What will de Church-Leader do dat Day ? He will tap at de do' and dey'll ax him to

> Ax him to stay ! As him to stay !

star-

Den when de Archangel sing He'll hide his face behin' his wing ; Prayera'll roll from sho' to sho'

And Praise'll rise to act no mo". Sinner and Hypocrit, 'fe' dat Day, Can't you come in and plead to stay

Plead to stay? Plend to stay?

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#### PERSONALS.

Archbishop Ireland's Song,-The rich melodions voice of Archbishop Ireland is well adapted to song as well as speech, and this fact led to an interesting little incident in his recent visit to the Pope, The Freeman's Journal (Dublin) tells the story in the course of an extended and earnest refutation of the charge that the Archbishop is ashamed of his Irish nationality." After marshaling many facts to disprove this "calumny," and to show that "that there is none more deeply fond of his native Erin than he," it says:

"During his recent visit to Rome he was often invited to pass his evenings at the Vatican with the aged pontiff and some of the cardinals. On one of these evenings, the conversation having drifted to music and national airs, as expressive of the character and aspirations of a people, Cardinal Satolli, who during his stay in America had learned to know the Pauline prelate, suggested to the Pope that he invite him to sing one of the Irish national songs. Of course, on such an occasion, the desire of the Pope is taken as a command, and immediately after some members of the papal choir had rendered Verdi's 'Miserere,' the arehbishop arose and sang a well-known Irish song, in his own mimitable voice, with such volume of resonance and feeling that, as it swelled and rose through the ancient halls of the Vatican, those venerable princes of the church were visibly touched, the Pope himself seemed stunned, and said to the cardinals around him, 'What pathos, Your holiness. what sincerity of feeling! answered the Jesuit, Cardinal Mazella, 'it is not feeling, nor sincerity, nor pathos-it is freland's

Secretary Root Among the Wags -The Secretary was present at a recent military tournament. The review of troops had been concluded, and one of the signal corps was to appear nest. According to The Times (New York) the members appeared, each bearing a fing in the left hand and a lantern in the right.

"What the dickens do they carry lanterns for?" asked a gentleman near to the Secretary

At that moment the lights in the Garden were turned low, whereupon one hearer was prompted

"Maybe it is in order that they may be able to locate themselves

"Or perhaps," said another, "so that they may make light of their work." "All wrong," said a third in the party, who was watching the drill (which was being done without any commands). "It's because with their lan-

terns they don't need any lantern-jawed, lustylunged captain to direct them." Secretary Root turned with a deprecating look to the speakers. "Gentlemen, gentlemen," he said, "This is

worse than the other light brigade with their cannon to right of them, cannon to left of them. Here am I with wags to the right of me, wags to the left of me, wags behind me, and wigwags in front of me."

Following Instructions.-The world has so long been at war with the hapless printer that it will be interesting to know that at least one compositor has been capable of following instructions. Once spon a time a printer brought to Booth, for inspection, a proof of a new poster, which, after the manner of its kind, announced the actor as "the eminent tragedlan, Edwin Booth,"

Mr. Booth did not fully approve of it. "I wish you'd leave out that 'eminent trage-

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dian' business. I'd much rather have it simple' 'Edwin Booth,'" he said.
"Very good, sir."

The next week the ector saw the first of his ried out to the letter. The poster announced the coming engagement of "Simple Edwin Booth."— Tit. Hits.

#### Coming Events.

June a.-Convention of the American Climato-logical Association at Coronado, Cal.

June 5.4.—Convention of the American L logical, Rhinological, and Otologica etics at Washington, D. C. Otological Soci-

Junn 3 -- Convention of the National Provident Union Congress et Bridgeport, Conn. Convention of the Mystic Workers of the World, Supreme Lodge, at Rockford, Ill.

June 4. - Convention of the National Inter-Collegiate Probibition Association at Lincoln, Nebr. Convention of the Dutch Raformed Church in America, General Synod, at Asbury Park, N. J.

June 4-7.—Convention of the Military Surgeons Association at Washington, D. C.

#### Current Events.

#### Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA

May 7.-Lord Kitchener reports the capture of a commendo of Boers near Lindley, Orenge Free State. OTHER POREIGN NEWS.

Mey 5.- Ambassador Meyer delivers to the King of Itoly President Roosevelt's message in recognition of his pardoning the American recognition of

The French battle-ship Gauloi sails from Ton-lon for the United Stetes, having on board the members of the Rochambeau mission. Queen Wilhelmina's condition slightly changes for the worse.

May 6 -- Bret Harte dies at his home near Lon-

May 8.—The town of St. Pierre, Martinlque, is destroyed by volcanic eruptions; about 40,000 persons ere thought to have perished.

The tests of the Atlantic shipping combination agreements are made public in London. Brazil egrees to a prolongation of the present commercial treaty with Itely until Decem-ber 31.

May 9.-President Sam of Hayli resigns.

y 10.—The island of St. Vincent, B. W. I., in partly depopulated by the eruption of the Souli ière volcano.

May 11.-The accord election for members the Chamber of Deputies are held in Paris. The condition of Queen Wilbelmina continues to improve.

#### Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May s.-Senate: Senator Lodge of Messachu-seits egain defends the policy of the Gev-ernment in the Philippines and the United States Army, to which Senator Rawlins, of Utah, makes a brief reply. The Sundry Clvil Appropriation bill and the bill for the purchase of the Rosebud Indian reservation

purchase of the Rosena purchase of the Rosena purchase of the Rosena purchase of House. The death of Congressmen Otey, of House. The death of Congressmen Otey, of House The Congressmen Otey, of House The Congressment of the Rochambeau status decication is adopted.

May 6.-Senate: The debate on the Philippine attention is continued; Senator Beveridge of Indiane sharply criticizes the members of the opposition; Senators Cormeck of Ten-nessee and Rawlins reply.

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House: The death of Congressman Salmon, of New Jarsey, is announced and the House adjourns as a mark of respect.

y 7.—Senate. Senetor Tillman, of South Carolina, imakes e passionete speech in which in defends the "stingum" end other fortible muthods to subdue the negro in his Nate and prevent negro domination. Meny of the Democratic Senatora left the chamber while he was speaking.

House: Consideration of the bill to admit Arisons, New Mexico, end Oklahoma to the Unium, la begun. The conference report on the lodian Appropriation bill is edopted.

May 8.—Sende: The debate on the Philippine situation continues. Considerable bitter-ness is shown on both sides. The speakers are Senators flurten, of Kansas: Vest, of Mis-souri; Carmack, Tennessee, and Doliver, of

lows. The general debate on the bill to admit Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma to the Union is closed. Two emendments are offered, one by Senator McKea of Arkanasa, and the other by Senator Ocerstreet, of In-

Noth branches edopt resolutions of regret at the deeth of Rear-Admiral Sampson end ap-point e committee to attend the luneral.

May 9 — Senate: An unsuccessful attempt is made by Senator Lodge to fix a tima for a vote on the Philippine tiovernment bill. Senators Teller and Carmack also made House

Mexico, and Oklahoma to the Union is passed. is passed. A bit appropriation bill is passed. A bit appropriation bill is passed. A bit appropriate stocked the relect of the Martiolque sufferer is passed.

passed. House: Congressman Underwood, of Alabama, objects to the consideration of the bill for the relief of the Martinique sufferers, because no official report had been made to Congress. A resolution to print 5,000 cupies of Jefferson's Bible spassed.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 5 .- Archbishop Corrigan dies in New York. he President nominates Frank P. Sargent for Commissioner-General of Immigration.

May 6. - Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson dies et his home in Washington.

The specifications in charges against soldiers made by Major Cornelius Gardener are re-ceived by the War Pepartment and sent to the Senate committee on the Philippines.

The providence of the leading anthracite rell-roade and individual operators confer over the proposed strike situation at New York. Mey 7.—The anthracite miners' conference ie held in Scranton, but does not reach a decis-jon on the strike question.

May 2 Paul Leicester Ford, the well-known novelist, is shot at his home in New York by his brother, Malcolm, who efterword tekes his own life.

May 9.—The funntals of Rear-Admiref Sampson and Archbishop Corrigan are held in Wash-ington and New York respectively. The miners of the anthracite region of Pennsylvanie decide to strike on May 12.

The President signs the Oleomergarine bill, May to . The Secretary of the Navy orders the eruiser Cincinnair to Marthoique, to afford eny reliaf possible there; orders are elso given to have the Drive prepared for the

same service. AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 5.—Cwha: The first Cuban congress is held in Havane.

May 6.—Philippines: General Cheffee rescinds the order for concentration campe in Laguna and Batangas provinces of Luzon.

May 12.—Cuba: President-elect Palme is give hearty wolcome at Haveon. The Cubau f is raised over Morro Castle.

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#### Problem 66g.

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White-Eight Pieces

secb: Raper: apekipi: 6Rt: BBtP4: 5 Q 2; 2 p 1 S 3; K 1 8 5.

Waite mates in two moves. Compare this with the First Prize, No. 663 Mackenzie's Prise-winner, No. 66t, is a s-mover.

#### Problem 670.

From The B. C. M. Tourney. Black-Eight Pieces.



2 q 3 ab; 1 p6; 4 b3; 4 k3; 2 p R B 1 p 1; Q 1 B 5; 1 P 2 P 3; 7 K.

#### Solution of Problems.

White mates in three moves

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Mr. Marble was not ignorant of the dual after K x Kt (B s), and suggested a remedy; but the Chesselditor advised him not to attempt to fix it, as it would destroy its symmetry. In addition to those reported, J. M. W., got 6'c and 6'c; W. H. S., 6'c; J. H. L. and J. M. Kennedy, 635; M. A. T., 636; G. P., 654.

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7.4.		THE REAL PROPERTY.	
	Queen's Gan	ubit Declines	
White.	PARRAMER.	Datwort.	TARRASCH.
	P-U a	to Kr. K.	E-Kt 3 (b)
3 P & K P	1'-0'	10 P - H &	E-R (ch B Kto(t)
11-Q R 300	P QR4	44 Q Q 3	K-KI
2 K Kt 4	K Kt K a	as lix li	Q = B
8 Q Kt-Q 1	B-K	24 R R 3 25 R - R 4	k-Us
to R-B ag to P-K Kt q	P - R 5	FRAOP	R UBJ (e)
ISB KIS	Rt Kt s	AR Kt Kt s.f.)	R a R
IAPAP ISP-KR4	R & P	NR Kich	6-0 so
16 K1 x K1	K P	S KI K 4 th	K x Q

(a. With the intention to continue P. K.), which could not well be played at one con account of the threatening B. K. C. ch. The move is forefully answered with B. Q. R. a. Bluck intentening to hapk P. R. S. or B. Q. B. a. md, should White select the P. K. play, he would be subjected to an over-well-ming attack.

whenhing attack (h) Hardy good, for it enables White to advance the Q B P, after which Mack has difficulty in guarding the Q P. Better, per lang, was R Q R 4. (c.) He should have played B. B 4, to be fullowed by P—Qc, which would have given fillad a pretty atrong position. The test play causes into a fune, and White playe has Queen advantageously

(d) Intending to guard the Q P by playing R Q a. The lefense, however, is inadequate, since White can bring Rinds and K the bear on the Plawn. Better was R = Q R, alone ang the adverse Q R. the Which forces u win, for Hack loses at least the exchange White threatens R. K., against which there is no valid defense.

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WHOLE NUMBER, 631

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### PUBLIC SYMPATHY IN THE COAL STRIKE.

"IIE coal-miners have won a good deal of public favor by trying every peaceable means of obtaining their demands. through the Civic Federation, before resorting to a strike; and the refusal of the operators to make even the slightest concession, which could have been used by President Mitcheti before the convention as an argument for peace, has, in the view of some papers, but the operators in the position of bringing on a great strike that may seriously affect our era of prosperity. On the other hand, it is remarked that the miners have not shown that their condition is especially distressing, while the minority vote of 350 out of 811 against a strike is taken to show that a large share of the miners were satisfied with their hours and wages. The demands of the miners are: an eight-hour day for those who work by the day; an increase of five per cent, in the contract price for the men who are paid by the ton; a more uniform and equitable method of weighing the coal; and recognition of the union. It is generally understood that the miners would be content with a grant of part of their demands. About 145,000 hard-coal miners are affected by this strike, about 50,000 railroad men will be temporarily thrown out of work, and if the hard- and soft-coal miners throughout the country are brought into the strike, half a million men, or more, will be idle; "and in a short time," thinks the Philadelphia Ledger, "there would be an end to our present ern of prosperity, by reason of the closing of every iron and steel mill, as well as other large industries."

The Pittsburg Gazzite, published in the heart of the coal region, thinks that the strike "can not be fully justified in the public mind," for "if the miners themselves are so far from manimity of sentiment, others can not be expected to unquestioningly indorse the course that has been decided on," So, too, thinks the Pittsburg Carron, it Pictors the, which have:

"While every man is popularly supposed to know his own

business letter than an outsider, it is very difficult for the impartial observer to avoid the conclusion that the multracite coal-niners have made a mistake m deciding to continue the strike. This conviction is made the stronger by the fact that a very large minority voted against the proposition. Granted that there are grievances which origin to be redressed, the willingness of more than two-fifths of the delegates to go back to work grievances are not altogether use the governal public that these grievances are not altogether use the governal public that these grievances are not altogether used to great the was ordered against the counsel of President Mitchell and other advocates of peace."

On the other hand, the Philadelphia Tunes believes that "public sentiment, while nneonvinced of the necessity or wisdom of the strike, is in general sympathy with the men, as against the uncompromising attitude of the company officials, and will sincretly and earnestly wish that the controversy may yet work out to their advantage." And the New York Times says:

"The attitude of the operators throughout has been arrogand an supercilious. Admitting that the specific demands of the men, so far as they have been formulated, are such as could not have been granted in full, there are always and grievances which call for reform; and had a disposition been shown to discuss these questions frankly and tolly, and to reach a basis of agreement of the supercision of the supercision of the country of the supercision of the could have been done without such formal recognition of the union as would embarrass the operators and make the miners impracticably aggressive.

"The presidents of the coal roads, who represent the operators, appear to have quite wereholded the fact that they have a duty to the public which is as important as that involved in the manismance of their own official dignity. That they have not done what they could and should to put their industry on the basis satisfactory to their labor—at least to the extent of introducing reforms of obvious advantage—does not indicate a high degree mining was the business of shelf concern to them. It is not, and because it is not the business of shelf concern to them. It is not, and because it is not the business of said volume to the business of an authority of the said of the sa

The United Mine Workers' Journal (Indianapolis) quotes figures from the report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics to show that the miners worked an average of 193 days each last year, earning an average of \$1.28 a day, which "means that their daily wage averaged a trifle over 70 cents a day for a year." They ask "a leggarly to per cent. advance upon that 70 cents, which, if granted, their daily wage would average 86 cents during the year." Out of the miners' yearly average income of \$2.35, this paper reckons that he hast to pay \$50 a per for resul, \$5 for oil, \$1.4 for powder, and \$6 for the "company" doctor, leaving \$1.5 for food, clothes, tools, shoes, church, etc. It is also found, from the same report, that 4,374 miners lost their lives in the ten years preceding 190,0 and that an average of one man in 20 is killed every year, Over 10,000 men were injured in the same decade. The writer adds:

"The miners ask for an advance. Are the companies able to gipe 11? From all external accounts they are. Each railroad owning antiracite mines, according to the financial rejorts from Wall Street, has increased its profits, surplus, and dividends, With the exception of the Reading and the Lehigh, all paid big dividends during the panie of 1891—the Lackawann, the Delaware & Hudson, the Erie, the New Jersey Central in particular have been mentioned. The same reports show that the Reading,

the Pennsylvania, and the Lebigh Valley are exceedingly prosperous. The coal-trade journals have teemed with reports of the prosperity of the coal operators. Official after official has had his salary increased. President True-dale, of the Lackawanna, got an increase of \$10,000 per year upon his salary. The pitiful wages of the miners are shown best in contrast, as it would take the yearly wages of forty of them to pay the increase in Mr. Truesdale's salary."

#### STORIES OF THE PELFE ERUPTION.

HERE are so many different scientific explanations of a tentative nature of the volcanic eruptions in Martinique and St. Vincent that the effect upon the lay mind is much the same as if no explanation at all were offered. In the pages of material, explanatory and historical, found in the daily press, the points that stand out most clear are the facts presented in the stories of the survivors. Only two persons in St. Pierre survived, a nurse girl and a negro convict. The nurse lived only a few hours; Nie convict escaped to the woods, and has not been seen since. The steamer Roddam sailed out of the harbor with the loss of most of her crew; and part of the crew of the Roraima survived the eruption and were rescued. Captain Freeman, of the Roddam, who was frightfully burned, gave the following account to Captain Cantell, of the Etona, whicharrived at New York last Sunday:

"The Roddam had been at St. Pierre only an hour when the eruption occurred. I was talking to our agent, who was in a small boat alongside. Suddenly I saw what appeared to be a huge black squall like a wall approaching the ship from the land at a terrific rate, carrying with it a huge tidal-wave, and accompanied by a loud rumbling noise. The air suddenly darkened.

"I yelled out for everybody to stand clear, and almost in an instant the ship was enveloped in total darkness and the air filled with flame and falling patches of fire, which ignited everything they struck. The fire took hold of the ship in all parts, and the crew and laborers rushed about frantic with fright and pain. A

ROTIC

VILCANOES IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

number of laborers had come aboard to help take in cargo, and as nearly as I can tell, there were some forty-two persons on board all told. Of these six survive. Hell certainly can + 3 300



SURVEYOR SAM "Denmark had better hurry up, nr she may not have any islands to sell." -The Philadelphia Record.

worse than what we went through. I went into the chart-room and shut the door, but an open port admitted the flame.

"When the ship was first struck she heeled over and nearly capsized. The first shock only lasted a few minutes; but for over an hour the shower of falling matter continued. As soon as I could get out of the chart-room I rushed to the engine-room telegraph, and knowing that, as we had just arrived, we would have some steam up, I signaled the engineer to put the engines at full speed, and waited for an answer. The cable chain had been carried away by the volcanic eruption. Luckly some of the engineers were below at the time, and started the engines.

"I tried to work the wheel and start the ship, but the steering-year was jammed by the flood of lava and wouldn't work. I kept the engines going ahead and astern alternately, hoping the ship could thus be headed to sea. While I was maneuvering the ship in this way I nearly collided with the Quebec Line steamer Roraima. I remember seeing huge clouds of flame and steam rising from the ship. Some of her men were wringing their hands, and people were jumping from her decks into the boiling water. Their deaths must have been instantaneous, for the water was seething like a caldron. It looked like a mass of boiling mud.

"Many of my own crew were swept from the decks by the first shock. After a time I got the steeringgear to work and headed out to sea. As the sky cleared and it was possible to see around the deck, the sight was ghastly. Men lying screaming and writhing in agony all around, and the lava on which they lay was red-hot. People were dying everywhere. I was in a bad state myself, unable to lift my hand, and the blood from wounds and burns on my forehead kept running into my eyes.

I decided to make for St. Lucia, and, with the help of two sailors, two engineers, and the boatswain, I succeeded in making this port, During that terrible trip all hands were busy putting out fires, working in the stoke-hole, raising steam, and trying to do what they could for their dying shipmates. The chief engineer died a horrible death. He escaped from the first shock, and when we endeavored to get the ship out of the harbor, not finding his men below, he came on deck to look for them, and was struck by a falling mass of lava which burned one side of his face completely off."

Only a mile away from the crater when the fatal



ST. PIERRE, FROM THE HARBOR, SHOWING THE VOLCANO BEHIND THE TOWN.

eruption came was M. Albert, owner and manager of the Lagarrane estate; but luckily for him he was northeast of the crater,

while the storm of fire rolled down the opposite slope. His story is told as follows in a despatch to the New York Herald:

"Mont Pelée had given warning of the destruction that was to come; but we, who had looked upon the volcano as harmless, did not believe that it would do more than spout fire and steam, as it had done on other occasions. It was a little before eight o'clock on the morning of May 8 that the end came.

"I was in one of the fields of my estate when the ground trembled under my feet, not as it does when the earth quakes, but as the a terrible struggle was going on within the mountain. A terror came upon me, but I could not explain my fear.

"As I stood still Mont Pelée seemed to shudder and a moaning sound issued from its crater. It was quite dark, the sun being obscured by ashies and fine volcanie dust. The air was dead about me, so dead that the floating dust seemingly was not disturbed.

"Then there was a rending, crashing,

grinding noise, which I can only describe as sounding as the every bit of machinery in the world had suddenly broken down.



STREET SCENE IN ST. PIERRE.

It was deafening, and the flash of light that accompanied it was blinding, more so than any lightning I have ever seen.

"It was like a terrible hurrieane, and where a fraction of a second before there had been a perfect calm I felt myself drawn into a vortex and I had to brace myself firmly. It was like a great express train rushing by, and I was drawn hy its force.

"The mysterious force leveled a row of strong trees, tearing them up by the roots and leaving bare a space of ground fifteen yards wide and more than one hundred yards long.

"Transfixed I stood, not knowing in what direction to flee. I looked toward Mont Pelée, and alove its apex formed a great black cloud which reached high in the air. It literally fell upon the city of St. Pierre. It moved with a rapidity that made it impossible for anything to execute it.

"From the cloud came explosions that sounded as tho all of the navies of the world were in itianic combat. Lightning played in and out in broad forks, the result being that intense darkness was followed by light that seemed to be of

followed by light that seemed to be of magnifying power. That St. Pierre was doomed I knew, but I was prevented from seeing the destruction by a spur of the hill



KINGSTOWN, ST. VINCENT, FROM THE HARBOR.

hat slint off the view of the city. It is impossible for me to tell how long I stool there inert. Probably it was only a few seconds, but so vivid were my impressions that it now seems ns the I stood as a spectator for many minutes,

When I recovered possession of my senses I ran to my house and collected the members of the family, all of whom were panicstricken. I hurried them to the seashore, where we boarded a small steamship, in which we made the trip in safety to Fort de

"I know that there was no flame in the tirst wave that was seut down upon St. Pierre. It was a beavy eas, like fire-damp. and it must have asphyxiated the inhabitants before they were touched by the fire, which quickly followed. As we drew out to sea in the small steamship, Mont Pelce was in the throes of a terrible convulsion. New craters seemed to be opening all about the summit and lava was flowing in broad streams in every direction. My estate was ruined while we were still in sight of it.

"Many women who have lived in St. Pierre have escaped only to know that they are left widowed and childless. This is because many of the wealthier men sent their wives away, while they remained in St. Pierre to attend to their business affairs."

#### FREE CUBA.

A MERICAN sentiment appears to be very favorably impressed with the business-like character of President Palma's policy for Cuba. Fear has been expressed all along that the new republic might devote itself more to visionary ideals and the squabbles of small politics than to practical affairs. That fear, however, has been allayed considerably by President Palma's evident de-



19t LV IS FRIENIZ. Vice-President of Cuba

votion to the prosperity idea. He is reported to be "particularly enthusiastic over California's seedless oranges," which he thinks can be cultivated in Cuba with success; he hopes to restore the cattle industry to the condition in which it was before the war; and he favors enconfagement to the rubber and cotton industries. Superfloors offices and exerbitary sal-

aries will be sagufieed to the demands of economy. These evidences of practicality in government strike the American papers favorably, altho it is remarked that the Cuban congress, like some other congresses, may evince a disposition to devote itself mainly to the game of politics.

This opportunity is taken by many papers, too, to recount what the United States has done for Cuha in the last four and a half years. John Kendrick Bangs, in his new book on Cuba. sums it up as follows:

"To sum the whole story up, however, Uncle Sam may felicitate himself upon the facts that he found Cuba nuhealthy and he leaves her healthy; he found her without an adequate system of charities and hospitals and he leaves her a well-established one; he found her without schools and he leaves her with a good school law and a good school system established; he found the island filled with beggars and with an empty treasury; he leaves it without beggars, its people with enough to eat, and with a reserve of about a million and a half dollars in the treasury. He found her without any knowledge of popular elections and without an electoral law; he has given her both. He found the insane without any systematic treatment whatever, cared up like animals; he leaves them assembled in one large hospital under the best available treatment. He found her prisons indescri-

bably bad and leaves them as good as the average prisons of his own country. 11c has built mea good system of sanitary supervision throughout the He has island built and nut into commission a emall fluit of opact coard launches or revenue cutters, He has collected the revenues at a tivure which comnares favorably with the cost of collection in the L'nited States. He has broved the harlors and has added very largely to the lighthouses and lights of the island. Anime mense amount of road and bridgebuilding has been done. He has organized a system



PRESIDENT PALMA.

of civil service for the municipal police throughout the island in order to protect them in their rights and secure them from arbitrary dismissal. He has culisted, equipped, trained, and thoroughly established a rural guard which will compare favorable with any similar force, and not over one per cent, of those employed to help him in his work has come from within his own Lorders. For the first time in history the carpet-bagger in a situation of this kind has been held in subjection, and every penny of the trust has been administered for the benefit of the ward. It has been a wonderful showing. .

"To General Wood and the noble band of men who have fought side by side to help him and his predecessors in this regeneration of a fallen people the gratitude of the United States



PRESIDENT PALMA TAKEN CHARGE,

- The Washington First.



AUGUSTO BETANCOURT.

TOWAS RECTO.

SALVADOR CHAPROS.

MANUEL RAHON SILVA.

EUDALDO TAMAYO.











GENERAL RONDAN.

EDUARDO YERO.

GENERAL BETANCOURT

IANUEL SANGUELY.

DOMINGO MENDEZ CAROTE

### PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE CUBAN SENATE.

goes out in fullest measure, and when in future days they come to look back upon the events of four pears of discouragement and toil they will see, I fancy, merely the outlines of that enduring monument to their own noblishy of character and purpose which step by step and loor by bour they have builded up. And Cuba? If Cuba in the remotest hour of the remotest century to come forgets this service and the names of these men who have the contraction of the contractio

# ATTACKING THE BEEF TRUST BY INJUNCTION.

HE proceedings brought against a number of Western meat packers by the Attorney-General, to restrain them from acting in combination and conspiracy to manipulate prices to the minry of the public, are naturally attracting a good deal of interest. The charges against this "heartless and rapacious association " are "strong and to the point," in the opinion of the Milwanked Evening Wisconson; and it is the belief of the Detroit Free Press that "if the cause of the people can be made to win in this instance, popular prejudice against government by infunction will be materially modified." It seems to the Minneapolis Journal, moreover, that "President Roosevelt is rendering a service of no small importance to the business interests of the country" in these actions against the meat ring "and other forms of offensive trusts organized in the restraint of trade." The Chicago Journal adds: "Of course he will be criticized and accused of playing politics over the matter. He would be criticized and maligned just the same, and by the same critics, had he not pushed the suits. Whatever he does or leaves undone finds no favor in their eyes. Meantime the President has had no ulterior object in pressing this case other than the welfare of the people."

The main charges against the Swift, Cudahy, Hanmond, Armony, Morris, and other concerns named in the bill for injunction are summarized as follows:

That the packers together control about sixty per cent, of the trade and commerce in meat, and that but for the fact of a combination they would be in free competition with one another.

That they have entered into an unlawful combination to manipulate the purchase of live-stock by refraining from bidding against one another except perfunctorily, thus lowering the price at which the stock-raiser is able to sell.

That they also manipulate the purchase price of live-stock by bidding it up for a few days and thus inducing stock-owners to make large shipments, whereupon the price is quickly dropped and the owners full to secure a fair profit.

That they conspire to manipulate the selling price of freal meats, combining to raise or lower it, restricting the amount of shipments, maintaining uniform systems of credits, imposing unjust charges of cartage on dealers and consumers, and jointly agreeing not to sell meats to "delinquent" dealers.

That by means of rebates and other devices they receive unlawful advantages in railway freight-rates, and because of this discrimination they are enabled to escape competition.

These charges are criticized adversely by the New York Sun, which says:

"Complaint is made in the sixth paragraph [the second paragraph in the above summary] that the agents agree not to bid against each other, and so the cattle-owners are not paid enough, while in the next paragraph complant is made that the agents bid up the prices of lives-tock and induce the owners to shup to the wrong yard. So it would seem that the purchasing agents have, in either event, a pretty hard time, for they offend when they do not bod, because prices are thus kept too low, and, on

the other hand, they offend when they bid up the cattle, because prices are then too high. It needs no argument to indicate that this second offense, the bidding up at stock-yards, is no crime or offense under any law, whatever the motive may be. This offense, like that of refraining from bidding, is completed at a particular stock-yard, and has, moreover, no immediate or direct effect or influence on interstate commerce.

"The next paragraph charges a conspiracy arbitrarily to raise, lower, and fix prices, and to maintain uniform prices at which it will sell fresh means to dealers. Now calling a combination a conspiracy does not make it a conspiracy, and an agreement to raise, lower, and fix prices and to maintain uniform prices is in no way the creation of a monopoly, nor is it inconsistent with fair competition. Otherwise the practically uniform rate charged

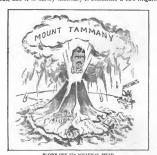
one given point to another would be evidence of a criminal conspiracy. Nor again in this charge can we find any traceable connection with interstate trade or commerce. The alleged offense in its very nature must be made up of various offenses committed at various different places, each to be judged by the law of its own locality.

by the rallroads from

"The next paragraph charges an unlawful combination in which will be uniform that the uniform charges for cartage of meats. This certainly can be no offense, and if it be an offense, it is committed in the locality where the

carts are employed, and must be judged by the law of each particular State.

"The tenth paragraph charges the defendants with continuing agreements with the railroads or common carriers by which the meat packers receive unlawful rates for transportation. This is the only offense charged which would seem to have any connection with interstate commerce, and the preliminary injunction granted by Judge Grosscup restraining the railroads from granting rebates to the beef trust disposed for the time being of that issue, and it is hardly necessary to commence a new litigation



BLOWS OFF ITS POLITICAL HEAD.

—The New York Tribune.

involving the same question. If unfair discrimination in rate be an offense, it is committed by the railroads and not by the beef-packers, and the lugging in of this averment in this paraciron would seem to indicate an apprehension that the base averments of the bill are insufficient in law, and that a demorrer thereto must be sustained.

### LEWIS NIXON AND TAMMANY HALL.

"I FIND that I can not retain my self-respect and the leadership of the organization at one and the same time," Mr. Nixon's words in resigning the leadership of Tammany Hall, are regarded by the New York papers as the fulfilment of their

prophecies, "It has taken Mr. Nixon exactly four months to discover what other people knew from the beginning," remarks the Brooklyn Times. The New York Commercial Advertiser observes that Mr. Nivon has at last discovered that he "has been the victim of a bunco game," and the New York World thinks he "is beginning to realize the immensity of the joke Richard Croker played upon him." The New York papers predicted that Mr. Croker would still be



BICHARD CROKEN AND LEWIS NAVON

the real "boxs," and now Mr. Nixon gives as his reason for resigning the allegation that "every important act of mine has been cabled to England before it became effective," and that "whenever anything important was to be done, it had to be vised from abroad." Mr. Croker has been interviewed in his English retreat, however, and denies that he has tried to interfere in the Tammany management in any way. He adds: "There is nothing to conceal. I am very sad timt there should be such trouble in Tammany. I can only imagine itat Nixon found the place too hard and was unable to lead the boys. I can conceive of no other reason for this step which I did not foresee, and which I deeply deplore." This step which I did not foresee, and which I deeply deplore. "This step which I did not foresee, and which I deeply deplore." This step which I denote the place for the seed of the step when I was unable to lead the boys, "finds considerable credence. The New York Times says on this point:

"Mr. Nison never has been the Tammany leader. There was a falai fault in the manner of his accession. Croker made himself boss by fighting his way to the top. He imposed himself jond the organization, punishing enemies till they subsided, rewarding friends until they were made loyal. He held the post by virtue of his own power. Nison assumed to hold it by virtue of Lower's designation. There is no such thing as a bosseship process confers a valid title. In a gong of stree ragamins the strongest and savagest fighter becomes the leader; and soit is in the Tammany organization."

A Tammany comment may be seen in the following paragraphs from a statement given out by John F. Carroll, one of the most prominent "district leaders":

"For my part I believe Mr. Croker's withdrawal, followed by Mr. Nixon's resignation from Tammany Hall, affords that organization an opportunity once more to equip itself, as it has always been equipped when it won its greatest victories. Tammany has never been beaten except when she was led by an individual. She has always been invincible when her nominations were made and her campaigns managed by the district leaders themselves. This is an excellent opportunity for the district leaders to resume control of the organization and lead it to victory, and I certainly do not aspir to leadership, except that of my own district. I will oppose any other leadership than that of the district leaders.

"The history of Tammany Hall under individual leaders, however worthy or pure they may have been individually, was the quiek sacrifice of all the advantages gained by her under the management and control of her district leaders. Even under the leadership of so good, pure, and upright a man as the liate John Kelly, the organization steadily declined in power in the city, and, consequently, throughout the country.

"In all this I do not mean to criticize anybody. If an angel were to become individual leader or bases of Tammany Halt is would be a misfortune for the organization. Much more would to be an ensistent of the organization. Much more would to be an evil to repeat the experiment of electing a moral to such a responsible position. I hope the organization will never again be in the position where the extravagance of speech or condition to the part of any individual can bring disaster upon the whole party. The only way to secure our-elves against this danger is to refrain from surrendering to any individual more authority than is exercised by every district leader.

"With this reform accomplished, there would be no excuse for opposition to Tammany Hall within the Puenceratic party. The Greater New York Democracy is organized against bossism or individual leadlership. The abolition of bosses in Tammely Hall would leave the opposition without any reason for existence, unless is leadlers themselves wainted to become bosses."

### MR. CARNEGIE AND THE PHILIPPINES.

MR. CARNEGIE calls his gifts of libraries to cities that agree to expend the money necessary to maintain them, the "best bargains" of his life; but the New York World thinks that the bargain which he tried to make with President McKinley, when he offered to furnish the \$20,000,000 which we agreed to pay to Spain for the Philippines, was the best bargain Mr. Carnegie ever tried to make, for "it would have been a masterstroke alike of business and benevolence." This offer was made known to the world last week by Mr. George F. Seward, president of the New York Fidelity and Casualty Company. It was made, it seems, and declined when the Treaty of Paris was still pending, and the condition attached was that Mr. Carnegie should be sent to the islands as a special commissioner, or as one of several commissioners, with authority to assure the Filipinos of our kindly disposition and to promise that the United States would recognize the independence of the islands as soon as we had established there a stable government. The comment of the Brooklyn Eagle is that "no sum, however great, could compensate us for the self-reproach that would surely follow a policy of abandonment"; and the New York Mail and Express says that "if it is true, Mr. Carnegie has found out that he can not make the Filipinos a present of their useless independence as he could make the people of Abilene or Tallapoosa a gift of a useful library." The Philadelphia Inquirer says the offer "was magnificent, but it was not statesmanship." 'The New York Times says

"Mr. Carnegie's fame rests securely upon his genius in business and his career as a philanthropist. He would have destroyed himself utterly and would have become the most distilked and owers diducted man in the United States if he had been permitted to carry out the terms of his offer to Mr. NcKinley. He was an astoundingly foolish proposal, and, not to put to he a point upon it, a reckless and wicked one. William McKinley had too deep a sense of the national honor and the national duty to give it any consideration. But all the same he must have been amazed that a man with brains enough to accumulate several hundred million dollars in the steel business should come to him with such a suggestion.

"This is by no means the first instance in which a man gifted with extraordinary capacity for getting money and doing good with it has exhibited the understanding of a child in respect to the large affairs of inational policy."

The Hartford Times, however, says:

"We do not undertake to explain the processes of Mr. McKinley's mind. He was personally a most gentle and kindly man,



CUB1: "Yo' watch me, chile, mebbe yo' hab a chance yo'se'l some day."

-The Ohio State fournal, Columbus.

whom nobody ever accused of harboring a cruel thought. Yet it is now indisputably clear that if he had earnestly desired a war in the Philippines he would have pursued exactly the course which he insisted on substituting for the humane, business-like, and truly American plan favored by Mr. Carnegic."

# VOLCANOES, EARTHQUAKES, AND THE

THE volcanic eruptions in the Windward Islands and the earthquakes in Gnatemial have roused some discussion as to which canal route is the best and safest. "'It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good,' "quotes the Rochester (N. Y.). Democrat and Ceronicle, to "already the terrific catastrophe at St. Pierre is being utilized in favor of the Panama canal route as against that by way of Nicaragna."

The noted French engineer, and former engineer-in-chief of the Panama canal, M. Bunau-Varilla, says that there are no volcanoes in Panama within one hundred and eighty miles of the canal, and that the isthmus there, "since its formation in the early quaternary period, before man appeared on the earth, has not been changed." He also finds that quite the contrary is the case in Nicaragua, which "has always been the site of seismic convuisions," and whose lake "was formally a gulf of the Pacific Ocean." No trace of volcanic activity, he adds, can be found on the Isthmus of Panama, "whose rare and small seisnic vibrations come from distant centers." Prof. Augelo Heilprin, the naturalist, also calls attention to the volcanoes on the Nicaragua route. The 1sthmian canal commission, in its report submitted last fall, states that there have been twice as many earthquakes in the Panama as in the Nicaragua region, but dismisses the possibility of canal destruction in this manuer as a "risk which may be classed with that of a great conflagration in a city like that of Chicago in 1871, or Boston in 1872." The report also states that "such danger as exists from earthquakes is essentially the same for both the Nicaragna and Panama routes, and

that in neither case is it sufficient to prevent the construction of the canal,"

Most of the papers in advocacy of the Panama route think it "folly" to appropriate some \$200,000,000 for a canal which may exist only a few years, while several of those in favor of the Nicaragua route believe that all the talk of the earthquakes and volcanoes should be disregarded, because those same conditions exist in some of our own States and Territories to-day. The Richmond Pilipatot & says:

"If we are to be deterred from building the Nicaragua canal because of fear that it might suffer from earthquakes or volcanic upheavals, by the same token we would as well desix from all great ventures of development and progress in all of our outlying possessions. Alaska, the first of these we obtained, is not free from vents for the earth's internal first and occasional tremors, and when recently we started out on our world-power career we are the started out on our world-power career we are the started out on our world-power career we are the started out of the started out of the started archipelago are all volcanic and earthquaky, and the last-named possession has an especially bad record in this line."

The New York Sum says that "even the mountains of Nicaragua are enlisted in the alleged conspiracy to defeat the great purpose of Sentor Morgan's life," for "one of them inoportuuely engages in an actual cruption at the very time when the possibility of dangerous activity on their part is described as a "bogy"; and the Baltimore American says:

"The moral is obvious. A less dangerous route must be chosen. We now realize that in all that region there is no place entirely free from the danger of sudden and disastrous seismic disturbances, but there are some places where the dangers are less than in others. The rotate of the Panama Canal is one of those places of minor dangers. The volcances or volcaniz mountains are more remote, and, while this route must always be exposed to the danger of earthquakes as the result of solsmic up-leavals, it is shorter, less expensive, would be easier repaired, and would be more difficult to destroy than the other. Under any circumstances the risk must be great, but where the odds are so largely in favor of the Panama route it should, by all reans, be chosen as that over which we will construct an inter-occunic canal.

# AMERICAN SENTIMENT TOWARD OLD-WORLD ALLIANCES AND WARS.

T has been evident for a long time to any one who reads the papers of this country and of England that the idea of Anglo-American union is making a far deeper impression over there than it is here. The feeling in favor of it and the feeling against it are both strong in Britain, while in this country it has failed apparently to elicit any expressions of intense feeling. In Great Britain, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain, W. T. Stead, and Cecil Rhodes are a few of the men who have expressed hints and hones of close future union of the two countries, while the political leaders in the United States have been unanimously silent on the topic. The British press have apparently taken the shipping combination as evidence that the critical time in the progress of industrial domination by America is at hand, while the American press have regarded the journalistic glarm in Britain with good-humored amusement, British (and Japanese) comments on the Auglo-Japanese alliance confidently refer to the supposed fac' that the United States may be counted a silent partner in the compact; the American papers express no such view. In brief, American sentiment, as expressed in the press, is entirely friendly toward all the nations of the earth, but shows uo desire for alliance with any of them.

This is especially apparent just now in relation to the Anglopannese alliance, just mentioned. That alliance is a compact to protect British and Japanese interests in China and Korca, even, if necessary, by the sword; in the United States there are no thalf a dozen papers that have favored any agreement that implies a resort to war for the protection of commercial privileges in China. Sydney Brooks, who has been making a study of American sentiment on this matter, writes as follows in *The* Fortnightly Review:

"There is no possible development in the Far East that would tempt the United States to draw the sword, unless it were to rescue the lives of American citizens. This is a conclusion I do not advance nor ask to be accepted on the mere ibse dixit of a foreigner. It can be buttressed by the best of all evidence, the evidence of Americans themselves, 'Fortunately for the United States, wrote Mr. Josiah Onincy in August, 1900, 'in spite of our large army in the Philippines and our troops now in China, no sane American thinks that we will fight with any other member of the concert, whatever may be our policy or our interests. either to prevent the dismemberment of China or to secure any share in the partition for ourselves, or to reform the Chinese Government, or even to maintain the "open door" for our trade. Mr. Ouincy speaks for New England and New England for once is in line with the rest of America. What he says might be emphasized by quotations from papers of every shade and every twist of thought, and when, on any open point of American attitude or policy, Boston and yellow journalism think alike the point may be taken as settled. In this case Boston and vellow journalism have behind them all the conservatism, all the narochialism, and those first instincts which are also the second thoughts of the country. America's policy in China is one of despatch-writing simply. She favors the 'open door' and will keep it open so far as scribbling can. She would prefer 'a strong, independent, and responsible Chinese Government. which can and will be held accountable for the maintenance of order and the protection of our citizens and their rights under the treaties'; and to this end no pen will flow faster than hers, She values-possibly, like most of us, she overvalues-her stake in the future of China, and she will not spare the ink in its defense. But Niagara itself would not be more deafening than the roar of indignant protest over the slightest hint of a war in the protection of these interests or the development of this stake. If every Power that to-day claims a sphere of influence in China were to announce that it intended henceforward to preserve that sphere to its own use, America would lodge any number of diplomatic complaints, but she would go no farther. . . . . .

"America welcomes the Anglo-Japanese alliance as an effective instrument for protecting her Interests at other people's expense. She gives it all the approval and 'moral support' that any document can hope for. It works automatically on her behalf, and it relieves her of all responsibility. Therefore she blesses it. But I have tried to show that the practical value of her support, moral or diplomatic, will endure only so long as she in not found vait, and that directly it encounters resolute handling it will collapse like a pricked bubble. Is it necessary to were needed, America, with a considerable show of virtue, would point out that her policy of avoiding 'entangling alliances' would keep her from offering it?"

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

- The Filipino is treacherous and deceiful. Besides, we want his country,

  -The St. Lewis Post-Despatch.

  The coal-muers are out. They will be out more before the strike is
- over. The New York Man' and Express,

  The advice of a gentleman named Shaffer is not being asked in connec-
- THE sorrice of a gentleman named Shaffer is not being asked in connection with the strike in the authracite regions. The Washington Star. We would advise President-elect Palma to have as good a time as he can
- before he undertakes the work of distributing the offices. The Washington Part.

  PHILADELPHIA has had another fire caused by smoking eigereites. Again
- PHILADELPHIA has had another are caused by smoking cigarettes. Again we sound a warning against erecting buildings in large cities — The Battimere News.
- A PASSPORT TO OFFICE: "The old man's been writin' poetry steads for six days." "Why-whai's he doin' that fer?" "Wants a government office"-The Atlanta Constitution.
- NEBRASKA should not be alarmed at the rumbling a supposed to be subletraneam, lusted of being volcanic they probably come from the great mod in the barn making itself up about 1904.—The New York Mail and Ex-
- HENDIMAN: "You told me that if i would vote for you, you would give me a job. I can prove it by many witnesses." Politician: "I don't doubt it, my dear sir; I told everybody the same thing I told you "-The Ohio State Journal.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## THE NOVEL WITH A "PURPOSE."

In recent discussions regarding the function of the novel and the standards by which we may judge the highest forms of fiction, many voices have been raised in defense of the point of view expressed in the plirase; "Art for art's sake." "The novel must not preach," it has been repeatedly said, "the purpose of the story must be subordinate to the story itself." This position is now assailed by two famous American authors—one a novel-ist, the other a clergyman. The novelst is Mr. Frank Norris, whose book, "The Octopus," seems likely to win an enduring place in contemporary literature; the clergyman is the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, whose unique experiment in Christian journalism is still fresh in the public memory. Says Mr. Norris (in The Horote Livel, May):

"Every novel must do one of three things—it must (i) tell something, (2) show something, or (3) prove something. Some novels do all three of these; some do only two; all must do at least one.

"The ordinary novel merely tells something, elaborates a complication, devotes itself primarily to things. In this class comes the novel of adventure, such as 'The Three Musketeers.'

"The second and better class of novel shows something, exposes the workings of a temperament, devotes itself primarily to the minds of human beings. In this class falls the novel of character, such as 'Romola.'

"The third, and what we hold to be the best class, proves something, draws conclusions from a whole congeries of forces, social tendencies, race impulses, devotes itself not to a study of men but of man. In this class falls the novel with the purpose, such as "Les Misérables."

The novel with a purpose is the highest form of novel, continues Mr. Noveris, for the reason that it "includes, and is forced to include, both the other classes." It "must tell something, must narrate vigorous incidents; and must show something, must penetrate deep into the motives and character of typen, men who are composite pictures of a multitude of men." He adds:

"The production of such a novel is probably the most arduous task that the writer of fiction can undertake. Nowhere else is success more difficult; nowhere else is failure so easy. Unskilfully treated the story may dwindle down and degenerate into mere special pleading, and the novelts become a polemicist, a pamplicteer, forgetting that, altho his first consideration is to prove his case, his mean must be living human beings, not statistics, and that his tools are not figures, but pictures from life as he sees it. The novel with a purpose it, no econtends, a preaching novel. But it preaches by telling things and showing things, to live the provide of the provideration of the story.

The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon makes a similar classification of feither are three large and legitimate uses for the modern novel: 1, tentertainment. 2, Instruction. 5, Inspiration." He continues (in The Independent, April 24).

"The fiction which probably at the present day is demanding largest attention is the fiction which comes under the head of inspiration,-in other words, the novel of purpose. Examples of such fiction may be cited as Hall Caine's 'Christian' or 'The Eternal City,' Frank Norris's 'The Octopus,' Miss Wilkins's The Portion of Labor, Gilbert Parker's The Right of Way. Paul Lawrence Dunbar's 'The Fanatics,' 'I. Devlin, Boss, by Francis Churchill Williams, and, according to some, 'The Crisis,' by Winston Churchill, would fall under this head rather than under the head of historical novels. The use of fiction for the purpose of inspiration-that is, to promote reforms, to incite to any kind of nobler action, to show un the sins of humanity, not as a critic but as a philanthropist-is the highest office of fiction. The man who calls attention to the faults of humanity and offers no remedy is either a misanthropist or a cynic. In either case he offers no consolation he proposes no line of conduct, he furnishes no inspiration. But the man who depicts sorrows, wrongs, injustice, unrighteensness, inequality, the neglect of childhood, the bruising of womanhood, and then, no matter how feebly, suggests something in the way of remedy for these human sorrows or sins, this man is a lover of man, and his fiction. however feeble it may be in point of style or literature, if so be it is an honest attempt, is the highest form of fiction.

The use of faction, concludes Mr. Sheldon, is "to build up life, to recreate, to inspire; and the abose of faction is the distortion of reality for the sake of producing momentary sensation or for immediate popularity or, in many cases, for mere mercenary gain. One of the transt and best things in the world is the faction which realizes its true use to the world, and one of the worst things in the world is whefer the producing the world is the faction which abuses this divine definition of one of the greatest factures of the mind of man."



MARRY THURSTON PECK, Editor of The Bookman

ARTHUR BARTLETT MAURICE.
Associate Editor of The Bookman

JEANNETTE L. OILDER,

Editor of The Dist.

### MRS. FISKE ON THE MODERN DRAMA.

M RS. MINNIE MADDERN FISKE, who is recognized as one of the most influential personalities on the American stage, and who recently acquired her own theater in New York as a protest against the methods of the theatrical syndicate. writes most interestingly on "The Matter of the Play" in the current issue of The International Monthly (Burlington, Vt.). While unwilling to acknowledge that the drama is degenerating in any real sense-while, indeed, insisting upon the fact that "the theater of to-day is far superior to that of even fifty years ago in many respects "-she yet finds much to lament in modern theatrical tendencies. Passing by recent comedies with the remark that they are, on the whole, "more refined and truer to life" than those of a century ago, she proceeds to consider the scrious drama. "By serious plays," she says, "I do not mean historical or romantic dramas, so many of which have of late been wrested from the contexts of books so rathlessly that the crude results have, no doubt, done much to try seriously the affection of the intelligent public for the theater. I mean the plays of original scope that deal with matters neither historical nor romantic." She continues:

"To me it seems to be an unfortunate matter that most of the serious plays are what may be called 'problem plays.' And thus I regard it as an omen of evil for the theater that the greater and more powerful minds devoted to dramatic literature are, almost without exception, evolving a drama that deals with unhappy or repugnant aspects of life. It would be impertinent in me to set myself up as a critic of what are called the master-works of the immediately modern repertory, when those works are so admired by great persons the world over. All I claim is an individual right to express my own dislike of this sort of drama generally, and my belief that a nobler literature should distinguish the theater of to-day. No one questions the genius of some of the foremost writers of the stage of this time, but some of us may wish that their great gifts had been and may be exercised in nobler directions. Nor does one question the ethical and human value of the greater works of the greater dramatists who seem to be concerned with social problems and human abnormalities almost exclusively. Such plays may well have an incidental and occasional place in the theater. But shall the theater in its serious purpose be wholly surrendered to such plays? .

"The stage should deal in a multitude of things, I admit : but the repertory on the whole should be recreatively happy and nobly tragic and poetic, and even romantie; for what this workaday world wants and needs is inspiration. A wholesome comedy is like a tonic to the jaded system. A profound tragedy works beneficently upon the emotions, and many in these days of convention so starve their emotions on the routine contacts of life that as a mere matter of humanity those emotions should be played upon by something of deep moment that will inspire rather than depress. There is need, also, for the exercise of the poetic and the romantic, and there is no place like the stage for that exercise. Here, too, I think, arises a question us to the real effectiveness of the stage for good. Our imaginations are so lively that we can enjoy the representation of something romantic and poetic on the stage much more readily and truthfully than we can accept the mimicry of seamy life, in its extremely modern representations. There can be no such illusion in the modern problem play, put forward as it is with commonplace detail, as there is in those stage pictures that excite the fancy and take one away to romantic scenes where life seems for the moment ideal. There is inspiration and aspiration in these things. What is there helpful or enuobling in plays of the other sort, if we are to see them one after another?

Ilisen, of course, is the foremost exponent of the "problem play." "This Ilisen is a wonderful man," exclaims Mrs. Fiske; "but is he a normal man?" She goes on to say:

"We have strange accounts of his recluse habits and of his peculiar vanities. He is said to be a solitary man, who manifests a real dislike for the domestic life which his plays so effectively dissect, in that they expose individual shortcomings or sins that have unhapor results. If the reports of interviewers

and observing travelers are to be believed, Iosen is a man agart from normal life. Yet the genius with which he has pictured human folbles and weaknesses in his plays has given him s vogue in certain circles and a following that promises almost obscure the modern drama with the shadow of pessimism. It is mesless to pretend that Ibsen is local or even autional in his perturture of character. Unquestionably he is human, altho many of his characters are perverts or abnormal. He pictures must that are too petty, it seems to me, to have place in the drama, which should concern itself with more admirable subjects. But no one can dispute his genius, or his marvelous technical skill as a dramatist."

lbscn's spell, continues the writer, has been cast over the whole modern drama. In Germany, the "problem play" reigns supreme; and a recent Berlin chronicler has remarked that the invasion of Freuch farees in that city was an agreeable antidote to the "serious, gloomy plays" of Sudermann, Hauptmann, Schnitzler, Philippl, Ernst, Halbe, Hartleben, and others. In England, it is only necessary to recall the name of Pinero, in Mrs. Fiske's opinion "the greatest of dramatists that write in English," to realize the influence of "Ibsenism," It is true that Stephen Phillips has lately come to the front; but "he stands almost or quite alone among English dramatists in tendency." In France there have been several prominent plays during the past season dealing with subjects fitter for the treatment of courts and hospitals "than of the stage. In Russia, Tolstov and other writers are guiding the drama in the same direction. Even Italy, as Madame Ristori in a late interview has taken occasion to regret, seems to prefer plays dealing with the "prosaic and seamy side of routine life."

The effect of such a dramatic atmosphere, concludes Mrs. Fiske, is inevitably unhealthy. "It colors life with a leaden hue," Acting she maintains, if it is to continue to be truly artistic, must include the "beautiful and lovable" as well as the "sinsister and eccentric." Her hope for the future is sufficiently indicated by the closing sentences of her article, quoted from Edward Dowderi's critique of the Shakespeare drama:

"Even the death end all, these things at least arc .- beauty and force, purity sin and love, and anguish and joy. These things are, and therefore life can not be a little, idle whirl of dust. We are shown the strong man taken in the toils, the sinner sinking farther and farther away from light and reality and the substantial life of things into the dubious and the dusk, the pure heart all vital and confident and joyous; we are shown the glad, vicarious sacrifice of soul for soul, the mallgn activity of evil, the vindication of right by the true justiciary; we are shown the good common things of the world and the good things that are rare; the love of parents and children, the comradeship of young men, the exquisite vivacity, conrage, and high-spirited intellect of noble girlhood, the devotion of man and woman to man and woman, The vision of life rises before us and we know that the vision represents a reality. These things then being actual, how poor and shallow a trick of the heart is cynicism!

A New Romance by John Milton?—The announcement that Mr. John Murray, the London publisher, will issue in the autumn "a new work by John Milton," has, as the London Academy observes, "naturally aroused considerable interest." The Rev. Walter Begley, the finder of "Nova Solyma: The Ideal City of Zion, or Jerusalem Regained," is a Cambridge graduate, and minister of the Anglican Church, and is described as "a genial-mannered clergyman of about fifty, as yet unknown in the world of authorship." To a correspondent of the London Pritish Weckly be given the following account of his discovery:

"My aim has been to gather books which are not in the British Museum or in the Bodleian Library. When traveling on the Continent I always go first to the booksellers' shops and to the public libraries. I make acqualitatione with the booksellers, and arrange for them to send me their catalogs. It was in this way that I came upon the Milton romance. I was looking over a cat-

alog sent me by the bookseller Weigel, of Augsburg, and was surprised to find this Latin romance with the London imprint. That such a book should have been published in England would of itself have attracted my interest, for altho the Durch and German have various Latin novels, very few have been published in England.

Mr. Begley is convinced of the authenticity of his find, and promises to furnish conclusive proofs of Milton's authorship in his introduction to the book. He adds:

"The book was published in 1648, but had been lying for twenty years in Milton's dock. He began it as a young student at college, continued it during his stay at Horton, but did not give it to the world until the stirring year which preceded the execution of Charles I. It has been a constant pleasure to me to note how full the book is of Milton's ideas. The passages dealing with love and jealousy could not have been written by any one except Milton. Curlous light is thrown on his first love, the 'Queen of the May,' whom the poet saw one May morning, and whose memory rever faded from his heart."

There are passages in "Nova Solyma" which recall John Bunyan's style. Furthermore, "the book is full of adventures by sea and land. Among the characters are brigands, robbers, and pirates, and there is a striring account of a pirate fight."

# HOW FRENCH IS TAUGHT IN THE UNITED STATES.

HE current number of La Revue (Paris) contains an article by Mme, C. Duby, professor of French at Columbus, Ohio, reproaching Americans for their notable lack of success in learning to speak the French language correctly, or even in learning to speak something resembling it. The cause of this is mainly due, according to the writer, to the unwillingness of the Americaus to employ the French method, that is, first to learn the sound of the letters and the syllables composing each word, and so adhere to the word-method by which they have been taught to read and pronounce English. While such a preliminary study is at all times advisable for the perfection of the French language, it becomes indispensable in the case of English or Americaus, who, owing to a radical difference in articulation, require a much longer time than the people of the Continent require. Mme. Duby, whose article is in the main a reproduction of a lecture delivered by her at the University of Ohio, before the Association of Modern Languages, writes, by way of preface, in part as follows:

If spoken French does not 'take' in America, it is the fault of the instructors, who persist in teaching, pronouncing, and reading French as English is taught, by means of the wordmethod. This method consists in reading the words at sight without first separately studying the letters and syllables. The teacher reads the word, the sentence; the pupil repeats it, parrot like, with indifferent success. The result, in French, is something horrible, calculated forever to disgust both pupils andmasters. And the ear of the pupil never succeeds in separating the words from the confusion of the liaisons and elisions of spoken French. The idea never seems to occur to the people here that there may be a rational and sure key to the enigma of our diction: I refer to the alphabet and the spelling-book. During the two years that I have been teaching in America, my experience has shown me that by applying himself to a patient study of the alphabet and the spelling-book, an American can learn to read and speak French correctly."

The fact that "French is not a dead language," is dweft upon by Mme. Duby as a fact that should be constantly borne in mind in connection with the system employed for learning French in foreign countries:

"It is studied and taught everywhere; but as the dead languages are studied and taught, without emmeiation, or with a perfectly arbitrary pronunciation, which is often the most ex-

travagantly fantastical-as in the case of Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit. . . . Your students devote three to four years to the study of the French lauguage. They learn the cutire grammar, the article, substantive, adjective, verb, participle, etc., in English. They know all the rules, all the exceptions, all the exceptions of the exceptions, and all the exceptions to the exceptions of the exceptions. They know all our authors, including Montaigne, Rabelais, Marot, the Romance of the Rose, and the Treaty of Strasburg between the grandsons of Charlemagne. They could give points thereon to M. Brunctiere himself. But let a Freuchman of France ask them if it rains, or what time it is, and they are unable to understand. And if they find it necessary to borrow an umbreila, they are at a loss how to formulate the question. If they undertake to name a French town, railroad station, or street, they succeed only in producing a terrific jargon. I have, in Europe, observed this a long time in astonishment. For more than twenty years I used to say to myself; 'Who can teach French to Americans, that they make such a mess of it? The schools of America must afford a field for French professors. How is it that there are none there, yet? It must be that these poor people can not obtain masters of living languages, and that each one learns it by himself from books.

Then follows a description of the writer's first experience in the class-toom of a French school in the United States. She records her amazement at discovering that the American was expected to learn French without even making the acquaintance of the syllable, much less the vowels and diphthongs composing it.

At the most, one in a hundred pupils can read current prose intelligibly. To illustrate the defective system of learning French prevailing in the United States, the writer subjoins a list of seutences showing the true signification of the Frauco-American dialect. A few selections are given:

You say:
j'ai une femme abominable
le fou de la cousine
j'entends le mâtin
li a six ânes.
bainser les cieux
le mott dans la cour
je dore les gros péchés

Instead of :
j'al une (aim abominable
le feu de la cuisine
j'altends le matin
ll a seire ans
baiser les yeux
le mor; dans le cœur
j'adore les grosses pêches.

Examples of this kind, says the writer, in substance, will help one to understand how indispensable it is in French to train the eye to recognize, the car to perceive, and the tongue to render, correctly and categorically, each one of the seventeen vowels, if French is to be regarded as a living language. The article thus concludes:

"Nevertheless it is imagined that there is no way of mastering on this side of the Atlantic those poor seventeen vowels, and that the only hope for Americans lies in braving a thousand leagues of sail sea, sea-sickness, and incurring great expense in order to go to France to make their acquaintance. Yet we have in the entire language only seventeen words sounds represented by forty-eight characters. Any one who knows how to read the Presented by forty-eight characters. Any one who knows how to read the reach strategy and future. How shall one learn how to read the present, past, and future. How shall one learn how to read the present past, and future. How shall one learn how to read the present past, and future. How shall one learn how to read the present past, and future of the shall be presented by forty of

"Fifteen hays! three weeks!" you exclaim. 'What a waste of time just to learn sounds!' Loss of time? Do you think of to fit me just to learn sounds!' Loss of time? Do you think of Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to learn to play on the piano, are you losing your time in learning the notes, and the system which render each of these notes? Are you losing your time in practising scales, arpeggios, and exercises? What musician would consent to teach you music if you persisted in despising all these preliminaries? The French language is nothing than music. Our seventeen vowels are its notes. The forty-eight letters and combination of letters which represent them the keys. The syllable exercises are the scales, arpeggios, chords, and exercises. You offer the spectacle of an entire of the chords, and exercises.

tion wishing to play this music without familiarizing yourself with its constituent elements."- Translation made for Tue LIBERRY DIGEST.

# ARTHUR SYMONS; A POET OF "ILLUSION AND DISILLUSION."

M.R. ARTHUR SYMONS, the well-known English poet, is credited with having added "an entirely new note to his native literature"; but, if we may judge by the verilet of au American critic, that note is morbid and almormal. Mr. Paul Elmer More, the writer who takes this view, finds "extraonlist".

nary (sychological interest "in Symons's poetry, but maintains that it simply reproduces in English "the peculiar modes of thought and emotion which we attribute to the French decadence." He continues tin The In-

"If one were asked to name in a word the distinguishing mark of decadence, he would probably say illusion—not the voluntary illusion of art, such.



ARTHUR SYMONS.

for example, as enables Milton to impose on the reader as a reality the ideal fancies of his Arcadian world, but the false illusion of life which from some degeneracy of the will makes it impossible for the victim to hold fast the distinction between the flesh and the spirit, which, in fact, loses sight of the spirit altogether and sets up in its place some poor masquerading of the flosh. It is an inner blindness and confusion . it is false because there enters into it no faith in the joy of things unseen, no knowledge even that such things exist; it is false because for the voice of the spirit it hears only the clamorous outcry of a man's lower personality which springs from the desires of the body and the perceptions of the body, and is in the end one with what is desired and perceived. At the first this false illusion is sweet, but soon it is troubled with the lotterness of satiety; and the awakening from it leaves only the emptiness of endless regret and self-tormenting. The inevitable disillusion is a discovery that the phanton which has masqueraded as the spirit is no other than a shadow of the body; it is a perception of the hollowness of the old illusion without the power of escaping from its thrail.

Mr. More believes that he is able to trace through the various volumes of verse published by Arthur Symons during the past thirteen years "the progress of his poetic mood from the first illusion to its consummation in a false disallusion." He writes

"Passing over the first book, from which only it few disconnected pieces have been chosen, and those evidently written before the author had arrived at maturity of self-consciousness, we come to the collection entitled 'stillouettes,' which will probably appeal to the largest circle of readers. Yet even these poems can never attain to any very who popularity; in ore can they ever have much weight with practical intelligences that shin the exament of the properties of the still of dream should be able to the still of dream should be able to the still of dream should be able to the still of dream should be properties. The world is seen through a haze of abstraction, glimmeringly, as a land-

scape looms misty and cague through the falling, fluttering evil of the rain.... Love is the constant theme,—not the great passion of strong men that smites and birns through the world, but the lighter play of emotions that daily and wanton over their own flowering beamly. And these women to whom the poet's love goes out, girls of the dancing-hall still young and very fair, are mot moral and are not immoral, for they bear no relation to the claims of the soul; they are the figures of n fleeting illusion, a meter blossoming of the flats still undefited:

White girl, your flesh is illies Under a frozen moon, So still is The rapture of your swoon

Of whiteness, snow or liles."

Later there comes a note of poignancy and regret, expressed in such lines as the following:

And those pathetic eyes of hera: But all the London footlights know The little plaintive smile that attra The shadow is those eyes of hera

Last of all is the feeling of satisty and of utter world-weariness:

O rapture of lost days, all that remains is but this fever aching in my veins. I do not know you under this disguise: I am degraded by my memories.

Mr. More concludes

"And yet I would not leave the word despair as the last comment on these poems, which, no matter what their sadness and morbidness may be, stand quite apart form the ordinary versifying of the day. They have, whatever may be said, a great usychological interest, for Mr. Symons is the most genuine and adequate representative in English of a widespread condition. And sincerity in verse is a quality of inestimable value, But more than that : these poems are now and again so instinct with original perception of beauty and so lilted with cadences of sweetness as to be remarkable in themselves apart from any adventitious interest. And toward the end of the second volume and in the little book of recent poems that close the collection, there forces its way at times, through the turbulent eries of doll desires and stinging regrets, a recurrent note of the first simple delight in nature-a note which one would gladly accept as proplietic of a new life of artistic creation."

### NOTES.

Mr. Bernard Quartich, the London bookseller, recently paid what is believed to be a record price for a Carton,—\$\tilde{\rho}\_{\tilde{\rho}}\tilde{\rho}\_{\

An "Actors' Home" was opened at West New Brighton, Staten Island, om May I. The home is solended for superannuated actors, and was made possible by the efforts of the late Louis Additich. Among those participating in the dedication ceremonies were Joseph Jefferson and the Rev. George C. Homphon.

FRIVE A MUSSY, lie well-known editor and journalist, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Bromley lectures on "journalist, lieracture, and justice affaces" at Vale University during the coming academic year many process of lecture were established very centra sego, and Mr. Numery's London.

London.

A salution of photographs of positings and drawings by David Inhered Rosenth has been organized by the curator of the Frair Dayartanest of the Leava Library, New York. The reproductions have been selected from S. P. Averv's collection, and afford it rate opportunity for studying with some futures the work of one of the most distinctive and interescing personalities in the history of art.

Pixos Berlin comes an interesting atory which tells of the discovery of a bilteriu unknown work to Betenbowen. It is amonghe bilter analysis, said the New York Bilter Trade Review, which is melded and equivalent had to the young daughter of a friend. This treasure has been uncareful by Dr. A. Kopfermann, who found it under the lid of the music-box, which was tableten every in a left of trabbills in the house of the grand-hold of the

### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### ARSENIC IN THE HUMAN BODY.

THAT arsenic is not only present in every normal human organism, but is absolutely necessary to the health of that organism, is the assertion of Dr. L. Menard in Cosmex. This statement, which depends for confirmation on the recent analyses of Armand Gautier, does not mean that we are to eat arsenie for our healths; for the amount in the body, tho important to the functions of nutrition, it admost inspireciable, are is practically concentrated; in a single organ, the thyroid gland. This organ, long a puzzle to physiologists, is now known to be of the highest importance to health. Its failure to work properly brings on the terrible condition known as cretinism, and Gautier between the first in this state there is a deficiency in the system of those peculiar products of the gland that have arsenie for their basis. Says the writer:

"Brown-Séquard has taught us to recognize the influence of the internal secretions of certain vascular glands that have exerctions of certain vascular glands that have exerctory conduits. These glands, and, in a general way, most of the tissues, discharge into the blood more of less definite products, the combination of which is necessary to maintain the equilibrium of the vital functions.

"The nature and eltemical composition of these products are often impossible to determine. Thus there is yet no chemical reaction by which we can detect in the blood of a person immune to diphtheria the principle that makes it inhospitable for the bacilities of this disease.

"The mechanism of the thyroid gland, however, has now been explained to some degree in an investigation of M. Armand Gautier.

"In 1895 Baumann discovered in this gland very considerable quantities of iodin, and it was somewhat hastily concluded that its properties were due to this. In March, 1901, M. Armand Gautier announced that it also contains arsenic.

From a table given by the author, we see that in the human thyroid there are 7.5 milligrams of arsenic to the kilogram [about .05 grain to the pound]. The thymns glaud also contains a little—about one seventieth as much proportionally. The skin, hair and nails, and also the bones and brain have traces, but most of the other organs are absolutely free from it. Hence we see that the small quantity of arsenic normally present in the body is practically concentrated in this one little gland. Says the write:

"The arsenie of the thyroid gland is there as a constituent part of the phosphorated substances called nucleins, which form the chief part of the nuclei of cells... At the same time these arsenical nucleins contain also nearly all of the iodin present in thyroid.

"It has, then, been proved that in this gland there exist one or more arsenical nucleo-proteids. They are always present in health; they decrease or are modified in certain diseased states. "Iodin and arsenic enter juto these combinations in the thy-

"Iodin and arsence enter into these combinations in the thryroid gland, and the nucleo-proteids that they form are discharged into the lymphatics and make nutrition more active. They are eliminated with regularity... through the hair, skin, etc. Thus is explained the rôle of arsenic in skin discusses and in numerous affections of the nutritive functions."

Whence do our organs get this arsenie? Dr. Menard tells us that there is none in ordinary meat, but there are traces, as has been said above, in the skin, milk, and brain, and these are common articles of food. Very small quantities are also furnished by some vegetables, such as cablages, potatose, etc., especially when they grow in certain kinds of soil. Finally, arsenic is almost always present with iron in drinking-water. The writer goes on to say.

"From the medico-legal point of view, we may say that the traces of normal arsenic in the organism are so slight that their presence can not affect the results obtained by chemical analysis in cases of poisoning. "It is very remarkable that a fraction of a milligram of arsenic in the thyroid gland, which is not more than a four-hundredmillionth of the total weight of the body, is necessary and sufficient for the proper working of the organism.

"The fact is not easily explained; yet it is not without analogs. A drop of virus suffices to modify the animal economy profoundly, and yet it does not represent a larger quantity of toxic substance. The arscule does not act by its mass, but it brings about the formation of nucleo-proteids, and it is these that play such an important part in the phenomena of nutrition."— Transitation made for TIE. LATERAY DESS.

### AN UNSANITARY OATH.

THE uncleanly custom of "kissing the book," when being sworn as a witness in court, has many times been condemned by British medical nutrovities. It is, we are told by The Lancer (London, May 3), peculiar to Eugland and Ireland, and its origin is doubtful, altho possibly connected with the old custom of kissing reflex. The Lancer calls attention to the fact, which appears to be unknown even to many Judges in England, that this manner of taking the oath is not now required by law, the so-called "Sootch" method of raising the hand, which obtains also in this country, being permissible as an alternative. It saves:

"This permission was given by the Fifth Section of the Oaths Act of 1888, a statute which we owe to the late Mr. Bradlaugh. The Fifth Section provides that 'if any person to whom an oath is administered desires to swear with uplifted hand in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland, he shall be permitted to do so, and the oath shall be administered to him in such form and manner without further ques-The primary object of this section was, we believe to tion." allow Scotch witnesses to be sworn in English courts in the manner to which they were accustomed. It is, however, obviously so worded that any one who does not wish to kiss the book may avoid doing so without his religious or other motives becoming the subject of any inquiry. No doubt it would be more satisfactory if a form of outh excluding the kissing of a book were directly prescribed by the legislature, but the power to dispenso with the practise, long denounced by us as dirty and daugerous, is a step in the right direction. We trust that the power so given will soon be universally known. It has, however, been to a large extent ignored by coroners, while one county-court judge only, so far as we know-his Honor Judge Emden-has been active in calling attention to the act."

Now, finally, a notice has been posted in the high court of justice. In London calling attention to the fact that the "Scotch form" of eath may be substituted for "kissing the book." The smallpox epidemic and the spread of knowledge of sanitary laws have probably done their share toward breaking down the conservatism of the English courts and to discourage a procedure that had become universal from long usage, altho nowhere directly prescribed by law. The writer gues no to say:

"Medical men have frequently protested against being obliged to kiss a book, and since 1888 many have availed themselves of the act of that year when aware of it and when not prevented from doing so. And we have commended their action. We have not, nor has any one, proved or asserted the frequent spreading of infectious disease through the taking of the witnesses' oath. We have, however, insisted that kissing the book was uncleanly and that it might in conceivable cases be dangerous. In one case in 1898 Mr. F. D. Lys, late medical officer or health to the district council of Wareham and Purbeck, ascribed, in his annual report to the council, the death of a policeman to acute ulceration of the throat contracted through taking the witness's oath at petty sessions at Wareham. Besides ourselves many individual medical men and laymen since 1885 have contended on behalf of a sanitary form of swearing. . . . That the success obtained should have come slowly and should be incomplete even now affords a fair instance of the difficulty with which reforms are sometimes brought about, even the they are admitted on all sides to be desirable. It illustrates also the indifference of the general public to sanitary questions that are not brought vividly before them by the actual presence of disease."

# THE NATURAL PHOTOGRAPH ON THE HOLY SHROUD.

THE cemarkable investigation by some French scientific men-which has resulted in a statement of their belief that the marks on the "holy shroud" at Turin were actually produced by the body of the entombed Christ, has been noticed in these columns. Our previous account was from despatches to the daily papers; but we are now enabled to give from a French source a more detailed description of the investigation and of the scientific principles involved. The inquiry has certainly brought out some interesting facts, whatever may be thought of the inferences drawn from them. Says the French writer, who is a contributor to La Nature and signs his article only with the initial "N":

"The 'holy shroud' has been the property of the royal house of Savoy since the fifteenth century. The marks that it bears





FACSIMILE OF CHEMICAL IMPRINT.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY MEDAL

have been attributed to Christ and have been successively referred to a supernatural cause, to some medieval painter, and the spots left by perspiration on the shrond. Fine photographs botained by the Chevalier Fla in 1859 and authenticated by the Chevalier Fla in 1859 and authenticated by the Chevalier Fla in 1859 and authenticated by the centure, have enabled M. Vienno to make his detailed study.

"We regret that we can not give here an abstract of the powerled arguments that tend to prove that the image on the 'boly shroud' is formed not by a painting made by the hand of man, as has been asserted, but by a sort of staining due to peculiar conditions—a brown stain reproducing the body and features of Christ as a negative, that is to say, with dark shades for the reliefs, light ones for the hollows, and half-tints for the intermediate parts. We will simply say that those who have no idea of the striking impression of sweetness and majesty that is produced by the image. . . . We shall confine ourselves, however, to the scientific point of view.

"M. Vignon has already taken up, one by one, the various hypotheses hitters advanced, and had shown by direct observation that we have here a reproduction by projection to a distance, when he began to be assisted by Commandant Colson, lecture on physics at the Polyschnic School, who had made a study of the actions that may be exerted at a distance by radiations and vapurs on a sensitive surface such as that of a photographic plate. The resulting collaboration gave the investigation a trent toward experimental verification and led to interesting

"It was not necessary to invoke the effect of radiation, for from the physical point of view it was possible to conceive neither of a radiation emantating from the body in the sepulcher, nor of the presence on the shroud of a substance capable of being affected by radiation. It remained, therefore, to investigate the effects of vapors and to necertain (i) in what coaditions a vapor emanating from a body possessing points of relief and depression could give at a distance on a scere formed of a proper substance, an image of the same kind as that of the 'holy shroud'; and (i) conditions."

To answer the first question, investigations in a new field were necessary. Colson had lateady shown in 1850 that a sheet of sinc could produce an effect on a photographic plate even at a distance of an ineh or more, and he proved that this was due not to any form of radiation but to au emission of "vapor" by the sinc at ordinary temperature and pressure. He utilized this discovery in the present investigation as follows:

"M. Colson took a plaster relief, representing a head of Christ about a occurimeters I aimeba [high, and deposited on this freshly powdered zinc. This relief was placed on toe sensitive layer of a Lumière plate, in a hermétuelly sealed box. Two days later, the plate, when taken out and developed, gave a segative image on which the parts that had been in constat with the plate were represented by deep shades and the others by lighter this as the separation was greater. By printing a reproduction on a second plate an inverse image was obtained. . . . M. Vignon under the establistic layer; the thinge obtained showed every very slight differences of rehef. The positive and negative are shown herewith.

"These two experiments show that it makes no difference whether the object reproduced is above or below the sensitive



NEGATIVE OF CHEMICAL IMPRINT-

is above or below the sensitive film: in both cases the vapor is diffused in the air in all directions and reselves the film with a sense that the sense of the contraction of the contraction of the as the distance is smaller. The possibility of obtaining the representation of a body in relief by means of its vapor was thus demoustrated. It remained to ascertain whether in the case of the holy shroud the two indispensable elements—vapors and spensable elements—vapors and isted, and the answer was in the affirmative.

"M. Vignon from a study of the details of the image on the shread by means of photographic reproductions, and M. Coloron from experiments on the action of ammoniaeal vapors on aloes and from a study of the conditions of Christ's burial as see from in the Latin and Greek texts of the Gospels, came to the following interesting conclusions:

"As time was lacking, since it was the eve of the Jewish sabhath, the burial was only temporary, and the body must have been laid, without washing or anointing, in a large linen clock soaked in a mixture of aloes, myrrh, and olive oil. This cloth, which is what is called in France the 'holy shroud,' but which is rather a cerement, enveloped the body in its length, passing over the head.

"Then the ammoniacal vapors from the urea that must have been present in the sweat and blood in considerable proportion, after suffering such as that on the cross, began to act on the powdered aloes of the shroud and determined its oxidation, turning it brown in different degrees, according to distance, and producing a negative image as in the case of the vapor of zine. The oil also plays a part; it is attacked by the alkaline vapors and solidifies, forming a mordant that incorporates the brown color solidifies, forming a mordant that incorporates the brown color ing a negative image in brown, identical with that of the holy strong M. Visnon has reproduced the conditions with a modelstrong in the control of the color of the color

"The reproduction of images in relief by means of their vapors is thus a proved fact; and it has been brought to light for first time in connection with an image nearly twenty centures old, due to exceptional circumstances resulting from the provisional and temperary character of an entombment."—Translation made for Time LITERAN DIGAST.

The West-Indian Volcanic Outbreak.—It will probably be impossible to describe the great disaster in Marunique from the scientific standpoint for some time. The Government is sending experts to the spot, and many scientific men will accompany the relief vessels, so that we may shortly expect to know more about the outburst than we do at present. One autority is quoted as saying that absolutely profiting of scientific

value is contained in the accounts so far published (May 1), and this is probably not far from the truth. Enough is known, however, to warrant vulcanoiogists in saying that, owing probably to the penetration of the sea-water to subterranean lara-fields, there has been a sudden renewal of activity all along the time of weakers in the earth's crust that is amarked by the Central American and West Indian volcations. The pressure seems be been considered to the control of the control o

In a brief note in The Journal (New York), Garrett A. Serviss calls attention to the fact that experts who examined the volcano just previously to the final catastrophe announced that there was no immediate danger, and that others, on the arrival of the first news, declared it to be an undoubted exaggeration and predicted that revised reports would place the deaths at fewer than one thousand. He draws the moral that scientific caution, which properly prevents us from easily accepting reports of occurrences of an abnormal or minsual kind, should not also operate in the same degree to make us incredulous about events that are unusual in magnitude merely. That the late outbreak was almost unprecedented in size there can be no doubt. The only eruptions that challenge comparison with it were the one that destroyed Pompeji and the one that blew the East Indian island of Krakatoa out of the ocean in 1881, sending a sound-wave three times around the world and filling the whole upper atmosphere with dust that hung there for months.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF NAUGHTINESS.

J UST how far are uncontrollable children morally responsible? Is the "naughty boy" sometimes impelled to act as he does by physical causes and conditions that he can not control? In a recent lecture on "Some Abnormal Psychical Conditions in Children," delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in London, Dr. Still asserts that badness in children is often associated with physical idefects, and that even where it is not it may be due to physical causes. Snys The Hospital (May 3) in a leading editorial on Dr. Still's secture:

"It has long been recognized that defective moral control is apt to occur in association with those disorders of intellect which are ordinarily recognized as idiocy, imbe-

cility, or insanity, and no one doubts the morbid nature of the moral defect in these cases. Whether it be regarded as dependent upon the intellectual failure or not, it is clearly part and parcel of the malady, and according to our conception of the processes going on in disorder of mind, so will be our conception of the associated disorder of the moral sense. If the one be regarded as due to disease or imperfection of brain-tissue, so also will the other. But children are occasionally met with who exhibit defects of moral control precisely analogous to those which occur with admittedly morbid brains, yet who, so far as ordinary tests go, pass for children of normal intellect; and the question is whether these naughty children are not naughty because of defect in the physical substratum of morality, if we may use such a phrase, just as imbeciles are defective in the physical substratum of intellect. . . . .

"There are children who lie and steal without reason, are cruel to animals, are dangerous to leave with other children lest they

should injure them, and who commit the same misdementartime after time within a few hours after punishment, notwithstanding that they may have been greatly affected by the punishment at the time; yet these children may show no sign of intellectual deficiency. Surely the defect of moral control in such cases, whatever be its cause, is of the same nature as that so frequently seen in cases of ovlyons intellectual deficiency. But Dr. Still goes further and shows that defect of moral control. while sometimes permanent, may be only temporary, in some cases passing away after an outburst, never to return, while in others periods of defective moral control may alternate with periods in which no such defect is present. Here we seem to come to the brink of a moral insanity, and it would be easy to follow the lead given by Dr. Still, and to discuss the question of the relation not only of some of the acute forms of magnity but of these cases of defective moral control in children, with the presence of toxins in the blood and their injurious action on those finer nerve complines which are brought into operation in all memal action, including the moralities. The matter is one of much practical interest. In regard to the more temporary attacks of moral defect, modern pathology by its teaching in regard to toxins would seem to give much support to the methods of the old schoolmaster who said that when he found a boy incorrigibly naughty he had recourse to Gregory powder; while in regard to the general scheme of education to be adopted in the case of naughty children one can not but feel, in view of the marvelous improvement which is produced in the intellectual faculties by early and judicious teaching, that perhaps an equally careful training of that residuum of moral control which is still to be found in all, might rescue some of those passionate, spiteful, lawless, shameless children, whose condition is allied to moral imbeeility, from the sad future that is before them."

### A DRY SEA OF SALT.

THE great field of crystallized salt at Salton, Cal., in the middle of the Colorado Desect, is described in The World's Work (May) by Arthur linkersley. This great natural phenomenon, which is only a little to the north of the Mexican border-line, is 2a feet below the level of the sea, and is more than a thousand acres in extent. Says Mr. Inkersley:

"Its surface is as white as snow, and, when the sun is shining, its brilliance is too duzzling for the eye. The field is constantly supplied by the many salt-springs in the adjacent foot-hills, the waters from which drain into the basin, and, rapidly evaporating, leare deposits of almost pure salt. The deposits, varying in thickness from ten to twenty inches, form a solid crust over

"To secure the harvest the salt field is plowed with a saltplow-a massive four-wheeled implement driven by steam and



THE STEAM PLOUGH
FULLOWING the constantly re-forming salt dust.
Courtest of The World's Work (New York).

managed by two men. The heavy steel share makes a broad but shallow furrow, throwing up the crust in parallel ridges on either side, and bringing to view a seepage from the salt springs that underlie it. About seven hundred tons are plowed up in a day. Laborest then work he salt with bost to and fro in the water to remove the earthy particles, and, when this is done, they stack un the washed salt in conicial mounds to be taken later t. the mill. The water in which the crystals are washed is already so saturated with sait that the crystals safer scarcely any loss by the cleansing process, which is a necessary preliminary to refining. To furnish additional water for washing the salt, an artesian well ises been sunk which, tho it is 900 feet deep, is still strongly alkalina. At present only about ten acres of the great field are worked, as a new crust forms almost immediately after the plow has passed on.

"To the north of the salt-field is a 'little settlement named Salton, where the drying and milling-works are. After the sait increase stacked in the field to drain, it is loaded on flat trucks and taken to the works, hoisted to the top, and thrown into a break. After being reduced to particles of uniform size, it is passed irrough a mill and ground to powder. Then it is sitted and packed into sacks for the market. The salt prepared in this manner is of the hest quality, but much is sold for commercial purposes in its unrefined condition, under the name of 'hide sait.'

White men can not work long in such extreme heat as that of the Colorado desert, so that the laborers employed in the Station district are Indians or Japanese. For weeks the thermometer averages 120°, and the sur reflected from the lazaking white salffields produces a glare like that of an electrical furnace. Even the hardy Japanese only sew the sacks in which the Salt is packed; the plowing and milling are done by Coabuila Indians. The atmosphere, laden with salt particles, causes a painful thirst, and the waters of the only well in the place are brackish and ware.

"Under certain atmospheric conditions appear above the saltfield mirages of broad flowering fields and towering cities. Moonlight, too, often produces weird and singularly beautiful effects on the great white field of gleaming salt.

"The most peculiar experience this basin has had occurred in 1891, when a flood from the Colorado River turned the salt plain into a lake. But the rapid evaporation of the region soon brought the country back to its normal condition."

Bacteria in Digestion,-The results of experiments with chickens to determine the effect of intestinal bacteria upon the process of digestion are reported by Professor Schottelius in a recent number of the Archiv für Hygiene, and reproduced by the Staats-Zeitung (New York). Chickens were kept in eages from which all bacteria were carefully excluded and were supplied with food equally free from bacteria. They ate ravenously and almost continually and evidently digested their food well, yet not only did they not fatten but they steadily decreased in weight and strength. Another series of experiments gave direct and positive proof that the presence of intestinal bacteria is necessary to nutrition. Chickens which had been hatched and raised in a sterilized environment, receiving only germ-free food, thrived for a week, and then began to decline in weight and strength. Then they were divided into two groups, one of which was fed on sterilized food, the other on food containing bacteria. Al, of the first group died in a few days, the others improved rapidly and soon were indistinguishable from chickens that had run free in the poultry-yard. Mme. Metchnikoff has obtained analogous results with tadpoles which, fed for a time with germfree food, attained an average weight of 25 milligrams (0.4 grain) and an average length of 15.5 millimeters (0.62 inch). while other tadpoles, fed for the same period on ordinary food, had an average weight of 142 milligrams (2.2 grains) and an average length of 26.5 millimeters (1.06 inches) .- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Emancipation of the Silkworm.—The domain of electricity in influstry is constantly widening and in no direction more rapidly than in that of elemistry. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review*, speaking of the unexpected direction of this development in certain cases:

"It was not thought for example, that the electric furnace would emancipate the silkworm, but such seems to be the case. An interesting new process has been brought out in France for the manufacture of artificial silk from the wood pulp, using electrically unde carbon bissified as a solvent. The results obtained are most interesting and promising, and it is believed that a large outlet for carbon bisslidd will be found in this new in-dustry. The method is extremely simple. The pulp is prepared in the usual way, as In paper-making, and is dissolved in busslidd. The mixture is then squirred through glass nostes of exceedingly small dimensions, issuing in fine har-like threads, which are to all intents and purposes silk as soon as the voiatile solvent flux exportant. These threads are then worked in the usual way and spun lato threads for the weaving of fabrics of various kinds.

Electric Currents in Plants.—The results of some interesting researches on plant-electricity have been reported by A. D. Waller, says the Revue Scientifgue. He finds that whenever a plant is wounded, a positive electric current is established between the wounded part and the intext parts. This may start with an electromotive force of o.r volt, but it afterward diminishes. He writes further:

'Actual wounding is not necessary to obtain this manifestation: an electropositive current is set up when there is mechanical excitation, but it is much weaker (0.02 volt). And light acts like mechanical excitation with certain plants, such as the leaves of the iris, of tobacco, of the begonia, etc. From the illuminated to the darkened part flows a positive electric current that may be as strong as 0.02 volt. A similar reaction in the petals is not always observed. There is a certain correlation between the vigor of a plant and the electric reaction. The more vigorous the plant is, the stronger the current. Plants grown from fresh seeds give a more powerful current than those from old seeds. A bean a year old gave a current of 0.0170 volt; one five years old, a current of 0,0014; and the reaction is inversely and regularly proportional to the age of the seed from which the plant springs. There is observed in vegetable tissues subjected to an excitation of the same intensity at regular interwals the characteristic changes of reaction that are present in animal tissues—fatigue, recuperation, etc. Temperature plays a part in all these phenomena: below -4 to -6 °C, [+22 to +25 °F.] and above 40 °C. [108 °F.] there is no reaction. As we see, Mr. Waller has demonstrated some interesting facts, and doubt less he will pursue and extend his investigations."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

NIETY-SEVEN American municipalities report that thay have established cremation or reduction-plants, for swape, according to Engineering Auers (May 1). "Pennsylvania and Indiana lead in the total number of plants, having 1; and in, respectively, and also in the number of crematories, which is 20 for each. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohlo each report four reduction-plants."

A NEW line of refrigerator steamships for service between this country and Great Britain is to be established, according to The Scientific American. "The new line will be controlled by a British-American syndicate. boats will rus with weekly sallings from Bristol. One line will traval be-tween Bristol and New York, a second between Bristol and Boston; and a third line between New Orleans and Bristol. The principal purpose of the third is to facilitate and expedite the transit of the Californian produce to the English markets. The railroad runs from California to New Orleans will be two days shorter than to New York. Pruit will be carried over the Texas Pacific and New Orleans Railroad. A great warehouse is being built at Briatol containing 1,000,000 feet of space, capable of storing 12,000 to 15,000 tons of general produce. Already an extensive cold storage plant he been erected. New docks are being constructed, and several improvements with the existing accommodation are being carried out, at a cost of over \$5,000,000. This project is the outcome of the recent visit of the British manufacturers to this country.

"THE objection that wireless telegraphy can not insure secrecy is not of anch great weight," says Captain Perrié of the French military telegraph service in an article abstracted in The Engineering Magazine (April); this disadvantage is more or less common to all methods of electric com munication. Wirea have been tapped, and 'listening in 'ss not an unheardof occurrence in telephony. Code systems can obviate this objection. But a more serious trouble is the possibility of interference. If all the small stations have to 'shut up' when a big one is shouling in the neighborhood, the practical limitations of space telegraphy are apparent. But whatever the final outcome of the work to secure perfect syntony, there will still remain a large and important field which space telegraphy will have all to For communicating with ahips at sea, with isolated lighthonses and with islands which can not be reached by cable its advantages are unique. It seems as if there were room enough for all our systems of electric communication, and it is most probable that the net effect of wireless telegraphy upon the older methods will be an all-round improvement, such as lighting.

### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### IS IT UNWISE TO SEND MISSIONARIES TO THE WEST INDIES?

S1NCE the acquisition of Cuba and Porto Rico by the United States Government, a considerable amount of missionary work has been undertaken, with varying results, on both islands, Plans are also under way to establish the Christian church more firmly in the Danish West Indies and the other islands of the West Indian group. In at least one quarter, however, these plans do not meet with approval. The Rev. II. Astley Parris, a Unitariam minister living in Barbados, writes an article in The Christian Register (Boston), in which he takes the view that this missionary propagands in the West Indies has not accomplished any real good, and that, if coutlinued in the same spirit as in the past, it is bound to be barren and fruitiess. He says:

"Noither the missionary societies nor the missionaries whom they send out have any adequate working knowledge of the inner spirit and temper-the only true seat of religion and ethical appeal-of the people among whom their propaganda is carried on. Little or no care is taken to discover how far the inner consciousness of the 'pagan' has traveled toward a receptivity of the principles which Christianity has to inculcate. He is generally regarded as an inherently inferior animal, who has never troubled his head about questions of obligation, and not as a man who, in the orderly working of the evolutionary processes of human development, has reached a stage of moral sensitiveness which, while responding to different impressions, is at bottom identical with the ethical sense of all the race. The consequence is that the attempts at religious education, instead of leading or drawing out what is in the man, takes the form of eramming and hammering some fad or dogma into him, -a mischievous procedure."

Mr. Parris proceeds to illustrate his meaning by an account of conditions existing in the island on which he lives:

"In the district in Barbados in which I was born and grew up, there are about 150 families of peasants. As I look back upou the scenes of a few years past, I see them as simple but thrifty folk, interested in each other's welfare, fervent in their belief in a God who required of them worship and reverence for himself and charity and kindness to their fellow-men. They knew little about creeds, and were troubled with nothing more than a sort of laissez-faire subscription to the confession of the Anglican Church. During the past few years a popular type of ignorant missionaries have gone there. First, they discovered that in districts where the Church of England has been established for nearly two conturies 'the Gospel was never preached' till they went. There are now five distinct sects in that village. Each has a specially patented brand of 'truth' which the other does not possess, which they can not obtain without due acknowledgment of these patent rights, and without which they must suffer untold retribution. Of these various 'missions' the people all strive to be expert theologians. Much stress is laid upon the study of the Bible 'under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.' All are similarly guided as to the desirability of being crammed full of proof-tests, in support of the veriest rubbish, and similarly guided, too, as to the necessity of intolerance-almost bitter hatred-of each other over the different conclusions to which they are equally 'led' by the same Spirit. So intense is this competition that little time is found for the legitimate business of life. This is paraded as an instance of the eagerness after gospel truth instead of being recognized as what in reality it is, - the development of a disposition to vanity and babbling.

The writer admits that all missionaries are not of the type that he describes. "There are glorious exceptions," he says; but "the men who are selected are generally not fit for the fight." "Christianity will do for the world," he adds, "if presented in its purity and simplicity. As generally presented by such missionaries, it will often be a faiture." He concludes:

"No denomination has any moral right to send to the foreign field any but the very best men; and, the more inferior the material on which to work, the more superior should be the workman. I do not mean of course that force-ripe superiority whose sham character is laid bare by its patronising air, but the superiority of the man who has so far traversod the cycle of et/cital and esthetical culture as to have come back in-sincere tenderness and helpful symaph ty othe spot where he standards who has not yet found the heart to begin, or who, having begur, is faltering and discouraged because of the difficulty of the way. I mean the superiority of him who, having reached some exalted height in purity and piety, can lose nothing by the grace of lowlines; who, having advanced farthest Godwar', finds himself nearer and nearer the very heart of human'ty. But few and far between are such men. The race is producing them; but, like all of nature's well-rounded products, they come slowly."

# THE STANDARD OF ORTHODOXY IN THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

THAT the problems presented by a diminishing number of miniscrial studeuts are no less urgent in England than in this country is evident from an article appearing in The Contemporary Review (April) from the pen of the Rev. John Gamble, Mr. Gamble, who confines himself to the conditions confronting the Church of England, considers in turn the various reasons that have been given to account for "the ominous falling-off in the supply of clergy," but finds them all insufficient. Clerical poverty, the increased attractiveness of other careers, the trying character of clerical duties, have all been adduced; but, in the writer's opinion, the cause lies deeper, and the reluctance to enter the ministry proceeds "mainly from intellectual or spiritual causes." It is rooted in "a repugnance to the generally accepted standard of orthodoxy," He continues:

"Those whose dissatisfaction with orthodoxy goes deepest, but in whom, save for this, the Church might find some of her best servants, will, generally speaking, remain silent about their difficulties. They will simply shu out Holy Orders from their minds when they are thinking of their future. Of the numbers of such persons it is impossible for those in authority, or indeed for any one, to form an estimate. It is with them as with many who absent themselves from the church's worship. They do not believe that these can be removed by any possible explanations. They simply stay away."

The mere removal of the obligation to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, continues the writer, would not bilkely to effect any very great change. It is necessary to look below the surface and to recognize the profound changes in religious thought which have taken place during the past generation. Mr. Gamble thinks that sermons give "the surset index of the prevailing religious feeling," and that attention can hardly fail to be arrested by the "significant characteristic" presented by the sermons of our date.

"We are struck by the authority they universally concede to experience. The preacher makes no demand upon his hearers which would not be supported by a monitor within their own breasts. His claims are only the formulated atterances of their own nature in its highest moments. While in the days of the Oxford Movement, and still more during the preceding Evangelical period, the bliss and misery of a future life were freely appealed to, such appeals have to a great extent ceased. We hear soldom of a heaven and hell in the future, but a great deal of these realities regarded as present states of being. If the sermons now addressed to educated congregations and thought worthy of publication are examined, this mark, we believe, will be found to distinguish them even from those of the beginning of the late Queen's reign. No doubt the tendency is more clearly defined among preachers of the liberal school. But it is quite recognizable also in the sermons of avowed High Churchmen and Evangelicals. And it becomes increasingly conspicuous the nearer we come to the present moment. Thus the constant assertion of Matthew Arnold that nothing could be insisted upon in religion which was not verifiable and unable to prove itself seems to be accepted by our modern preachers. They ask nothing from their heaters which an enlightened experience will refuse to concede."

A complete change of perspective, observes Mr. Gamble, has been silently effected. "What once stood unfeeded in the background has been given a central position, and what once was

central has become subordinate." In the words of Amiel: "Our epoch has made Christianity a psychological, rather than a historical, religion." The writer concludes:

"Here, then, is the onerous task that awaits every clergyman who seriously tries to speak to his hearers in their own language. He has to give new expression to ancient words without emptying them of their religious contents. Those who succeed are rewarded by the lively gratitude of those they benefit. Those who do not perceive the necessity of any such retranslation or who are unequal to it are said to be 'out of harmony with the age.' or are blamed in some of the other phrases which have been freely applied to the clergy in this discussion. . . . The real remedy is hardly to be looked for at once. As time passes, experience, we may believe, will be more and more universally recognized as the ultimate court of appeal in matters of faith. The real nature of the task awaiting the clergy as religious teachers will then be disclosed. And we may feel sure that, once this task is plainly seen and admitted, volunteers will not be found wanting for so honorable a service."

### IS THE "HOLY SHROUD" OF TURIN GENUINE?

REAT interest has been aroused in G religious circles by the scientific tests that have recently been applied to one of the most famous of the Roman Catholic "relies," the "holy shroud" preserved in Turin Cathedral. As already related in our pages, three eminent French scientists, M. Paul Vignon, doctor of science in Paris, M. Colson, of the Government Polytechnic School, and M. Yves Delage, zoological professor at the Sorbonne, are all of the opinion that the relic is genuine, and the subject is being seriously discussed in the London Lancet and Times (see articles in our department of Science and Invention last week and this week). as well as in many of the continental papers. The Paris Figure contains the following account of the relie:

"The 'holy shroud,' which is preserved, under many locks in a casket over the altar of the Capella del Santissino Sudario of Turin Cathedral, is a piece of linen 15 feet 5 inches long and 4 feet 7 inches broad. The color of the cloth is yellow, covered with various prints. Some are

black marks made by fire; others indicate contact with dripping water. Finally, there are brownish-red marks, showing the blotted image of a human form, one impression seen from the front and another seen from behind. This prece of linen is venerated as being the actual winding-sheet in which Jesus Christ was varped for burnty.

"The shroud can be clearly traced back to the year 1353, when

it passed into the hands of the house of Savey. According to tradition, it was enerated in Constantinople until 120; but between that date and 133 there is a gap in its history. In May, 1858, Some photographs were taken of the relie by Signer Secondo Pia, of Turin, and to his remarkable negatives is due the present revival of interest in the shroad.

Dr. Vignon finds in the impressions on the shroud an image which could be attributed only to the work of a painter or to the imprint of a human body. The first hypothesis he rejects without hesitation. Says the Figure 2.

"What a singular design it is: No neck, no ears, no shoulders! A head bearing no resemblance whatever to any lead of Christ known before 1353; A nude body! A broken nose, swelled cheekbones and calves too large! Finally, some inexpliciable singularities, no nukles on the front image, ankles strongly marked on the rear impression.

"There are details of prodigious realism. A drop of blood on the forehead is of the natural spherical shape, and not conventionally designed in the form of a tear. Who knew in the Middle Ages the exact impression made by a drop of blood? Who would have dared to have taken liberty with the traditions? There are marks of driven nails, not through the hands but through the wrists : not through the feet, but through the insteps. The wounds and lacerations indicated are of the kind that would have been made by the Roman flagrum, and are totally different from the wounds pictured by medieval painters. The theory that the shroud was painted is therefore hardly admissible '

Dr. Vignon contends that all the evidence bears in favor of the authenticity of the relic. In the course of an interview published in the Gaulois he says:

"How could I doubt? Look closely at the photograph. You will find the stigmata as they are described in the Holy Scriptures. The New-Testament parrative tells us that Christ was beaten, crucified crowned with thorns, and his side pierced with a lance. The marks of this fourfold torture, which are found on the Turin shroud, are too accurate, too much in conformity with the laws of anatomy. to have been invented by an impostor. A striking testimony to the genuineness of the shroud is found in the impression of the lance-wound. Medieval painters generally located this wound on the right side. and they were right, from the artistic point of view, because in making a picture they faced their model. The same reasons do not obtain in the case of the shroud, and we find the wound on the left side."

Many of the Paris scientists who have camined the relie admit that it was actually used as a shroud, and they see nothing inherently impossible in Dr. Vigono's theory of the imprint of a human body upon linen impregnated

with myrh and aloes. What is needed, they say, is more corvincing proof that the body was the body of Christ. On this point the Paris Whatration says:

"The 'body shroud' of Turin is not the only one in existence. The old clurch of Cadonia (Fance) possesses one which makes



THE "HOLY SHROUD" OF TURIN, Reproduced from Dr. Paul Vignon's new book

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claims to authenticity. It seems almost impossible to decide which is the actual piece of linen given by Joseph of Arimathea to bury Christ."

The New York Catholic Netos says:

"There seems to be no need of relying on M. Vignon's experiments to decide the value of this relic. Its listory seems quite accurately traced for us. In 1877 Caton Ladore wrote a careful and trustworthy history of the shroud. He proved beyond a doubt that the linen cloth, preserved then in the Cathedral at Turin, was the very one that had been venerated at Lirey in the fourteenth century. . . It seems that the bishop of the discovery in the standard of the shrough the control of the standard of the standa

"If this account of the origin and history of the body shroud be above susplicion and in all senses reliable, and so it seems probe scholarly Jesuits who edit the Interface in Interface of the Interface of Section 1988. The 1989-1986 Fase, II, 139-151, then M. Vignoris experiments and theory are all in vain, and the good people of Turin, such as it may grieve them and the thousands who they traveled to see the relic, must admit that it is not the real winding wheel."

### THE JEWISH SABBATH PROBLEM.

THE annual session of the Central Conference of American rabbis, which was held this year in New Orleans, was marked by a debate of more than ordinary importance on the problem of the Jewish Sabbath. "No question before the Jewish of America Lodday," says The frecish American (Detroit), "is more important than that of the Sabbath. ... There can be no question that as things are at present the average Jew observes practically no Sabbath—neither the day sanctioned by tradition, because he deems it impossible to do so, nor the one adopted by some congregations as a measure of expediency, because he believes that expediency should not decide a matter of such moment."

Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger, of San Francisco, who opened the debate on the subject at New Orleans, confessed that the Jewish Sabbath has become "the attenuated shadow of its former strength and beauty." He continued (as reported in the New Orleans Times Democrab).

"Sabbath rest, so far as its public character is concerned, is nullified by the exigencies of the times, and the public, as well as the domestic, colebration of the day is affected in consequence. This is a fact that admits of no discussion. look it straight in the face and keep strict account with it. The fact that individuals may keep the Sabbath by no means affects the general statement. The latter is not only true as regards the centers of Jewish population in America, but the same facts may be noted in European centers like Berlin and Paris, Jewish banks and counting-houses are open on the Sabbath. Professional men are busy. Artisans pursue their toil, and the lamentable truth is that even many who theoretically accept the divloc authority of the Sabbath commandment ignore it practically. and pursue their daily avocation. Nor is this almost universal secularization of Sabbath for the pursuit of labor the greatest evil. Far exceeding the latter is that the sanctifying influence of the day is becoming lost. The day has not retained its hold upon the household. Women and children imitate their male relatives. Saturday begins to be a day whereon to discharge all the postnoned duties of the week. The crowds of fewish women who, preferably, do their shopping on Saturday, might testify to the almost hopeless change that has taken place in the practise, if not actually in the sentiment, of our people. As regards the public celebration of the Sabbath, we can best prove how it is affected by the loss of its companion principles of rest, by pointing to our audiences. Whether the latter be large or small, whether the service be prolonged or brief, decorous or otherwise, the fact is that the attendance of men is utterfy out of proportion to be fact in the service of the control of the extent of adapting them to the wants of a single sex. This may sound fulferious, between control can be tell what may betile in congregations, the men of which are reduced to the condition of mere contributors and business admunistrators, and whose women sustain the burden of maintaining the public ecclebrations as well as the foundation processing the control of the condition of the

In spite of these facts to which he called attention and which would seem to weight in favor of the discontinuance of the Saturday Sabbath, Dr. Voorsanger concluted his address by declaring that he was opposed to any change. He enlogaced the historical meaning of the Sabbath to the Jewish race, maintaining that it was not

of the integral clements of the Jewish faith, and that to change it at this day would break a chain of the centuries.

which followed the address, the younger rabbis for the most part the spoke in favor of changing the Jewish Sabbath to Sunday, while the elder defended the conservative position. The only definite result of the discussion was the appointment of a committee of the



RABBI J. VOORSANGER

the apparation of a committee of three to investigate the question and report at the next conference.

the next conference.

The Jewish papers complain that undue importance was given in the daily press to the debate on the Sabbath problem. Says

The American Hebreto (New York):

"The conference has itself to blame if the public was treated to a free-for-all debate on a subject which at least should have been treated with some preparation by many who discussed it. And the subject was so worded that, notwithstanding the conservative attitude of a number of rubbis, the impression conveyed to the public, and one which caused some consternation, was one implying a deliberate delate on a resolution to change the Sabbath-day to Sunday. This was unfortunate from any pout of view.

The real question at issue, adult The American Israelite (Cincinnati), was that involved, not in the transference of the Sabbath to Sunday, but in the holding of supplementary services on Sunday. "This much is certain," emphatically declares The Jewith Exponent (Philadelphia): "when the Seventh-day Sabbath of the Jews likes, Judaism will die with it."

There have been attempts at various times to relieve the Jews from the pressure of Christian Sunday legislation, as is pointed out by the Chicago *Tribune*;

"In 1878 the parliament of the United Kingdom provided that when Jewish manufacturers closed on Saturnlay the laws governing the employment of women and young persons on Sunday should be in certain specified ways modified for their benefit. In 1920 bills were prepared in Massachusetts and New York for the purpose of allowing Jews who practised Saturday-closing to indulge in Sunday-spening. These bills, however, were not passed. Perhaps it is well they were not, altho it would seem to be only just for recognize the scruples and wishes of a class of American chizens who now number more than a million. It is well that there should be one day of rest for the whole population. Unanimity in this matter will have great value. It would be unfortunate if it were necessary to have one law for the jew and another for the Gentlie. It is to be hoped, therefore, that when the Central Conference of American Rabio comes together mext year its committee will report favorably on the proposed change. Of course the action of the conference will not be binding on the congregations. It will not be without its influence, however. As a matter of mere plotty, the jewish church will find that Sunday services will help it to regain its hold upon those members who have got away from it. To worship on Sunday will not be in this case to commenorate the resurrection. It will be simply to accommodate extermonics to circumstances.

### REVOLT OF THE ENGLISH NONCONFORMISTS.

THE educational bill recently introduced in the British House of Commons, with the approval of Mr, Balfour and the other government leaders, bids fair to arouse a religious controversy of the most serious character. "So deep a wound does it purpose to inflict on religious liberty in this country," declares the London Fritish Wrekly (Nonconformist), "that it must be fought at all hazards. We are inclined to think it the very worst education bill ever proposed." And Dr. Clifford, the eminent Baptist clergyman, has said that he and his colleagues are ready, if necessary, to give up their summer holidays and agitate throughout England "to prevent this bill from ever passing into law."

The chief objection to the bill, which on its face seems innocent enough, is that it will intrench the Established Church at the expense of the Nonconformists. Says *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago, Meth. Episc.):

"The bill, as construed by Nonconformists, in its operation, fastens upon the children of Nonconformists a sectarian education under the control of the Anglicans and Roman Catholics, It practically provides for the support of voluntary or sectarian schools by the state. What this means is shown by the fact that there are in England 11,777 Anglican schools and 1,045 Roman Catholic schools, making a total of 12,822 Anglican and Roman Catholic schools; 458 Wesleyan and 1,079 other voluntary schools, making a grand total of 14,359 voluntary schools, which are supported in part out of taxes and partly by voluntary subscriptions. There are 5,758 board or public schools, supported partly out of the national taxes and partly out of local rates or local taxes. The new education bill proposes to throw the 14.359 voluntary schools upon the local rates, tho in everything save secular education they will continue to be managed denominationally. Not only will the Anglicans thus secure the public support of their own schools, but they will practically control, through political influence, the board or public schools, and thus be in a position to control the education of the children of the Nonconformists, most of whom attend the board or public schools, and the appointment of nearly all teachers."

The supporters of the bill, however, are unwilling to admit that it would operate in any such way as is here described, and claim that it would improve the national system of education, without being unjust to the sectarian schools. The provisions of the bill, claims the London Guardáne (Prot. Episc.), are essentially democratic, and "the conscience clause," with its permission of withdrawal during the hour of religious instruction, gives the fullest latitude to Nonconformits parents.

The Nonconformist leaders and press, however, see in the bill only an assault upon the liberties of the Free churches. In the opinion of The Christian World (London, Nonconformist), it proposes "rank injustice," and the same paper asks whether "it befits a publicly endowed and wealthy church to make an aggrieved appeal to the nation wherewith to do purely sectarian work." "We are facing a crisis which concerns the future existence of the Free churches and the future progress of the state," and Dr. Townsend, in his presidential address before a greate," ference of Nonconformists, held in Lopdon on April 15; and at the same meeting a resolution was adopted, on the med nor of pr. Guinness Rogers, "indignantly protesting "against the proposed law. The Rev. Hugh Price Highes, former president of the Britistil Wesleyan Clurch, and Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous Congregationalist minister, have bottle-apressed themselves in no uncer tant terms in letters to the London Timer, the latter going so far as to say that, if the bill is passed, Nonconformists should "refuse to pay the new and outragoous church-rate which will thus be forced upon them." The Methodist Timers sets its approval upon Dr. Parker's words, declaring:

"This is very extreme advice to give and should be given only with a deep sense of responsibility and a determination at all hazard to set a personal example, if necessary, in defying a wicked law. We have never before known an occasion in political controversy when responsible journalists and ecclesiastical leaders would have been justified in going to such a length. Tut we must say that in our deliberate judgment an unprecedented execusion has now arisen when such men as Dr. Nicoll and Dr. Parker are fully justified in giving religious Nonconformists this advice."

Dr. Robertson Nicoll has addressed an open letter to the Government, in which he says;

"Nonconformists object to this measure because under it they would be taxed for the support of schools under clerical control. in which religious dogmas would be taught which they do not believe. These schools would be controlled by the clergy of the Anglican Church. The bill would make the Anglican clergy the sole educational authority, with the power of rating. which Nonconformists would be called upon to pay would go to the provision of sectarian religious teaching. I submit that this is an extreme attack upon the principle of religious liberty, Nonconformists did not provoke the attack. We earnestly desire friendly relations with the Church of England and cooperation in the immense task of winning back the multitude at present alienated from the churches of every kind. But we will defend our freedom to the last. It is to be hoped that the Government will pause. Our country is already sufficiently divided. If the fires of sectarian passion are to be lighted in every parish, the king will be crowned under the most evil omens."

The tone of this comment shows unmistakably how high feeling is running in England over the educational question, and, if the present bill becomes law, a period of bitter religious strife would seem to be inevitable.

### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Brick Church (Presbyterian), New York, has set a generous example in his manificence to the families of its deceased pastors. When Dr. Maltible D. Habbouck filed, the church gave his widow \$3,000. On the more recent death of Dr. Purves, a plan was inaugarated to provide his widow and family with a fund of \$400,000, half of which amount has been raised.

Thissi are no Jewa in Namerch, declares Mr. William E. Cartis in one hielecters to the Chicago Recedellerald. They are not allowed to live there. They are permitted to come in and trade, but no Jaw can rests house or store or take up a permanent residence for fear of a public demonstration. They come and go, however, like other merchants, burjed and telling, midsing their owe basiness, and making money out of the death of the desired of the store of the desired of th

BY a strange fastilty, Vincent Nolt, the young student of Union Theological Seminary who was recently refeased a practice? ilerane by the New York Preshytery hexames he expressed doubts as to the historical existing the state of the present of th

NM. THOMAN NAT', the acidations carioonist, has been fittingly patientled, and an athle word goes, for his renormous attitude is past years invaried exerciphing Catabolis." Sun and the past past past years and the control of the co

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

### RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE French premier. Waldeck-Rousseau, won a great personal triumph in the elections on April 27 and May it last. European press opinion is in practical agreement on that point. The administration majority in the Chamber is fixed at about 85, althou with feasible combinations of certain political groups it may easily swell to 120 or more. The ministry's assured supporcers comprise Republicans, Radical Socialists, and Socialists. The opposition is made up of Nationalists, Conservatives, Royalists, Imperialiss, disaffected Republicans, and as few unaffiliated politicians. Of the newly chosen Chamber the correspondent of the London Times notes:

"Tho new Clumber can not last more than three years. M. Loubet was elected on February 13, 1899, and his powers expite on Pebruary 18, 1996. The new Chamber will come into existence on June 1, 1902, and lis powers will expite on June 1, 1996. Consequently, it would only have three and a half months of existence after the expiration of M. Loubet's powers. It would thus be absorbed in preparations for a fresh electoral campaign at the moment when called upon to elect a new President. This is quite out of the question, and as neither the existence of the Chamber not the powers of the President can be prolonged, there chamber not the powers of the President can be prolonged, there the Chamber and the state in April, 1995. It is well at once to note this fact."

The outcome is far from satisfactory to such men as M. Mélino, a leader of the opposition, nor can it be particularly pleasant to M. Millerand, Socialist leader, or M. Brison, the Radical. Neither Socialists nor Radicals did as well, it seems, as they anticipated. But, on the other hand, they appear to have retained considerable power. The Nandard (London) says:

"The dynastic partles remain impotent; the Nationalists, who are merely bent on change, no matter of what nature and in whose favor, have won only a handful of seats. The Republican regime remains secure and practically unassailable, provided its representatives are not tempted, by internal jealousies and dissensions, into playing the game of their adversaries. And what is true of the republic is true also of the present ministry. It is dependent on moderato Republicans and on the great bulk of the Socialists-on the latter in a very large and, apparently, increasing degree. This means, in practise, a good deal of give-andtake, of mutual concession and consideration, if the coalition is to hold its own. The alliance was, as we have said, not altogether palatable to many of M. Waldeck-Ronsseau's followers. and the maintenance of the Socialist strength at the polls will not tend to make that party less exacting in the ministerial counsels. But if the Government is to be kept in office-as every well-wisher of France will hope-the combination must be maintained, at any sacrifice of prejudice or preference. The Republiean Center will, indeed, have done a good work for the country when they have educated their Socialist allies to a sense of political responsibility.

'The French "are to be heartily congratulated on the result," according to The St. James's Gazette (London);

"Whatever opinion may be held on the question of monarchy or republic in the abstract, there can be no doubt at all that the latter alone can make France strong and prosperous to-day, That the parties of the French pretenders are continually dwindling calls for no surprise when we regard the personalities of those pretenders. A new Napoleon might win France; a William 11. might rule her. Men of the type of the Due d'Orleans or of Prince Victor Napoleon are fitted to do neither the one nor the other. It is probably a recognition of this fact which has crystallized the forces of reaction and discontent into the socalled Nationalist party. But that party is no party. Program or policy is inherently impossible to its antagonistic elements. It is 'agin the Government,' that is all, and its only hope is to muddy the political waters by means of a volcanic upheaval in the hope that fish for the catching may thereby be brought to the surface. Its methods have been violent: it has tried its best to revive the prejudice of the Dreyfus case, and it has, without doubt, received the subterranean help of the Roman Church, eager to give tit for tat for the religious associations law. Nevertheless it has failed."

A sort of political analysis of French conditions is made by The Daily News (London):

"We must never forget that the republic is ever surrounded by groups of implicable enemies, who form the permanent opposition to every republican government, and challenge the vey form of the existing counstitution. These parties are made up of the débris of all the systems destroyed by previous revolution and uphevanis—Royalists, Bonapartists, and Clericals. These groups, which, in a healthy state of things, would probably, in the long run, due the death of the jacobites in England, Lave which represents almost precisely the same phenomenon as the extreme imperialist movement in England.

French press opinion is, on the whole, strongly tinged by partizan views. Thus tho Kėpubėlyue (Paris), organ of M. Mėline, Insists that the French Premier has not woo such a very great triumph, after all. The Internatigeant (Paris), which sets forth the ultra-Radical views of Rochefort, denounces the trickery of Wahleck-Rousseau. The Libra Parole (Paris) says, or tather quotes a politician who says, that Jevush gold is at the bottom of the returns. The ministerial Temps (Paris) says:

"The opposition papers, Nationalist and Republican, will try in vain to disguise the striking defeat that universal suffage has inflicted upon them. On the eve of the voting they announced that the country was going to send a majority of them.elves to the Chamber. They would make but a mouthful, not only of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, but also of all Republicans who, the ourselves, have refused to be led by the bid advice of the systematic opposition,"

Yet, in spite of their tremendous efforts and unheard-of procedure, says this authority, the enemies of the ministry have obtained but insignificant results, and their efforts to mitigate the crushing insignificance of those results will fail:

"Confident of this outcome, we have directed our attention toward the means of bringing the Republican groups into closer touch. Our growth in numbers and the ineptitude of the tremendous efforts against us now allow us to consider to-morrow's task calmly, without resentment, without nneasiness. Before the electoral struggle, concern at the perils incurred by the republic drew together many who were accustomed to antagonizing one another. During the electoral stroggle, a durable and productive harmony was tacitly engendered among eandidates widely sundered as regards point of view. Republicans of various shades of opinion who tried to adjust their program so as to make it a flag to rally around. The most radical, faced by universal suffrage, consented to modifications. We shall not insult those who have been elected by supposing that they already forget the spirit of conciliation with which they were animated when their political destiny was at stake. The Republicans who have been elected will come to the Chamber emancipated from the past. Upon this past the country has given a verdict of approval adequate enough to leave no necessity of justifying what has been done, either by dwelling upon it out of occasion or even by exaggerating it. What remains to be done is sufficiently great for the Republican party to undertake it with arder and assiduity. Nothing hinders it further. Universal suffrage has made a phantom of the national and reactionary peril. The Republicnn achievement is a reality."

Much consolation is derived by the anti-ministerial Patrix (Paris), from the fact that the city of Paris was, on the whole, against Waldeck-Rousseau. The Clericals got the worst of it, If an utterance in the Journal des Débats (Paris) may be accepted:

"Will it [peril to the republic] come from the Clericals? We will not say, like the reactionaries, that there are no more Clericals. No doubt there will nlways be some, but it requires strange preconceptions to find them dangerous at the period we

· Le Rire (Paris).



FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS IN COMIC GUISE.

have reached. They were not dangerous before April 27. They have become less dangerous since, if that be possible, for the elections have not brought them a bit of strength. The Cherical peril is thus no more serious than the reactionary peril."

German opinion is rather conflicting. The democratically inclined Frankfurter Zeitung, after noting the ministerial victory, asks if the reform of the school laws and the various measures proposed by Waldeck-Roussean can be put through. It sees no definite answer in the result. Nor can the Hamburger Na.hiihten persuado itself that Waldeck-Rousseau's ministry is not ut the mercy of hostile combination.—Translations made for The Intrass Dusse.

### COSSACK WHIPS IN FINLAND.

THE Cossacks have lead free reu in Finland recently, owing to conscription rots, and women and children have been whipped through the streets, while "a captain whose name is given nearly killed a certain teacher for attempting to protect a young git." The result is, neconling to the Independence Belge (Brussels), "an alsolutely revolutionary situation":

"At Helsingfors the Cossacks broke open the doors of the Protestant clairch, entered private houses by force, and struck every one they met with their whips. . . . All this proves that General Bobrikoff did not justly estimate the situation when he said recently in a report that the population of Finland had accepted the new military law with satisfaction. It is by means of lying reports of this nature that the Russian authorities are misled concerning the true state of the country and hence govern against the wishes and interests of the people. It is not by means of Cossack ouslanght that the resistance of the Finns will be overcome. Brutal action can but exasperate this temperate and prudent people, who will never openly revolt, but whose protests against the unlawful acts committed will on that very account be more imposing and more impressive. The Government of St. Petersburg had in the Finns a people whose loyalty could inspire no distrust. Through incompetence it has made them a hostile people whose opposition can not be modified and who may, in certain contingencies, be dangerous. How, for instance, can reliance be placed upon Finnish recruits forcibly drafted into Russian regiments? Is it by arming enemies within that a resolute army con be formed, capable of withstanding a for for without? By an means. The only result the St. Petersburg Government will obtain by continuing its present anhappy gelicy in the grand duchy is an enormous impulse to Finnish enegation. A thousand enigrants a week are counted now, and is the near future the grand duchy will be wholly deserred by the native population which had nade it the most peaceful and comparatively the most prosperous country in Europe.

What the Czar's Government aims at is the reduction of Finland to an absolutely level footing with the other provinces of the empire, according to the Pester 1.loyd (Budapest):

"The Baltic provinces have already been deprived of their special privileges, and only Finland remains as a country that holds to its particular rights; that means to be bound to the great Russian empire only through the personal union; that had us own coinage and us own postage-stamps down to our own day; that even had its own army. Finland certainly had good reason to suppose that it would always be so. Alexander I. had decreed that Finland was not to be considered an integral past of Russia, and Alexander II., whenever he opened Finnish parliaments, always alluded to the grand duchy as a constitutional monarchy. Now it is to be different. In Russia the great inperial idea rules the Czar and his Government. It will no longer be tolerated that a small country shall exist on the Finnish and Bothman gulfs, that a small population shall have more freedom, rights, and advantages than all the other provinces of the empire enjoy. Above all, it will not be tolerated that the Finnish troops shall serve only Finland."

Care must be taken not to fall into exaggeration by accusing the Russian Government of more than it has to answer for, says the Journal des Debats (Paris).

"The policy jurisued by the Russian Government with regard to Finland is but the logical consequence of that already adapted in the Russification of the German districts of the Haltic pretinces. The protests heard to-day among the Finish directly interested, or among their foreign friends, take us back many years to the time of the Russification of the German Russiars. True, there is not a parallel in the case of the last naned with that of the Finns, inasmuch as Finland, which Sweden bad to cele to Russia in 1809, constituted a distinct political entity. & to this authority.

Japanese Bnd-

dhism has taken

alarm at the relig-

ions bill and is pre-

paring to defeat its

passage by secur-

ing the election to

the imperial Diet

of a majority of

members of its

own choice. This

may be a political

canard, of course,

but there may, on

the other hand, be

some serious foundation for the

story. At least it

is given an appearance of truth by

the adducement of

some circumstan-

tial details, such

as that these rep-

most an antonomous state. . . . It may be asked if Finland would not be wiser in disregarding the natural instinct of resistance and in renouncing an opposition doomed to failure in advance. — Translations made for The Literary Digest.

### THE COMING ELECTIONS IN JAPAN.

THE approaching general election in Japan promises to assume a complicated aspect, partly because of the unfamiliarity of the voters with constitutional government and partly because of the prospective participation of Buddhist priests in the struggle. On the last point The Japan Weekly Gazette, a British paper published in Vokohama, says;

"The Yorodzu is responsible for the report that the Buddhists are organizing worldly forces to influence legislation in their favor. According



VISCOUNT KATSURA,

resentatives of a prime Minister of Japan.

gravitation of the Minister of Japan.

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Our vernacular contemporary concludes by pointing out that the constitution prohibits the Buddhists from participating in the general election, and that therefore all action of the kind referred to is being carried on clandestinely."

The object of the priests in taking to politics is thus hinted at by the paper from which we have just quoted:

"The proposed religions law, which esplicitly secures a dead level of religious freedom, would necessarily blast all hopes that the Buddhists may secretly cherish that their faith may again become the national religion, and it is conceivable that, as a last resort, they may have decided to fight the passage of the obnoxions law by influencing electors to vote dates for parliament. The plan has a certain feasibility. If the educated Japanese smile at Buddhum, the pooreendowed millions have a traditional reverence for its priests." "This is causing serious concern," says the Kobe ('hronicle (lapau), another British paper, which proceeds:

"The Asahi has been endeavoring to ascertain what truth there is in these reports, and finds that they chiefly emanate

from the Japan Buddhist Union. Among the .nembers of the society. there are several who are ambitious of seats in the Diet. Again, there are some among t h e younger priests of Hongwanii sects who are anxious to leave their religious profession and qualify as candidates in order if elected members of the Diet to alter certain provisions of the law of religions, which are objectionable to the Buddhists. Our contemporary holds it, however, to be incredible



COUNT OKUMA, Political Rival of Marquis Ito.

that arrangements have been made to provide large sums as expenses for Buddhist candidates."

Our authority concludes that if the priests do go into politics, "serons evils" may result. Meanwhile, Marquis Ito has issued a manifesto to his followers arging "clean conduct, full freedom, absolute good faith, studious a voidance of all unlawful pressure and improper influences, and the invariable placing of unational interests above party." Of this manifesto, the Kobe Herald (Japan), likewise a British paper, observes).

"In Japan it is still necessary—Marquis to is right in thinking that it is still necessary—to consolute and to extend the groundwork of modern politics in the true sense. This aim, the marquis thinks, is above party, and alove constitutionalism. It takes precedence of the seed of the principle of popular government. From the Irond statement of this paramount political need of the country, as given in the manifesto, Marquis Ito deces and recommends particular principles of action to his party

and through it to the country at large.

Reflection will, however, convise most observers of political conditions in Japan that Marquis Ito's most statesmanike 'lead' is that which he has given, for Japan is still some way off Western political conditions. From one point of view Marquis Ito's manifesto is a confession. It is a confession of the present failure of the constitutional idea in Japan. But it does not not be supposed to the constitutional idea in Japan. But it sates and the constitutional idea in Japan European Confession of the facts. This is toget rid of (illusions.

It may be inferred that Viscount Katsura, the premier, will have a struggle to retain power. Count Okuma, the political rival of Marquis Ito, is a factor in the situation. The paper last quoted said recently of the Katsura ministry:

"The present Japanese ministry was generally regarded as a kind of makeshift combination, brought together to take office because it was inconvenient or impossible for any of the recognized



MARQUIS YAMAGATA, Mentioned for the Japanese Pramiership.

[May 24, 1902

political leaders to form a cabinet. Manquis Ito actually had... the strongest party in the House of Representatives, but the difficulties with the peers which led to his resignation of office in the spring prevented has resumption of power, altho, as may be remembered, he was pressed to return to office. Marquis Yanungata was more or less impossible because in all probability he would have found himself opposed by the Ito party in the lower House, an opposition which might have checked the life of a ministry under limu at any time or at any juncture.

### GERMANY'S MILITARY TRACEDY.

A MILITARY tragedy which for more than a year has aroused intense interest throughout Germany came to m end recently at Gumbinnen, East Piussia, by the acquittal of two non-commissioned officers charged with the murder of their commanding officer, Captain von Krosigk. The case is universally admitted to be of far-reaching importance in its learnings upon German militarism. Before passing to German comment on the affair, the following statement of the facts, from The Times (London), which, like all the foreign papers, has followed the case closely, may be considered:

"The trial was the thrd to which the accused, whose names are respectively Marten and Hickel, had been subjected under the new military judicial procedure in consequence of appeals from two courts of lower instance. . . . Late in the afternoon of January 21, 1901, Capitali von Krosigk was shot dead by an unknown hand through an embrasare in the will of the riding-school where he had been superintending the riding exercise of some of his troopers. The underder officer that a reputation of extreme severity in his dealings with his men, and had at least on one occasion heep punished for exceeding the legitimate dictates of military discipline. The elaborate investigations which were instituted at Gumbinnen, and which were partly conducted with the aid of a detective from Berlin, laid bare the whole domestic economy and the daily life of the barracks."

German press opinion seems unanimous in indorsing the verdict. Even the Conservative Kreus Zeitung (Berlin) can see nothing to find fault with in the result. The Democratic Frankfurtar Zeitung says:

"For the third time judgment has been pronounced in the Gumbinnen murder case-whether for the last time can not be said with certainty, altho in view of the admitted correctness with which the proceedings were conducted it can not be easy to find a basis for revision. . . Captain von Kro'gk had made himself enemies in almost every garrison lie had been assigned to, owing to his personality, and this is true in less of the officers than of the men and also of civilians. He had repeatedly been slot at without suspicion being drawn particularly to Marten, civilians had made threats against him, and funally the internaces of an officer against Krosigk, on the occasion of the latter's violence to his wife, had been mentioned, and has been looked upon as a threat. Our attention has, moreover, been drawn to the fact that eight years ago a captain of Schleswig inazars amend von Krosigk was severely dealt with by two linzars whose identity was over ascertain. If this be the von Krowins of the dealth of the control of the control

Seldom has a judicial drama wrought so powerfully upon the public mind, says the Possische Zeitung (Berlin):

"The verilet satisfies the national sense of justice. The proceedings, as they have been unfolled, are calculated to restore in a measure confidence in the military judicial system which had been shattered by the former trials. But the opinion seems justified that many notable miscarriages of justice call for legal remedy."

The whole affair shows what "total lack of confidence in the military system of justice prevails in the land," according to the Vorwarts (Berlin), and the Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeetung says:

"Unconditional discipline is demanded in time of war, but in time of peace it is demanded only for the objects of the service and not for private needs, orders, and amusements. Army requirements will find the more support from the people the sooner the chapter of soldiers' wrongs is ended.

The outcome will cause miversal satisfaction and relief in Germany and far beyond her boundaries, says the Nune Freie Presse (Vienna), which adds: "The fact undoubtedly remains that an act of unlawful violence must go anymaished, but what is that to the possibility involved in the verdict which would have sent an innocent man to the gallows?... One has only to think of the result the trial would probably have had were it held behind closed doors to appreciate the full blessings of the newly enacted utilitary penal law,"—Translations made for The LIDERAK DISSEST.



A JAPANUSE VIEW OF THE FAR FAST QUESTION.

- The Australian Residue of Residue.



FULLING CHESTNUTS FROM THE FIRE,
Without this, my boy, you can never enter the
concert of the Powers,

-La Caricature (Paris).



THE MOTHERLAND'S MESALLIANCE.
BRITANNIA: "Now, my good little son, I've
got married again; this is your new father.
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- The Ralletin (Sydner).

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIMENT is in receipt of the following books :

"When Old New York was Young."-Charles censireet. (Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.) "Heralds of Empire." - A. C. Laut, (D. Apple-on & Co., \$1.50.)

"Spiritual Heroes." - David Saville Muzzey. Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.15.) "The Antigone of Sophocies."-Translated by H. R. Farr.lough and A. T. Murry. (Elder & Shepard, \$0.35.)

"An American at Oxford." - John Corbin. (Houghton, Miffin & Co., \$1,50.) "Margaret Bowlby." - Edgar L. Vincent. (Loth-fop Publishing Company, \$1 to.)

"At Sunwich Port."-W. W. Jacobs. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.10.)

"The Reasonableness of Faith and other Addresses," Dr. W. L. Rainsford, (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.25.)

Page & C., (4.1). L. Rankbook, (100 conceasy, 17 conceasy, 17 conceasy, 18 conceasy

"Facts and Comments."—Herbert Spencer. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.20.) "Protect Our Schools." "P. M. Haonibal. (Published by author at Daonelirog, Nebr.)

"The Confounding of Camella."—Anne Douglas edgwick. (The Century Company, \$1.50.) "Mr. Whitman."—Elisabeth Pullen. (Lothrop

"Mr. Whitman." - 50 Sa. S. S. S. Publishing Company, \$1.50.)
Publishing Company, \$1.50. "To the End of the Trail."-Pr (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.50.)

"William McKinley Memorial Address." John ay. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., \$0.25.) "Comprehensive Guide-Book to Hygienic Diet."
-- Sidney H. Heard. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., \$1 out "What is Religion. - Lyof N. Tolstoy. (T. Y. rowell & Co., \$0.6a.)

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We lived out under the pear-tree, We dined upon tarts and cream, I married you there forever, But, dear, 'twas only a dream!

We sailed away in the branches To countries strange and new. For we owned entates in Dreamland, But, sweetheart, it isn't true !

We made a church in the pear-tree. Where the angels came to sing : We stroked their wings - but, dearest, You musto't believe a thing!

We cut our names in the tree trunk So the bank could never grow. And the Dryad cried! But my darling, Twas none of it really so!

How can I play any longer with my doil? You know she has lost her head. And Mary's the one that always fixed her for me-And Mary, you say, 25 dead.

. . .

Why do I leave the sand-heap all alone? Because it has dried and spread And Mary's the one that always brought the water-

And Mary, you say, is dead.

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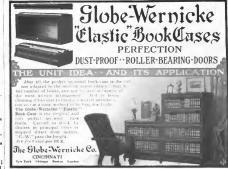
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More on the beach? Well, I think I know that, too And nw are the one that said That Mary and I should sleep in a room together-

And now you say Mary's dead.

No. I don't like the hotel-I'd by alone : I'd cry in that great his hed

And Mary and I played tent in the morning

And note Mary can't she's dead

Happ'er? No, not a bit! not a single bit!

Then why are your eyes so red:

And Mary's the one that never liked angelstories

And Mary's the one that's dead

15.

Behind the current bushes, when the night was coming on, There was such a funny whisper-do you know? It made us shiver-shiver, and it made out hearts

beat quick, And we knew it wasn't any good to carry out a

But we did it just the same, or else you never would have gone-

Do you know?

Beyond the old syrings, when the stars were peep-There was such a funny shadow-do you know!

And over in the flower-bed you had left your father's spade. And you had to go and get it, and you said you

weren't afraid. But you told me afterward about the creeping todian-scout-

Do you know !

Beneath the kitchen window, when the moon was climbing high, There was such a funny coldness -- do you know No matter if 'twee summer, it was cool just like a

well. And the reason was because a ghost-but when

you tried to tell. I put my fingers in my cars, and how I used to

Do you know !

-In March McClure's Magazine.

### PERSONALS.

Dr. Barrows and the "Bearer."-While making arrangements for the holding of the great congress of religious at Chicago, the Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, president of Oberlin College, had so much correspondence that he decided to employ a stenographer. According to the Chicago Record-Herald he did employ a pretty young lady, who afterward figured in an incident which that paper relates:

which that paper relates:

On the 4th of February, as the dector was toll tag away, his little son became much excited over dealy thinking of his lattler, he proposed that he and his mother send a valentine up to the third.

"Well," and Nrs. Barrows, "It is very need of you to remember father. How would it do for The hoy was delighed at the Idoa and his mother worde upon a theet of paper:

"Their his last he bearer."

"Their his he bearer."

monter worker upon a need or paper.
This she placed in an envelope, which was sealed
and addressed to the doctor. The boy after updefined the second of the sealed the second down the sealed
the second down he met the pretty stemographer,
something, and asked her if ahe wooldn't be kind
enough to hand the note to his father.
Dhe took the envelope, gave the child a pal on

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the cheek and ran back upstairs, where-perhaps are cases and ran once upstars, where-perhaps prompted by feminism curiosity-she waited by the property of the property of the property below the property of the property of the property bearer." Please kins the Here is where Dr. Barrows always cuts the story off.

The Original Sherlock Holmes.-Now that Sherlock Holmes has been brought before the public again, in Dr. Conan Doyle's latest book, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," is may be interesting to recall his original. According to a inter-ary page issued by McClure, Phillips & Co., he is Dr. Joseph Hell, who was one of Dr. Doyle's medical instructors at Edinburgh. One of his former pupils tells the following incident concerning Dr. Belt and a man, evidently in dietress, who walked into the hospital for treatment :

into the hospital for freaumeas.

"Well, where the matter with you?" asked Dr.

"I den't quite know, sir," replied the man.

"What's your business?"

"What's your business?"

"Ever been any thing elect?"

"Well, these hose is and examine him. Their and fire, field to be class, when the patient had odd once. The man is a deventer from the Indian of the Company of t

# Coming Events.

June 2.—Convention of the International Associ-ation of Steam and Hot-Water Pitters and Helpers at Philadelphia.

June 2-4.—Convention of the American Congress of Tuberculous at New York City.

June see Convention of the Royal Oranges of America, Supreme Grand Lodge at agara Falls. Convention of the Congregationalist Home Missionary Society at Syracuse, N. Y.

June 3.—Convention of the American Pederation of Musicians at Huffalo.

June 1-7.—Convention of the National Travelers
Protective Association at Portland, Ore. Jane 4-10.-Convention of the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America at Racine, Wis.

June 5. 6.—Convention of the Freight Agents Association of the United States at Indianap

## Current Events.

#### Foreign,

r oreign.

May 12.—The Haitian Congress meets in Portau-Prince to elect a successor to President Sam, but adjourns because of agiting in the arrects.

Severo, the Brazilian seronant, is killed by the explosion of his air-ship near Parls. The Italian Government decides to send the cruiser Calabria to Havana to represent Italy at the Inauguration of the new Cuban Reat the public,

Mny 13 - President Loubet starts on his visit to Russia

May 15.—The Queen Regent and King of Spain receive the special foreign envoys sent to at-tend the coronation of Alfonso.

May \$6.-The prellminary ceremonies for the

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week of the coronation of the King of Spain take piace at Madrid. Mr. Carnegie confirms the report that he of-fered to pay \$20,000.000 for the control of the Philippines.

May 17 - The coronation of King Alfonso XIII. takes place in Madrid

The Swedish Riksdag votes in favor of univer-sal suffrage, and the 200,000 strikers will re-sume work.

May 18.—A plot to kill King Alfonso is discovered in Madrid. Many arrests are made.

### Domestic

CONGRESS SINGRESS
May 13.—Senate: A special message is received from President Roosevel; asking a grant of #posson for the relief of the Martinique sufferers. Senator Forbaket, of Ohis, wakes a speech in support of the Philippine Government bill.

How Husiness pertaining to the District of Columbia is transacted. Both branches pass the bill appropriating

May 13—Sendle: A resolution appropriating \$500,000 for the relief of the West Indian antiferers is adopted. The Philippine Government bill in again discussed; Senator Stewart, of Newada, supports the bill. The bill providing for the construction of a union ratiwary station in Washington is discussed. ratively fation in Washington is discussed.

Nouse: The Naval Appropriation hill is discussed. The conference report on the (multipus Claims bill is rejected on the ground that claims not considered by either branch of Congress, and teen inserted in the uneasure by the conference, and the measure is returned to conference.

May 14.—Senate: The Fortifications Appropria-tion bill is discussed. Further consideration is given to the bill providing for the con-struction of a union railway station in Washington.

House: The debate on the Naval Appropria-tion bill is continued.

May 11.—Senate: Senator McLaurin, of Mississipal, makes a length speech in opposition to the Philippine fovermient bill. The Fortifications Appropriation bill and the bill providing for a union railway station in Washington are passed.

Washington are passed.

Hours: An exclining debate takes place on the subject of the alleged attracties in the Palippines; Congression Pandwerf of Membranes, and Wheelers of Rentality, were the greatest and the participant of the participant

v 6. Senate - Senator Ledge, of Massachusetts: makes another unsuccessful artempt to fix a date for a vine on the Philippine tovernment bill. Senator McLaurin, of Massistippi, concludes his speech in approximate to the hill, and Senator beboe, of Kentucky, speaks in support of h. May

House: The Naval Appropriation bill is nominally discussed. The treatment of the Filipinos and the Schley case are discussed.

May 17-House. The Naval Appropriation bill is discussed. An amendment to the bill presented by Congressman Mudd, of Maryland, profitbiting the use of Maclay's "History of the Navy "as a text-book at the Naval Academy is adopted.

May 12. The program for the entertainment of the French delegates to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue dedication is made pub-lic in Washington.

May 11—President Roosevelt orders a change made in the Cuban law of criminal proce-dure, so that the case of Rathbone may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of that

Engene F. Ware takes the oath of office as Commissioner of Pensions

May to President Roosevell lava the corner-stone of the McKinle Memorial Obio Col-lege of Government at the American Univer-sity near Washington

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May 15.—The anthracite coal-miners decide to continue the auspension of work May 16. The coal strikers threaten to create a strike that will extend all over the United

States,
President Roosevelt numinates Herbert G.
Squiera for Minister to Cuba. May 17.-Rioting takes place in Atlanta from an attempt to arrest a negro, and six persons are killed.

Mar is -Over a hundred persons are reported killed in a fornado that swept southern Texas.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES May 12.—CuAa: Neely and Rathbone, the con-victed American officials in Cubs, appeal to President-elect Palma to aid them in secur-

ing a pardon.

#### CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed : "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

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14 0 - R 6	Castles	ľ	K - K 3	(41)
16 K-11 sq	R-0 sq P-K s (to)		K-K4 K-Bs	9-0 7 ch(1 9-0 5 ch P-Kt 3 ch
17 B-K 3	R-Kt sq	124	K-Kts	K-Kt 8 ch

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) A tempting attack, which, however, does not prove a success. (b) An ingenious move, the object in view being to force away the White K B from K B p. (c) There was no better move, for R-Q 8 ch was breasening. We see now the effect of Black's

(d) Guards against plays like R x B or Q s B P. (e) Threatening R-Q 8 ch, Q-Kt 5 ch, R-Q 7 ch ith a winning attack. with a winning attack.

(f) Black's advanced Q B P was bound to win
the game. The teat-move looks promising, especially since R Q B y is threatening, but there
is no time for that. Write has a forced win.

(g) Evidently White overlooked this move when he played Q - K z. (h) Black at this stage announced a mate in five loves. A very neat ending to a skilfully played.

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Vol., XXIV., No. 22

NEW YORK, MAY 31, 1902.

WHOLE NUMBER, 632

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# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# EFFECT OF THE BEEF TRUST INJUNCTION.

N OW that the beef-packers named in the Government's bill have been temporarily enjoined by a federal court from 'doing all these acts in restraint of trade that were supposed to be keeping up the price of meat. some are wondering why the price doesn't come down! The Chicago Tribums says on this point:

"There may be persons who look for a decided fall in the price of meat as the immediate result of the issuance of the tempornry injunction. If prices are not affected by it at once they will be much disapplied and will demand further and more energetic proceedings. There should be no impatience. All should be willing to wait a few weeks to ascertain the effect of the restraining order. The packers, knowing that a sudden fall in prices will confirm the public in the belief that they have been in a conspiracy, will manage somehow to prevent an immediate drop in the price of meat."

The attorney for the packers has a different explanation. He says that the packers were not guilty of the acts alleged by the Government, and that the injunction restraining them from doing those nets, therefore, is superfluons. He gave that as his own reason for not opposing the request for injunction. The absence of opposition by the packers, thinks the New York Commercial Advertiser, "certainly indicated that they are not affined of an investigation," and the Chicago Exeming Perla notes that, in submitting to this temporary injunction, "the defense that, in submitting to this temporary injunction, the diefuse has admitted nothing, either as regards the facts or as to the legal theory upon which the bill is based." The injunction is temporary, and the packers have until August 4 to make reply to the complaint. In the mean time they must not act in combination or conspiracy to restrain trade, and the Buffalo News regards that as a decided victory. It says:

"The beef barons thought they were above the law. Now they know they were mistaken. They must answer for their deeds like others. The moral effect of this injunction is in the highest

degree important. It will encourage other efforts to restrain the greed of combinations. It will raise respect for the courts as protectors of popular rights. It is a great battle that has been begun. There is but one end for such n fight, and when ended it will teach a salutary lesson long to be remembered by every greedy combination that seeks gain by oppression and robbery thinly veiled under other names."

The plea is still heard for nn abolition or reduction of the tariff on meat. Thus the New York American and Journal says:

"Now let President Roosevelt come to the relief of the American people.
"Let him send to Congress a special message urging the re-

moval of the tariff duties on meats, and Congress swill respond as obediently as it did to his appeal in behalf of the hapless islanders in the Caribbean sea.

"This Republican Congress would not dare to side with the

food trust and against a Republican President when public feeling is so inflamed by a monopoly which preys upon people through their daily necessities.

"Prices of meats, especially of the meats used by the poor, go

rrices or meats, especially of the meats used by the poor, grup and up despite the popular outcry against the food trust.

"And Congress stands between the people and relief, refusing

to pass the bills which would tear down the tariff fence that protects the food trust from competition.

"President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message urg-

ing relief for the people of Cuba.
"President Roosevelt sent to Congress a special message pre-

ing relief for the people of Martinique,
"Why not now a special message from President Roosevelt
urging relief for the people of the United States?

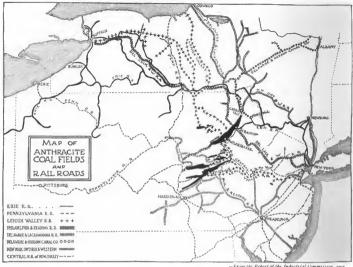
"Do it, Mr. Roosevelt, and prove beyond question your sincerity as a foe of monopoly.

"HIT THE FOOD TRUST THROUGH THE TARIFF!"

A Year of Disasters.—Wellingh 100,000 souls have been swept into termity since the beginning of the present year by a remarkable series of disasters, according to the Chicago Tribnae, which keeps a record of such things. The list covered by The Tribnae in the paragraphs quoted below includes only those disasters occurring before May 20. Before its issue of that any wast twelve hours old a waterspout devastated the suburbs to Covington, Ky., claiming six victims. Since then two mining disasters have claimed 200 more. To quote:

"One wo doth tread upon another's heel, so fast they follow," Public interest in the revent disasters among the West Instantistands has hardly begun to abate before reports come of others which, but for the exceptional magnitude of the former, would be regarded as unusual in their fatality. The cyclone which struck the little town of Golial, Tesaa, on Stunday not only nearly deastroyed the place but left in the wake ninety dead and over one hundred injuried—an unusual cyclone record for a single locality. The mine explosion at Coal Creek, Tenn., is the worst of the year, not one of the one hundred and fifty men employed in the nine of previous the control of the control of the one hundred and fifty men employed in the nine of previous hurricane which swept over the Province of Sciude, in British India, carrying away bouses, bridges, and embankments, and washing away miles of railroad tracks. The few words, "many lives were lost," are significant.

"The prophets who predicted that 1902 would be a year of disasters were correct. They have been in the habit of uttering these prophecies year after year without result, but this year they have been verified, the but five months have passed. If



-From the Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.

one only prophesies patiently and persistently, he will assuredly be right, as the almanac in the country which had the legend, 'About this time expect rain,' Nature has not been so busy with her forces of devastation for many years past as she has been during the first five months of the present year. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes have destroyed 48,450 lives, storms 704, tornadoes 416, cyclones 220, floods 333, avalanches 228, tidal waves 103, snow-slides 39, and watersponts 12, a total of 50,505 lives destroyed by nature's elemental disturbances. If to this were added the lives lost by agencies over which man has more or less control, such as fires, mine disasters, explosions, railroad accidents, and vessel wrecks, it would be increased to over to .-000, and this takes no account of individual lives lost in this country, which would bring the grand total up to about 100,000 lives lost in the short period of five months.

"In the presence of these great natural convulsions man is powerless and probably always will be. As to the disasters occasioned by human ignorance or carelessness or neglect, the despair of the situation is that the catastrophe of to-day is a sensation for the day, and to-morrow is generally forgotten. It has its lessons, but it is not often read. Even if read it is rarely heeded."

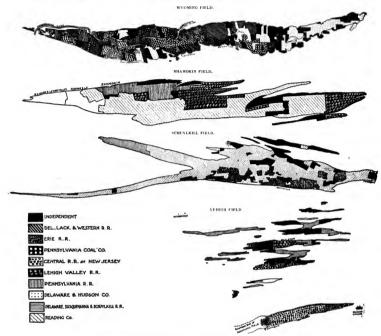


A RUINOUS TUG OF WAR. - The Brooklyn Eagle.

### COAL TRUST AND LABOR UNION.

ATHEN the coal-miners offered to submit their demands to arbitration and the operators refused, the card was played that brought over to the miners' side a large share of the sympathy of the press. When any large strike is declared, the first remedy urged by the newspapers is generally arbitration, and in the present case such an appeal puts the responsibility upon those who have refused to arbitrate. A typical comment is the following one from the Pittsburg Post, published in the heart of the soft-coal region :

"Whether the demands of the miners for better wages, shorter hours, and other changes in work were right and just, no one at a distance, not personally conversant with the situation, can say with any degree of certainty. But it is a certainty that the peutions of 145,000 workingmen for redress of grievances deserved to be treated with greater consideration than was extended by the coal trust, which rejected all propositions for compromise and arbitration in the most peremptory and galling way. It is really believed that this soulless combination desires a strike, in the



### OWNERSHIP OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS-1896.

-From the Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.

expectation that it can soon be broken, and that in the mean time coal can be advanced in price by a short supply, to the great profit of the trust. Be this as it may, the appeals of the Civie Federation in its efforts to prevent a strike were not met in a kindly spirit by the trust. On the other hand the miners seem to have been willing to accept arbitration."

It is reported that the independent operators have offered to grant the demands of the men, but that the coal roads have threatened to refuse to carry the independents' coal if they begin work, and that the miners' union has declined the offer, through fear of demoralizing the strikers who would still be out. But the offer of the independents (whose holdings are shown in black on the accompanying diagrams) has led some papers to believe that the operators in the "trust" could also afford to give the miners what they want. A number of demands are being heard for government proceedings against the "coal trust." The Springfield Republican says:

"While the Government is vigorously prosecuting an alleged beef trust, no steps have been taken, so far as known, to call the operators of a coal trust to account under the national anti-trust law. There is no question about the existence of this trust. It is one of the most perfectly organized combinations in the country. Under it the hard-coal mines are worked as by one maagement, and the yearly production and the prices at which it is to be sold are definitely fixed in advance. For example, the organized of business for the past year limited production to \$5,000,000 tous, which was allored to the various corporations as follows:

	Per cent.	Tons.
Reading Company	32.20	17,719,000
Lehigh Valley	15.65	8,607,500
Lackawanna	. 13-35	7,347,500
New Jersey Central	19.70	6,9%,000
Pennsylvania	11:40	6,270,000
Erie Lines	7.20	3,950,000
Outsiders	. 7.90	4.175,000
	200.00	22,000,000

The prices at which the coal was to be sold to dealers in the various markets were also fixed, with the monthly variations, and other terms upon which the dealers must buy were specified.

"To the coal-dealer and the consumer there is practically but one seller of coal, and they must come up to his terms or go withont. It would be difficult to conceive of a monopoly more perfectly established or operated than this monopoly which holds complete possession of a great store of nature most necessary to the life of the day; and the attitude of the combination in resisting a union among employees and refusing to recognize it in the hope of breaking it down, only serves to hold up the coal monopoly as all the more insufferable. Still no writ of injunction issues against it, and there is no indication that the Government will pray in the United States courts for the issuance of such a writ,

Quite likely this is because the futility of such a proceeding is recognized. The breaking up of the coal combination and the restoration of competitive operations are practically out of the question. The supply of anthracite coal is limited, and becoming more so every year. The railroad corporations which own nearly the whole supply are interlocked to a large extent through n common ownership, which can not be broken up. There is but

one way to deal with this monopoly, and that is the way in which railrond monopoly is to be dealt with-through public control or ownership."

It seems likely, however, from the tone of the newspaper comment, that the strikers would forfeit a good deal of this sympathy if they should call out the pump-men and flood the mines, or should bring on a widespread sympathetic strike, or should resort to violence. The New York Sun says:

"American industry is to-day chilled by a rise in the price of anthracite coal caused by n strike. In case the supply of coal should be cut off for a much greater length of time, the situation that is now troublesome would become disastrous.

"Yesterday the Delaware and Hudson Company was endeavoring to get coal to market, when a gang of strikers attacked the company's employees so that work had to be stonned.

"So far us this affair goes it shows that the public is suffering not because the companies can't get laborers, but because the strikers intend, by threats of bod;ly harm if need be, to monopolize the work themselves and on their own terms,

'If the strikers marched to the railroad company's strong-box and forced it, their action would be less objectionable. While it would not be less lawless, it would be less paralyzing to industry.

"Violence, invariably the confession of defeat, has come in connection with this strike sooner than usual. It must be put down promptly and firmly, first, because it is insufferable in itself, and, secondly, because it violates the fundamental principle that

The National Labor Tribune (Pittsburg) says of the contemplated sympathetic strike:

a mau has the right to work at a job that offers."

"It is proposed in some quarters that the bituminous miners be called out, thus ticing up the coal-mining industry of the entire United States.

"Mr. Mitchell has not been quoted in favor of this move, and in fact it is hard to tell inst where, and with whom, it originated. As a rule, the best representatives of organized labor discourage sympathy strikes. That is the whole modern tendency. They have been found to produce intense dissatisfaction among the men called out to fight the grievances of some other trade, and in the end it is certain that the cause of trades-unionism is weakened rather than promoted. The suggestion that the men in the bituminous fields be involved in the present trouble will therefore be looked upon askance in many quarters. In this city the bituminous miners are very strong, and the officers of the local division of the United Mine Workers fraukly declare that the bituminous miners are satisfied and mean to keep at work. The truth is, that they would be in better shape to support their anthracite brethren, it need be, by so doing. What the inithracite men will require most, in the event of a long strike, is funds. It would appear to be the part of wisdom to allow the bituminous miners to continue digging, so that there shall be somewhere a source of financial income,

### EDWIN LAWRENCE GODKIN.

ITTLE is heard now of the charges of hitterness, egotism, and treason that were, at one time or another, brought against Mr. Godkin by his journalistic opponents while he was editor of the New York Evening Post. Now that he is gone. the daily press unite in tributes to the trenchant vigor of his pen. He was "the most effective editorial writer of his generation in this country," says the Boston Herald, and the Boston Transcript refers to him as a figure in American journalism "as truly unique in its way as the figures of Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett were in theirs." Says the Brooklyn Times ;

"There are few editors since Horace Greeley died who impressed their own personality so strongly and deeply upon the

history of the United States as did Edwin Lawrence Godkin, with perhaps the exception of his arch-enemy, who had just enough of resemblance to himself to compel antagonism, Churles A. Dana. Perhaps, however, the greatest service that Mr. Godkin rendered to his adopted country was that which he wrought for the newspaper press, in compelling to a measurable extent the habit of thinking in the editorial rooms."

The New York Sun, which exchanged many a hot shot with Mr, Godkin's paper while he was in charge, says:

"The two great achievements of Mr. Godkin's public life were the formation of the Mugwump party or force in American politics, and the building up of The Evening Post newspaper into an efficient or-



their own minds more deeply upon a particular cult." Mr. Godkin's service to the South in the "reconstruction" days

is recalled by the Baltimore Sun, which observes:

"He, more than any other one man, through The Nation and otherwise, revived the conscience of the North to a feeling of the wrong done the South by the scalawag and carpet-bag régime. The scandals of the period from 1865 to 1876 were mercilessly exposed by him, and with such ability that they at length became unbearable and the South was freed from the violent interferences of federal troops and office-holders. Mr. Godkin was identitled with other great reforms, but he will be remembered in the South chiefly for his services in securing to that section the restoration of a large proportion of its constitutional rights,

His own paper, The Evening Post, says that it is "proud and thankful for the inseparable linking of its name with his," and adde.

"To work with him was of itself a liberal education. His praise was a sufficient guerdon; his own brilliant method at once the spur and the despair of others. As Emerson spoke of Carlyle's descending to the drudging details of his Life of Frederick from a superior height of 'cosmic' knowledge, so Mr. Godkin appeared to apply himself to the politics of the hour, laden with the wisdom of the ages. And to garnered knowledge and wide experience he added a moral judgment which pierced even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit; so that to no man could better be applied the epitaph of Thirlwall: "Cor supiens et intelligens ad discernendum judicium." To every one privi-leged to observe or to share his work as an editor, his very personality was a thrilling summons. His inexhaustible fertility, his ever-renewed freshness, his indomitable spirit, falling to rise, and baffled to fight better-these were among the qualities which perpetually astonished and delighted those who were with



E. L. GODEIN

him in daily association. Sally broken in health as he came to be, and well stricken in years, death was wedome to him, the has gone where, as his great countryman wrote of himself, servaindigentia is injustice and oppression—above all, at what he considered recreancy to American principlus—will no longer tear his heart."

### CONNECTICUT'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

A FTER four and a half months of deliberation, the Connecticut Constitutional Convention has presented for the approval of the voters of the State a constitution that seems to meet with pretty general disapproval, to judge from the newspaper comment. The proposed constitution continues the present dominance of the small towns in the lower house of the legislature, and the cities object to that; but it gives the cities a slightly larger representation than now, and that the small towns object to. At present about 85 small towns have one representative each, and the other 85 towns and cities, little and big, two each, Under the present plan, one-sixth of the State's population, scattered through many little towns, control a majority of the votes in the legislature; under the new plan the fraction may be somewhat increased; but one-half the population of the State gathered in fourteen cities, will still control only one-eighth of

the lower house. The state senate, however, will be elected on the basis of population, and will be controlled by the cities, as at present. Thus there is presented at Hartford the reverse of the condition found in Washington; in Washington the House is chosen on the basis of population and the Senate on a State basis; in Connecticut the Senate is chosen on a basis of population and the House on a town basis. The proposed constitution allows one representative for towns up to 2,000 population, two for towns between 2,000 and 50,000, and then one additional for each additional 50,000 or fraction thereof.

The Hartford Courant and Post and a

few other papers think the proposed constitution the best that can be had at present, all things considered, but the prevailing note of the papers of the State is one of dissatisfaction. A "small-town" view is seen in the following comment by the Winsted Citizen:

"We believe that when the constitution comes to be voted upon by the people it will be voted down, and it ought to be. While there is not much change in the total result it throws the principle for which the small towns have been fighting so long and loyally to the winds, and it should not have the vote of any elector who has the welfare of the small town and State at heart. It will please the politicians in a measure, for it is an entering wedge in their attempt to wrest the controlling power of the legsistature from the small town.

A city view may be seen in these paragraphs from the New London Par:

"The Constitutional Convention of Connecticut, held in the year 1922, is no more. Peace to lts ashes. It lived too long and died in ignominy, and will go thundering down the ages as the most stupendous example of littleness in big things that ever was dignified by the attention of a commonwealth for four and one-latif weary months. Called for the purpose of recognizing a principle; for the purpose of reforming the outrageously unfair representation in the Connecticut legislature, the convention has

shown itself from the outset to be wholly without intent to grant simple justice to the great majority of the people of this State. Intrenched in a position of power justified by nothing in the world but its own existence for many years, the small towns of the State have stubbornly refused to yield any portion of the undue influence they exert upon the affairs of the important interests of the State. Their delegates have pretended to an heroic devotion to the principle of town representation-to the theory that government in this State is for the benefit of the woodchucks and moles of barren bill townships rather than for the masses of human beings who populate the busy cities and manufacturing centers of the State. What has really animated them has been vanity; the paltry pride of officialism; the



-The Brooklyn Eagle



YOUR UNCLE SAMUEL LEADS AN USUAL.

The Pittsburg Gazette.



YOU CAN'T TELL WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO THAT NICK IN THE ROOF.

- The St. Paul Proneer Press.

determination to mix their fingers in the affairs of state in a wholly unjustifiable degree—not because it was right that the few should dominate the great body of the people, but because they could.

"Never has a constitutional convention or any other supposedly representative body in an American commonweal his outterly failed to grasp the gravity of its obligations; never has narrow provincialism more flagrantly advertised its inequality to recognize manhood rights. From the beginning the only ambition of the majority has been not to do anything to imperflit the dominance of the woodchuck hole over the factory. The patry consists which has been made at the eleventh hour—the sum-total of the result of nearly five months' misplaced effort on the part of the misority—is the most puriful sop ever thrown to an intelligent electorate. The fate of the document formulated under the guise of a constitution for this State needs no forecasting."

### PROSPECTS OF ALFONSO XIII.

MANY papers, in commenting on the accession of King Alfonso XIII. to the Spanish throne, seem to think that the King is really too young to exercise his full powers, and than the former Queen, Christina, will still play an active part in the ruling of Spain. He "may be considered as over-young for the



-The Chicago Inter Ocean.

trying position," says the Pittsburg Times, but he will have for advisers his mother, who, for more than sixteen years, has held practically the same position he will now assume, and the members of the eabinet. The Hartfort Ciurant thinks the Government will continue in substantially the same hands as those that have been conducting it during recent years, for it "will run in the name of the boy king, lunt the judgment and experience involved in determining the position of the Government from day to day will be those of the retired Queen Regent and the Spanish gentlemen who have served with her as ministers and in the Corties."

The fear that the King will die young is expressed by a few papers. "He is a sickly youth, whose father died of consumption, and whose frail hody seems to tell of the sins of his ancestors," says the Nashville Banner. The San Francisco Coll says that tho the King may be sickly, if the provere that "theratened men live long" be true "his reign will be one of the longest and hanoises in history." The New York Press Says.

"The gallant, nervous, high-strung boy who was a king when he was born, and who has been if anything over-educated for the part, is too young to have had a chance of showing much of his character. But from a certain general agreement in the little revealing stories of him that have become current, one surms that he is keenly anxious to be of some real use to Spain; that, in spite of a conservatism ingrained by herefully and transing; that, has individuality and will not be content to be mirely a figure head; and, best of all, that he has shown some signs of realizing that an infusion of the American spirit is the one medicine by which Spain may be restored to health.

"It is a hard case, tho! If it had not been for the national tendency to be easy-going, it is as sure as fate that Spain would have produced a rival to the French Revolution. With an overtaxed country seething with discontent; with Socialists, Anarchists, Carlists, Republicans, all plotting and struggling; with General Weyler always looming up, strong and crafty enough to seize the reins of power unless he is kept well disposed; with a navy department that went on costing as much after a navy had been wiped out as it did before, and with many other departments to match; with a useless army that can not be disbanded for fear that the soldiers, unfitted for other pursuits, would turn and rend the Government-with all these political ailments, plus the personal ailment of an inherited tendency to consumption, no free-born American will envy the frail, narrowchested boy who takes the oath of office and begins his actual reign this week."

The Spanish-American war has done Spans some good, in the opinion of many papers, for, as the Hartford Courant says, "Spanin is really stronger to-day than when she had Cuba and Porto Riev and the l'illippine Islands on her hands. These colies not only brought little money into Spain and took a great deal out, but they were also a permanent source of corruption in Spanish administration."

### THE ROCHAMBEAU STATUE, AND OTHERS.

A NEW interest in international exchanges of statues of great men appears to have been aroused by France's eight to the United States of the statue of Rochambeau. Emperor William is planning to give us a statue of Frederick the Great, and Die Nation (Berlin) suggests that "in the same way the Germans would appreciate

monuments of Washington and Lincoln in Berlin," The unveiling of the Rochambeau statue has revealed the fact that many have forgotten the French general who disembarked at Newport in July, 1780, with 6,000 men, and, in the opinion of many, made possible the victory at Yorktown that ended the war. The Louisville Commercial contrasts the quiet reception to the Count and Countess de Rochambeau and the Count de Lafayette,



JOHN BULL: "I ought to get into this presentation business. I wonder how a statue of George III. would please Jonathan?"

—The Columbus Diseasch.

who came over to the unveiling, with the reception Prince Henry received. It remarks:

"What had Henry or his ancestors ever done for 118? Nothing! And yet the American people fairly went mad over him, and people are asking. Who was Rochambeau? We know who Lafayette was; but we are not wildly enthusiastic over the rep-

resentative of his family, who is here. What is the difference? Only this, that Prince Henry stands nearer to a throne that on the Lafayettes and Rochambeaus of republican France; and we republican; you know, do dearly love a lord, and we fairly not a lord or a real prince; what we would do if a reigning mountch were to come amongst his may not be set forth in policy company."

The report that the Kaiser may come over to the unveiling of the statue of Frederick adds interest to the above comment.

The Philadelphia Press says of Rochambeau:

"We have never, and can never, repay the French for the men-of-war, the troops, the money, and the heroic souls who made it a surety that the surrender of Burgoyne on October 17, 1777, was but the preliminary to the surrender of Cornwallis four years later. The recognition of the independence of the United States by France on February 6, 1778, preveled and followed as it was by a chivairous enthusiasm for service in America, that brought us Ladarjette, just out of the teem, jet inevitably to the when he salled from France in May, 1780, with 5,500 troups for America it was the beginning of the end of British domination.

"Rochambeau was not a stripling as was Lafayette, but a man of 55, trained to arms since he was 17, a leader of men and a general of rare ability. It was his deveton to the American cause that prevented all the discouragements a ter his arrival in the rebellious colonies having any effect but to make him the more determined that the colonies should win with French aid, Without him on the shore at Yorktown and without the French feet of twenty-eight ships of the liue under Admiral de Grasse in the Chesapeake there would have been no battle of Yorktown and no surrender, And what would have become of the American cause under such circumstances it is not pleasant to dwell upon."

### PERMANENCY OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC.

THE blare of brass bands, booming of big guns, cheers, fireworks, and parades in Havana and throughout Chab have had their counterpart in this country in the sounding of newspaper trumpets, great and small, from Maine to California, over the accomplishment of Cuban independence. The general tone of the newspaper editorials is best represented, perhaps, by a paragraph which is not an editorial, but a despatch written by Representative de Armond, of Missouri, "special commissioner in Cuba" for the New York American and Journal. He says:

"As the years and the ages go by, only here and there arising out of the great plain of human selfishness, avariciousness, and meanness, will stand till eternity a few towering peaks of national generosity and nobility. In freeing Cuba, first from the Spantard and next from our own grasp, the people of the United States of America have pierced the upper air of imperishable glory with one of these peaks. To-day it seems not less blessed in us to give than in the Cubans to receive the priceless boon of national freedom."

Nearly every paper in the country expresses a hearty wish that the new republic may prove permanent; but it is equally noticeable that few actually predict such a result. The Washington Poirt says trankly: "We expect little, but hope everyting." The Hartford Times this its belief that the island will soon become a part of the United States, and the Brooklyn Eagle says:

"In Cuba there are Spaniards, Cubans of Spanish descent, Indians, negroes, and crosses or mixtures of all these races. They never had a government of their own. They were never kindly or honestly governed by Spain. Government to them has, therefore, meant cruelty and corruption. Their only experience of a different kind has been at the hands of the United States, and that only for a short time and admittedly for the purpose of setting up a system for the people themselves. We may, therefore, look for difficulties, awkwardness, and at points for failure in Cuba. The world should be patient with Cuba long enough to find out whether endurable government can there be secured, or the conditions to render it difficult and hazardous can there be destroyed or reformed.

"Time will be required to find this out, and with time will work two forces: The instinct of the United States and of the other great Powers, to put capacity and civilization on top in Cuba, will be strong. The disposition of thinkers, propertyowners, and order-lovers in Cuba to secure the advantages assured by capacity and civilization will be strong. Both these forces will work for the annexation of Cuba to the United States, not as a State, but as a Territory, for the determination of the United States that neither Cuba, nor Hawaii, nor the Philippines shall ever be States is absolute. The sooner Cuba, with the exercise of good faith, can be annexed as a Territory to the United States, the better. And the hope of annexation to the United States, with the fact that the United States can and will check wrongdoing in Cuba, will be, we are convinced, the best influence that can be invoked to make tolerable the temporary experiment at self-government, set going with the best wishes of the world, in Cuba to-day."

A similar opinion is held by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which observes:

"Probably the United States will never go into another war tied up by itself in advance as to territorial adjustments in the eventual treaty of peace. The antebellum resolution of Congress



YOU MUST GIVE HIM A LIVING CHANCE TOO, UNCLE.

- The New York World,

touching Cuba's government after the war is regarded by many as a sentimentalism. At any rate, it assumed more than any nation has a right to take for granted at the verge of a serious conflict. Treates are shaped after a war, not before, and sometimes the side most confident of victory meets with ampleasant surprise. After the war with Spain we found it absolutely necessary to take territory far beyond the bounds of what was originally contemplated, while, as far as Cuba was concerned, Congress amonunced the infactable intention before the first gun was freed. Business and other considerations will some day make freed, Business and other considerations will some day make freed, Business that the total, and that they may progress toward it in peace and rower, the content of the content of the peace and the content of th

Despair of reciprocity for Cuba is beginning to take hold of the friends of that policy as the weeks pass without decisive action by Congress. Friends and foes of the measure continue their efforts; but the New York Mail and Express, a reciprocity advocate, remarks:

"Nevertheless, not to annex Cuha commercially by an indulgent trade arrangement is to help to put the on her own legs in every way. The American republic did not ask France in 1982 for annexation to French markets. The Americans were very poor then. They had a less quickly producing country than Cuha. They were content to be left poor but independent, to work out their own salvation, and they became rich by developing their proper resources.

'The Cubans' hard discipline in the last twenty years has possibly given them some good qualities that are lacking in Venezuelans, Colombians, and Argentines. Perhaps a little hunger now, in a hard battle to get their bread and meat out of their own soil, will do them further good. For the sake of the Americans as well as the Cubans, we wish they had their tariff concessions. But if they do not get it, they will have no right to complain of our treatment. We shall go away from them tomorrow and leave them to work out their own salvation, too. If they have the right stuff in them, they will work it out, in the long run, all the better for a little wholesome neglect."

### MARK TWAIN'S OPINION OF GENERAL FUNSTON.

\*ENERAL FUNSTON is considered an expert in matters 

The General professes to consider his capture of Aguinaldo a good joke the humorist fails to see it in that light. Before the General was silenced by the President, he related to approving audiences the various ruses employed in the capture. All save one of these are accepted by Mr. Clemens as sanctioned by the usages of war. That one was the request made upon Aguiualdo for food, and the subsequent attack on him. Says Mr. ·Clemens (in The North American Review):

"Some of the cuspleasant to the civilian; hut ages upon ages of training have reconciled us to them as being justifiable, and we accept them and make no demur, even when they give us an extra twinge. Every detail of Funston's scheme - but one-has been employed in war in the past and stands acquitted of blame by history. By the custom of war, it is permissible, in the interest of an enterprise like the one un-

Copyrighted by the Funk & Wagnalla Company. der consideration, for a brigadier-general (if he be of the sort that can so choose) to persuade or bribe a courier to betray his trust; to remove the badges of his honorable rank and disguise himself; to lie, to practise treachery, to forge; to associate with himself persons properly fitted by training and instinct for the work; to accept of courteous welcome, and assassinate the welcomers while their hands are still warm from the friendly handshake. "By the custom of war, all these things are innocent, none of

them is blameworthy, all of them are justifiable; none of them is new, all of them have been done before, altho not by a brigadier-general. But there is one detail which is new, absolutely new. It has never been resorted to before in any age of the world, in any country, among any people, savage or civilized. It was the one meant by Aguinaldo when he said that 'by no other means' would be have been taken alive. When a man is exhausted by hunger to the point where he is 'too weak to move, ' he has a right to make supplication to his enemy to save his failing life; but if he take so much as one taste of that food -which is holy, by the precept of all ages and all nations-he is barred from lifting his hand against that enemy from that

"It was left to a brigadier-general of volunteers in the Ameriean army to put shame upon a custom which even the degraded Spanish friars had respected. We promoted him for it!

Our unsuspecting President was in the act of taking his murderer by the hand when the man shot him down. The amazed world dwelt upon that damning fact, brooded over it, discussed it, blushed for it, said it put a blot and a shame upon our race. Yet, bad as he was, he had not-dying of starvation-begged food of the President to strengthen his failing forces for his

> treacherous work; be did not proceed against the life of a benefactor who had just saved his own,"

### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MEANWHILE there is no general movement to ransom Aunt Carrie Nation

out of jail.-The Chicago Teshune. ONF good thing about Most Pelée is that Major Pond can't put it on the

lecture platform. - 7 h e Chicago Record-Herald. THE United States can ot buy the Danish West Indies until antumn and then they may not be there. - The New York

World. Mr. CARNEGIE should have made his offer for the Philippines to Spain She knew what they were worth.-The Philadelphia

Ledeer. THE NEW SOOTHING SIRUP.-Probably the in-fants will all cry for the revised Presbyterian creed.-The Boston Herald

THE man who has his coal for next winter in the cellar can be distinguished a block away just by his careless look .- The Chicago Record Herald.

DESPITE all captions eriticism it is but just to state that a scientist can inke as good a guess at the interior arrangement of the earth as any other person can, - 7he Balti-

THE Filipinos may never know how near they came to living in the free-

mare American

library headquarters of the universe .- The Baltimore American. THE man who invents an air-ship with a safety clutch and something for

it to clutch to will solve the problem all right,-The Washington Post IF Mr. Carnegie wants to stop trouble, he might make a cash offer for South Carolina during the lifetime of Senator Tillman .- The Builtmore American

If Carnegie had offered that \$20,000,000 to the campaign committee in return for having the Philippine treaty defeated he might have got action on his money .- The Chicago Netes.

THERE are always two political parties; not so much because there are two sides to every public question as because there are two sides to every office, viz., the inside and the outside. Life.



MARK TWAIN.

### LETTERS AND ART.

### WHAT IS THE FUNCTION OF CRITICISM?

Is it the business of the literary critic to judge, or merely to expound? Is he justified in confining himself to the permanent past, or must he consider the fleeting present? Prof. Branch and the properties of the properties of

"It may be an obligation upon the critic of science to tear the mask from off the impostor; but this can never be a chief duty for the critic of art. In so far as literature touches science—in biography, for example, and in the other departments of history—the utmost exactness of statement must be insisted upon. But in so far as literature is an art, in pure belief—states, in poetry, in the drama, in prose-fiction, there are no standards of scientific scatterists of scientific scatterists. When the critic is unfortunately sciend with the belief that there are such standards and that these standards are in his possession, to be applied at will, the result is Jeffrey's famous condemnation of Wordsworth and the infamous assault on Keats—two instances without much encouragement for the critic who may feel moved to volunteer for police work."

Professor Matthews admits that this may seem "a hazardous contention," but he maintain that it is borne out by the facts of literary history. The critics have ever "put their trust in ead-deut standards, as becomes the custodians of tradition." The plain people took to heart the "Pilgrim's Progress," "Don Quixote," "Hamlet," and the "Cid" hong before the "cultivated casts" discovered their work. Professor Matthews says further;

"The reputation of the great poets has not been made by the scholarly critics chiefly, but ruther by the plan people of their own time or of the years immediately following. Almost every one of the commanding names in literature belongs to a man who enjoyed a wide popularity while he was alive. Sophocles was not only the most powerful but also the most applauded of Greek dramatists. Shakespeare was the favorite of the groundlings who flocked to the Globe Theater; and Moiler's plays drew larger audiences oftener than those of any of his rivals. Goethe's lyries were on the lips of the young nea and maidens of Germany while it was a superior of the command of the comtained the command of the command of the command of the comtained the command of the command of the command of the comtained the command of the command of the command of the comtained the command of the command of the command of the comtained the command of the command of the command of the comtained the command of the command of the command of the comtained of the command of the command of the command of the comtained of the command of the command of the command of the comtained of the command of the command

The writer comes to the conclusion that we have been too ant

to confuse the distinctions between criticism and book-reviewing. On this point he says:

"When we note that no one of the leading critics of the nineteenth century-Sainte-Beuve, Arnold, or Lowell-cared keenly for the discussion of contemporary literature, we are led to remark that there is a necessary distinction to be made between criticism, as they practised it, and mere book-reviewing. Criticism, in their hands and in the hands of those who follow them, is a department of literature, while book-reviewing is a branch of journalism. To 'get the best' is the aim of literature, while the object of journalism is rather to 'get the news.' The critic, concerning himself especially with what is most worthy of his inquiry, is led most often to discuss the picked works bequeathed to us by the past, while the book-reviewer, writing for a periodical, has perforce to deal with the average product of the present. Criticism is the art of 'seeing the object as in itself it really is, so Matthew Arnold told us; and it 'obeys an instinct prompting it to try to know the best that is known and thought in the Book-reviewing, however useful it may be, hus a far humbler function; it may be defined as the art of informing readers just what the latest volume is, in kind, in character, and in quality.

A vigorous protest against Professor Matthews's view of the censorial office of the critic is voiced by Mr. Percival Pollard, 'Mr. Matthews,' he says,' would put us in thrall to the ladylike in books and criticism." He continues (in the St. Louis Mirror):

"If this theory were to be general in practise, we would have an even more terrifying spectacle than at present obtains in our newspapers. Is there not already too much of mere exploitation of plot, mere repetition of what the publishers with preacted? How many pages are there in the daily, the weekly, the monthly prints of Ameroa, wherein you may expect and find book criticism. The present of the prints of the prints of Ameroa, wherein you may expect and find book criticism? Where shall you look for criticism that as not on it the taint of ignorance, carelessness, or advertisement? Where shall you look for criticism that has not on it the taint of ignorance, carelessness, or advertisement? Where shall you turn without finding that the advertising columns have obviously given the text for the so-called 'review'? Yet, in this condition of things critical, Nr. Matthews would bring out his theory that mere exposition, not judgment, is the full duty of the critic?

"The impersonal standards can never again be successfully employed critically in America. Criticisan, to my mind, must always, at its best, its most impressive, be the expression of a purely personal opinion. For that opinion to gain currency beyond its author, the public must first have made sure of the fact that the personality behind the opinion is one properly downer.







ELIZABETH GARVER JORDAN, Editor of Harper's Basar.

CHARLES DWYER, Editor of The Delineator,

ARTHUR T. VANCE, Editor of The Woman's Home Companion.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XI. HARPER'S BAZAR, THE DELINEATOR, AND THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION.

for judgeship. Then will begin the battle against such dainty duennas in letturs as Mr. Matthews. Despite the increasing hysteria in the American temperament, I still think there is sturdiness enough left to insure victory in this intellectual contest to the cruces who judge rather than to the critics who eche the publishers' wishes."

### THE "DEGRADATION" OF THE PROFESSOR.

PROF. GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD, of Yale University, contributes to the current issue of *The Forum* an article in which he laments with much feeling and considerable view of expression what he terms "the degradation of the professorial office." He writes:

"On the whole, there is probably no body of men more competent for their appointed work, more disinterested in the discharge of duty, or more honorable in their views as to the relation of their efforts toward



PROF. GEORGE T. LADD.

the professors in our higher institutions of education. I do not even except the clergy from this comparative estimate; and I have been a clergymnn and know thoroughly well what the motives and the offices of that professional class are, both in theory and in fact. At the same time, it seems to me perfectly apparent that the motives. character, and culture of the average

their constituency

and teward all

mankind, than are

or undergoing a species of decline. The average man of this professional class is not so much of a man, not so much of a memberan, not so influential a member of society or of the commonwealth, and not so much respected and looked up to by the general public, as he was one generation or two generations ago.

In past generations, the professor was an "especially respected and revered man." Nowadnys, "the application of a too exclasively commercial standard to the wilnes of the higher education inevitably results in a depreciated estimate of the office of the teacher." Professor Ladd proceeds to emphasize "the lack of appreciation and reward which is shown by the quite madequate stakes a whole day's pay from the professor's salary for a shigh burr of heatth work, and that "the plumber is as well rewarded." He cites also "the light-hearted, serio-comic, or contemptous way in which the press and the public esteem the profer of services and trent the opinious of the professed experts in our higher institutions of learning." He continues:

"The teachers in our higher institutions of learning—including of course, the professional schools—are always better fitted by far to be the counselors and leaders of the nation than is any other class of eitizens. University professors onghit always to form an important and influential element in the control of opinion and administration in the manicipality, the State, and the nation. They should constitute an important and influential portion of our boards of aldermen, of our state legislatures, and entirely of the constitution of the state legislatures, and service afford for the adequate expression of this obligation? Imagine a congressional committee on the tariff, foreign relations, finance, etc., summoring for respectful consultation all

those toolers whose researches have made their views best worth serious consideration, in the interests of the entire nation? Picture the immederate merriment which would follow the first surprise if any member of the board of aldermen in one of our worst-governed eithes were to propose giving over the diseased condition of its public affairs to the diagnosis and prescription of a committee of college professors!"

Professor Ladd suggests that the "Oriental peoples have something of no small value, still left to them from their past, which England and America need not be ashamed to learn." He recalls the fact that the Chinese people "put scholars in the first rank and merchants in the last," and that "the teacher, as he enters his lecture-hall in the enpiral city of Japan, sees the entire audience—perhaps including noble gentlemen and ladles and the highest efficers of the government—rise to their feet, bow, and remain thus until he is seated." Professor Ladd concludes

"In the long run, the teachers of any nation will surely have their day. They always constitute the most important professional class. Next to the parents, who have in this country so largely abandoned to others their natural rights and inalienable duties toward their children as respects discipline and instruction, the teachers stand wearest to the springs of national life. The degradation of the teachers of any nation, whether by the lowering of appreciation, of care in selection, of grateful recognition, or of more substantial reward, is an exceedingly dangerous thing. It is more dangerous than even the degradation of the clerky."

Professor Ladd's article calls forth many remenstrances in the press. The New York Commercial Advertiser styles it "a cry of defeat," indienting that the writer "is not of touch with his colleagues and his times "and that "he is not willing to adjust himself to new conditions." The New York Press saw.

"As a matter of fact, there never was a time when so much was being done for learning in the United States as is being done to-day; there never was a time when learning was more highly esteemed and was so widely spread; when so great means were placed to the use of college professors and so great opportunities afforded them. If the respect for the teachers of learning has not kept pace with the great and growing respect for learning itself, it must be the fault of the teachers. If the people refuse to trust them or in public office to take them for goides in affairs of state and finance, it is because as a class they have displayed a conspicuous and sensational unfitness for those occupations. A college professor who exhibits qualities entitling him to recognition in public affairs is almost eagerly seized on for office. In recent years high and important offices have been held by such. But the attempt to elevate the professorial body into a sacrosanct cult, possessed of prescriptive rights in the management of public affairs, must remnin a dream of philosophy as taught at Yale."

### MARION CRAWFORD'S DRAMATIZATION OF THE PAOLO-FRANCESCA STORY.

CARAH EERNHARDT has successfully produced at her own Paris theater a drama specially written for her by F. Marien Crawford on the theme of the ill-fated love of Paolo and Francesca. Mr. Grawford had accepted the commission to write this play several years ago, and was not aware at the time that Stephen Phillips and D'Annunrio were at work on the same theme. The drama was written in English, and has been translated into French fer Mmc. Bernhardt by Marcel Schwab, a stylist and eminent poet.

According to the critics, and to the admissions of Mr. Crawford himself, his "Francesca da Rininii" is wholly unlike any of the plays ever based on the immortal Dante page. It is "realistic" and "historical." It ignores the Dante legend entirely and follows tradition and ascertained fact. It is is five acts, one of which is a prolog concerned with events which take place fourteen years earlier than the events of the drama proper.

In Le Journal, that leading critic and playwright Catulle

Mendès summarizes the plot and points out the merits and the weakness of the drama. The development of the plot is as follows:

The prolog shows us the scene ofter the marriage of Francesca to Giovanni, but had been told that he resembled greatly Paolo the handsome, his brother and his prosy. She was half disposed to love Paolo, but consoled herself with the thought that her husband was not utilke him. She had been taken to the nuptial chamber, and she had prayed to the Madonna. All the lights but one are extinguished, and suddenly a side door is opened and Giovanni enters—the cripple, the hunchback, the physical monster! "Who are you?" asks Francesca, trembling and horror-stricken. "Your husband."

When the next acts opens, Princesea has been married fourteen years, and Paulo has been her lover all this time. She has a child, a girl named Concordia, and there is some doubt as to whether Glosseam or Paulo is her real father. The child is voluble and indiscrect; she is given to prying and habbling, and, some of her chatter excites Giovanni's suspicions. Paulo, is one of the relater excites Giovanni's suspicions. Paulo, is in married and a father of children by his legitimate spouse. This woman, while Paulo is hastily preparing to leaver Plorese for his command in the army, accuses him of treachery and threatens him with exposure. She is about to be tried by Giovanni, but she commits suicide—or is strangled by the Jailer at a sign from Paulo.

Paolo departs, but in a few weeks he secretly returns and tries to climb into Francesca's apartments. Giovanni, by this time thoroughly suspicious and watchful, appears in the garden. His spies had informed him of Paolo's presence. He mounts to the window, looks into the chamber, and convinces himself. The lovers are reading the story of Gninevere and Lancelot. He descends, makes his way into the room, and stales the guilty pair.

Mendes, in reviewing what he calls a "melodrama" pure and simple, says that the play is not devoid of artistic merit; that it has intensely interesting moments, and that the prolog lightly effective and poignant. But he adds that no deep impression, no true comotion was moduced by it, saving further:

"Were the play the most ndroit and exciting ever written, who would not see at once that it had but a remote relation to the subject chosen by the suthor, and that ho spoiled it, made it banal? That the amounts of Paolo and Francesca in reality continued for fourteen years; that Francesca had a big girl, and a most awkward chatterer and basybody; that Paolo was a married man and a person capable of sanctioning the mercher of his wife; that came an Othello or Cain, is possible, even historic, I admit; but it is different from the legend, which is the true account for the purpose of the poetic drama."

Mendàs concludes by saying that the lovers are presented as modern, circumspect, discreet, polito personages, and passion, ecsasy, irresistible attraction, such as Dante indicated, are wanting from the scenes in which Crawford makes then talk of their love. Yet, had the play remained unwritten, we shull have lost an elegant, woll-constructed and at times pathetic work.

In an interview with a correspondent of The Path Math Gazette, Mr. Crawford says that he deliberately rejected the "legend" and followed history. Paolo and Francesca, he says, were flesh-and-blood people. It is interesting to know that Mr. Crawford is greatly pleased with the treatment of his play by the critics, and that Mende's's notice (which mmy seem rather severe) he declares to be "most conscientious and fair-mindel." In passing, Mr. Crawford makes this announcement: "I have been working on a novel for years which will bring in Dante's people, and Dante himself, most likely."—Translation made for This LITEMARY DIEST,

### EDWARD GRIEG: A MASTER OF THE MUSI-CAL LYRIC.

THE place of Edward Grieg, the greatest of Norwegian composers, in the musical Puntheon has hardly as yet been determined. Perhaps, as is intimated by the more conservative musical critics, his name will never rank with those of the "great musters"; but for will deep yithat his work is peculiarly penetrative and strikingly original. "It is, of a truth, music in which merit and failing are curiously mingled," declares Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason: "its delicate beauty is unique, its limitations



FOWARD GRIEG

extreme. It is as fair as a flower, and as fragile." He continues (in the New York Outlook, May 3)

"Grieg is of the nervous, sensitive temperament, the temperament of Keats and Stevenson, quick and ardent in feeling, and in art notable for subjective, intimate work rather than for the wide objective point of view. Grieg's music is of value, indeed, just because it is the artistic expression of delicate personal feeling. We shall find that his whole development tended

toward a singularly individual, or at most national, utterance; that his efforts toward a complexer or more universal style, such as in poetry we call epic, were unsuccessful; and that his real and inimitable achievement is all in the domain of the pure lyric."

It was Nordraak, a young Norwegian musician of magnetic personality, who first aroused frieg's enthusism for the Norse folk-songs, and fired him with an ambition to found on them a finished art. The two men solemnly took an oath of musical allegiance to their fatherland. "It was as the the scales fell from my eyes," writes Grieg: "for the first time I learned... to understand my own nature. We abjured the Gade-Mendelssolin insipid and diluted Scandinavianism, and bound ourselves with enthusiasm to the new path which the modern school in tow following." The result of Grieg's efforts in his chosen field was romantic music—sonatas, songs, dances, "tone-pictures"—of an "indescribably delicate" nature. Says Mr. Mason:

"It is like the poetry of Mr. Henley in its exclusive concern with moods, with personal emotions of the subtlest, most elusivo sort. It is intimato, suggestive, intangible. It voices the gentlest feelings of the heart, or summons up the airiest visions of the imagination. It is whimsical, too, changes its hoes like tho chamcleon, and often surprises us with a sudden flight to some unexpected shade of expression. Again, its finesse is striking. The phrases are polished like gems, the melodies charm as with their perfect proportions, the cadences are as consummate as they are novel. Then, again, the rhythm is most delightfully frank and straightforward; there is no ninundering or uncertainty, but always a vigorous dancing progress, as caudid as childhood. It is hard to keep one's feet still through some of tho Norwegian Dauces. And the in the Lyric Pieces rhythm is idealized, it is always definite and clear, so that they are at the opposite pole from all that formless sentimentality which abandons accent in order to wail. Again, one must notice the curious exotic flavor of this music, a flavor not Oriental but Northern, a half-wild, half-tender pathos, outlandish a little, but not turgid on the contrary, perfectly pellucid."

There are, however, grave defects in Grieg's music, if ? r.

Mason's judgment be accepted. No other composer, he remarks, has had so many "mannerisms," so many "little tricks and idiosyncrasics"; and "neulting menaces thought more than affectations and whimsical-ties of style." Moreover, Mr. Mason thinks that severely critical standards compel the admission that Grieg's personality was "graceful without strength, romantic without the sense of trigody, highly gifted with all genile qualtites of nature, but lacking in the more virile powers, in broad wision, epic magnanimity, and massive force." He concludes:

"When all is said. Grieg has in his early works made a contribution to music which our sense of his fater shortcomings must not make us forget. His Piano Sonata and his Violin Sonatas supply chamber-music with a note of pure lyric enthusiasm, of fresh unthinking animation, not elsewhere to be found. His Peer Gynt Suite fills a similar place among orchestral works. His best piano pieces, and, above all, his lovely and too little known songs, are unique in their delicate voicing of the tenderest, most elusive personal feeling, as well as in their consummate finesse of workmanship. It is a Lilipatian world, if you will, but a fair one. That art of the future which Grieg predicts in his essay on Mozart, which 'will unite lines and colors in marriage, and show that it has its roots in all the past, that it draws sustenance from old as well as from new masters,' will acknowledge in Grieg himself the source of one indispensable element-the element of nalve and spontaneous romance."

#### "CYRANO DE BERGERAC" AS A CHICAGO PRODUCT.

A LITERARY situation as unexpected as it is unique is created by the decision of Judge C. C. Kohlsåatz of the United States district court of Chieago, granting Capt. Samuel Eberly Gross, of Chieago, the author of "The Merchant Prince Of Cornville," a Cornville," a



CAPT, SAMUEL E. GROSS.

perpetual injunetion against further performance of "Cyrano de Hergerac," on the ground that M. Rostand's play contains plagiarized situations. The court in its order ruled that Captain Gross was also entitled to an accounting of the profits from the play, but Captain Gross waived this right and accepted \$1 as satisfaction. He announces, however, his inten-

Grossdale Park, Chicago "the most distinctive theater in the country," in which to present his play, "To think," exclaims the New York Naw, "that Edmond Rostand, of Paris, should have been caught, in the opinion of a Western master in chancery, appropriating the play plan invented by Mr. Eberly Gross, of Chicago, and that 'Cyrano de Bergerae' should be the result of

the appropriation! America seems to be becoming the true home of the Muses as well as the world center of industry and finance." The history of this remarkable case is told in the New York Times as follows:

"Subsequently to the production of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' in this country, Samuel Eberty Gross, a Cheagoan of wealth, filed a bill in the United States circuit court to restrain A. M. Palmer and Richard Mansfeld from producing Rostand's play in this country or England. Mr. Gross asserted that 'Cyrano de Bergerae' was an infringement upon 'The Merchant Prince of Cornville,' a comedy written by himself before M. Rostaud's work was produced.

"It appeared that some twenty years previously Mr. Gross, who was a man of some leisure and literary aspirations, wrote a comerly which he protected both by American and English copyrights. For years the play reposed in a safe-deposit vault, but in 1850 it was staged at the Novethy Theatre, London. Its memory in the theatrical words.

"Thror to the London production, Mr. Gross claims, he sub-"Thror to the London production, Mr. Gross claims, he subther the play to a decrease the L. Casauran, who was there Mr. Standon and the London the Company of the mended its production. The play remained in manuscript until 1895, when it was published in a handsome edition by Stone & Kimball and circulated by Mr. Gross amone his friends.

1895, when it was published in a handsome edition by Stone & Kimball and circulated by Mr. Gross among his friends.

"Rosand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac' was first produced in Paris"

"Rosand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac' was first produced in Paris"

"Rosand's bear brought out at the Garden 'Rheater in this rick; It will be observed that the date of its first production in Paris was a year later than the advent of 'The Merchant Prince of Cornwille' in London. When Mr. Mansfield produced 'Cyrano'. In Chicago, Mr. Gross witnessed the first performance, and in his work. He decided to bring suit and called attention to similarities in plot, dialogue, and characters.

"Mr. Mansfield continued to play 'Cyrano' with great success throughout the country, and it was artistically and financially one of his greatest successes."

The lending character of Captain Gross's drama is distinguished by the big nose that made Cyrano famous. An even more striking point of similarity in both plays is the wooing by proxy in a balcony scene, "There is no escape," remarks the Boston Transzeript, "from the proposition that, in this country at least, the celebrated nose of Cyrano de Bergerac is very much out of joint." It continues:

"The decision of the district court is subject to review by the full bench, and possibly it was in view of this fact that Mr. Gross chose not to press any claim for a share in the profits from the play. But until reversed, Mr. Rostand stands convicted in Chicago of plagiarism, the moral effect of which can hardly fail of this simple composition. The opinions of those who have read both plays with care, that there is no similarity except what is practically investibable where there is common historical basis, must of course have been duly weighed before the ruling of the court. The possible injury of this injunction to the Peench play weight as reversal of judgment. So far as Messes, Mansfield and Palmer are concerned, their case is very simple. Their interest is confined to the place of the process of the process of the play of the court.

Mr. Mansfield, when questioned regarding the possible results of the decision, replied (as quoted in the press despatches):

"The decision of Judge Kohlsant in the Gross case at Chicago, can have no effect on the presentation of 'Cyrano de Bergerac' beyone the Cyrano de Bergerac' beyone the Gross of Cyrano de Bergerac' instead of M. Rostand. What effect it will have in France is an enirely different matter, but it may probably result in the Théâtre Français and the great American and European artists overwhelming Mr. Gross with orders for plays, and Chicago in future may be the center of another industry.

The case has attracted much interest in France. M. Rostand is at present in his Pyrenean château, but one of his intimate friends, M. Pierre Véber, assured the New York Herald's Paris correspondent that the charge of plagiarism was ridiculous:

"I know Rostand too well to have the slightest doubt on the subject. Rostand was quite ignorant of American literature on the subject and the production of the piece at the time he wrote his play, and he is much too honest to have ever piffered another man's ideas.

"As for the claim made by Mr. Grosa that his here's big nose inspired 'Cyrano' and the famous balcony scene. I can only say that such a personage as Cyrano did really have a big nose, so why should M. Rostand have dipped into the 'Merchant Prince of Cornville'?

"The balcony scene is not a novelty either. The idea of the unhappy lover impersonating a fortunate rival with the latter's consent and in his presence has been staged many a time before, Indeed, I may say that there are not more than a score and a half situations known on the stage, and Mr. Gross has not added to the number.

"Might it not be possible to effect a compromise," suggests the Chicago Tribune, "by calling the play "Cyrano de Cornville"?"

### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

### CAUSE OF VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

A LTHO the recent cruptions in the West Indies have been disastrous on account of their proximity to thickly inhabited districts, they appear to have been small in intensity in comparison to many other similar occurrence which have taken place. This would hardly be gathered from newspaper accounts, yet it is made clear by Prof. Israel C. Russell in an article witten for the New York Tribune (May 14). Says Professor Russell

"There have been times in the history of the carth when outwellings of molten rock have occurred throughout the extent of many long fassiers, and vast inundations of lava have resulted, as, for example, when the lava plains crossed by the Columbia River were formed. These plains, some 200,000 square miles in area, are underlain by sheets of once molten rock, which have an average thickness of something like 4,000 feet. Between outpourings of veritable floods of lava, as in the instance cited, and the cruption of the smallest volcano there is a complete gradation, showing that all volcanoes have essentially the same mode of origin.

"Local eruptions, or volcanoes, in distinction from 'fassure eruptions,' present two leading characteristics—in one class the lava is poured out quietly, frequently in vast quantity, but without explosions; and in the other class the matter extraded is generally comparatively small in amount, but accompanied by

explosions, frequently of great violence.

"During eruptions of the quiet type, the lava comes to the surface in a highly liquid condition—that is, it is thoroughly fused, and flows with almost the freedom of water. . . There is an absence of fragmental material, such as explosive volcanoes hurlinto the air, and a person may stand within a few yards of a trushing stream of molten rock, or examine closely the opening from which it is being poured out, without danger or serious inconvenience.

"The quiet volcanie eruptions are attended by the escape of a steam and gases from the molten rock, but the lava being in a highly liquid state, the steam and gases dissolved in it escape is quietly and without explosions. If, however, the molten rock lesse completely fluid, or in a viscous condition, the vapors and gases contained in it find difficulty in escaping, and may be retained until, becoming concentrated in large volume, they break their way to the surface, producing violent explosions. Volcanoes in which the lava extraded is viscous, and the escape of steam and gases is retarded entil the pent-up energy bursts all bounds, are of the explosive type. One characteristic example is Vessuvius.

"In extreme examples of explosive volcanoes, the summit portion of a crater, perhaps several miles in circumference and several thousand feet high, is blown away. Such an occurrence is recorded in the case of the volcano Caseguina, Nicaragna, in 1855. Or an entire mountain may disappear, being reduced to lapilli and dust and blown into the air, as in the case of Kraka-

toa, in the Strait of Sunda, 1883.

"The essential feature of a volcano... is a tube or conduit, leading from the highly heated subernst portion of the earth to the surface, through which molten rock is forced upward to the surface, through which molten rock is forced upward to the surface. The most marked variations in the process depend on the quantity of molten rock extruded, and on the freedom of escape of the steam and gases contained in the laws.

"The cause of the rise of the molten rock in a volcano is still a matter of discussion. Certain geologists contend that steam is the sole motive power; while others consider that the law is forced to the surface owing to pressure on the reservoir from which it comes. The view perlaps most favorably entertained at present, in reference to the general nature of volcanic eruptions, is that the rigid onter portion of the earth becomes fractured, owing principally to movements resulting from the shirnking of the cooling inner mass, and that the intensely hot material reached by the fissures, previously solid owing to pressure, becomes liquid when pressure is relieved, and is forced to the surface. As the molten material rises it invades the water-charged rocks near the surface and acquires steam, or the gases-resulting from the decomposition of water, and a new force is added which

produces the most conspicuous and at times the most terr,ble phenomena accompanying eruptions.

"The recent volcanic outbreaks on Martinique and St. Vincent were cruptions of the explosions that have occurred from time to time in Vesavius. The volcances have been dormant for pears, and the lava in the summit portion of their conduits was cold and hard; movements in the earth's crust canset al fresh ascent of lava from deep below the surface; the molten material came in contact with water in the rocks; it invaded, and steam explosions resultted.

"These explosions were similar to what would happen if water should be poured on a mass of molten slag such as comes from an iron furnace."

### NEW METHOD OF COOKING CEREALS.

THE discovery of a dry process of cooking starchy products, such as grains, which hitherto have required large quantities of water for cocking, has been announced by Dr. A. P. Anderson, curator of the Celumbia University herbarium. Dr. Anderson says in a paper on the subject, quoted in the New York Sun (May 10):

"To prepare starches for human foods it is essential that the granules should be looken up, in order to be more easily argunules whould be looken up, in order to be more easily argunules are especially active in converting starch into sugar, but starch, in which the granules are intact, is very slowly acted apon and is not changed even after hours of contact with the salive.

"On the other hand, when the starch granules are previously broken up by heating in water the enzymotic action is almost instantaneous, and the starch is converted into sugar, in which form it is soluble and easily assimilated......

"In the course of my experiments and study of the theoretical structure of the starch granule I have discovered a method by means of which starch granules of all kinds as well as starchy seeds and products can be expanded and broken up without the use of water from the outside, which is customary in the conversion of starches into pastes in the ordinary cooking processes with water.

"Instead of adding water, I am able to effect the complete swelling of the starch granule by means of dry heat. This I do by subjecting the starch granule, grain, or starchy mass to a rapid heat in a saturated atmosphere.

"At the end of the process I find the starch grannles broken up late an innumerable number of particles or fragments. The resulting products after the expansion are drier than before, on account of the loss of water which escapes at the time of the expansion.

"I find that I can in this way swell or expand any starchy product, and especially the cercal grains. When the grains are swelled the resulting products are from four to sisteen times greater in volume than the original kernel. The expanded kernels are only enlarged, otherwise exact cooles of the original.

"At the time of the expansion they become white, porous, and bread-like, and on account of the rapid heating and comparatively low temperature the greater proportion of the starch remains unchanged, excepting in that it is broken up into fragments as before explained, not being altered to any extenchemically. Some destrin is formed, especially when the heating is proloneed and at hitcher temperatures.

"When air-dry powdered starches, like own starch, taploca four, sage four, or starchy preparations like pearl sage and pearl taploca, are treated, the resulting swelled dry white massesbecome enlarged copies of the original, which increases in volume from six to nine times. When pure starches are thus treated and expanded, and the resulting dry products afterward placed in water, they go into suspension, forming a starch paste similar in every respect to one formed by boiling starch in water.

"The only difference between starch paste or starchy food products prepared by the ordinary methods of boiling or cooking with water and the dry method of expanding them is that the resulting products expanded when dry can be kept indefinitely in their dry condition, while the products prepared with weter easily spoil and ferment when not afterward sterilized and kept in closed vessels."

It is stated by the writer of the account in The Sun that at the

scientific meeting at which Dr. Anderson's puper was read, specimeus of the products treated by his process, including whent, rice, buckwheat, penrl barley, pearl sago, and tapioca, were presented for inspection and tasting. All these products, while greatly expanded, retained their original shape, and all quickly dissolved in the mouth. Pearl sago, especially, simply melted away. Wheat and buckwheat gave a little opportunity for mastication, and had a pleasing flavor. Says the writer:

"A suggestion was made by one of Dr. Anderson's hearers that the discovery was likely to go a long way toward solving the vexed question of concentrated food in emergency rations for soldiers. It is said that the products could be put upon the market cheaply, the expense of the process being less than that of the ordinary methods of cooking."

#### TWIN CANNON.

ON vessels of war heavy guns have long been mounted in couples, no this arrangement has enabled them to be sheltered in a single turret; but such cannon are independent and must be aimed and mainteuvered separately. On land single guns have generally been used. Lately, lowever, heavy guns for land batteries have been mounted together in pairs so that the two form practically a single unit. This arrangement has many



SCHNEIDER TWIN AUNCH GUYS

advantages, we are told by Lientenant-Colonel Delauney of the French army, who writes of it in La Nature (May 3). After noting the use of guns in pairs on board men-of-war, he goes on to say:

"Going n little further in this direction, the Messrs, Schneider
., have established a system that enables two cannon to be
mounted on one carriage; thus the two pieces occupy the minimum space and can consequently be contained in neutret of minimum size, or may be used behind a simple slield. This means
economy in weight and in space at the same time.

"But these advantages are not all; there is another whose immanages are not considerable. The two guns are, in fact, mounted on a single steel support, and being thus solidly connected need not be nimed separately; thus the rapidity of fire is increased as well as its accuracy."

The two guns may be fired either both at once or separately and either by percussion or electrically. They have, of course, nll the lasest appliances. The system including the twin cannon, their support, and all the mechanism for aiming them is supported on a cast-steel base that turns on n ball-bearing. Says Colonel Delauncy in closing:

"This invention, which is characterized by so great simplicity, has, ns we have seen, inestimable ndvantages, realizing reaccommy of weight, and enabling us to make the fire more effective in a notable degree. Presumably the arrangement, which has been already applied to cannon of 0.15 meter caliber for inches) will in future be used for even larger pieces. The power of the properties of the properties.

of naval artillery will make a giant stride on the day when such progress shall be realized on shipboard."—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

### HAVE PLANTS NERVES?

I Thus been said that the only real difference between a plant and an animal is that the former can not move about. Even this does not hold universally, for some of the lower water-plants swim about quite freely. But it is certain that many organs that we are accustomed to regard as distinctively animal exist, at least in a rudimentary form, in plants. This would appear to be the case with the nerves, for recent experiment seems to show that plants have a nervous system, altho it is of the most primitive kind. A recent investigator, M. Nemec, has just published an account of some researches along this line, which is reviewed in the Return Schneidson (April 26). Says the writer:

"It has long been known that certain parts of plants may be irritated by various means, and that the excitation can be transmitted across a zone that has no power of reaction, to n more less distant point where it produces motion. From this it is only a step to the assertion that plants have at least a rudimentary nervous system. Some believe that the propagation is accomplished by successive dehydration of the protoplasm; others think that as the protoplasm is continuous from cell to cell, it may serve in some other way no the agent of a transmission analogous to thut which takes place in the nervous system.

"M. Nemec tries to throw some light on the question by experiments on the effect of wounds on the protoplasm. He proves that when roots and other organs are wounded in the course of his investigations, two results follow. The first is an accumulation of protoplasm, and perhaps also n nucleus, at the cut or wounded surface, and this movement is propagated with decreasing velocity from the wounded part to the healthy parts. The speed varies in different tissues. It is a curious fact that if the wave of condensation (if we may call it so for simplicity) meets a cell which is in process of division it does not affect this cellit seems to disappear, so far as the cell is concerned, and reappears in the following cell. . . . Just after the cell content is modified (and this is the second phenomenon), it returns to its previous state. But this return is of short duration; a second modification takes place in which the protoplasm assumes a somewhat gelatinous appearance,

"This second plenomeson is more local than the former; it is propagated less quickly and not so far as the other; and M. Nemce thinks that the first may be due to a disturbance of hydrostnic balinnee in the cells, while the second is rather caused by the febrile condition that is provoked by the wound. Messrs. Locb and Mathews would say that it was a coagulation due to rupture of equilibrium of the ions."

An important fact in connection with the possibility of a rudimentary nervous system in plants is a discovery by M. Nemec that the cells are traversed by fibrils which may possibly even pass from one cell to another. These fibrils, which can be seen only by cureful staining with an appropriate liquid, are seen most frequently in the excitable and mobile parts of the plant, and so they would seem to be the agents of excitation and motion. In the genus l'icia, the fibrils run along the axis of the root, and M. Nemee found that when a ring-shaped incision was made around the outside, so as not to touch them, the root kept its power of receiving and transmitting stimulation, while if the axis of the root was pierced, so as to wound the fibrils, all excitability was lost. When the point of the root was cut off, sensitiveness to gravity was also lost, since it resides only in the tip of the root; but when the tip had regrown, the sensitiveness did not reappear. In this case M. Nemee found that the continuity of the fibrils was lost; the new ones did not join the old ones, so that the tip of the root was like the end of a finger whose nerves have been severed by a cut. It could not transmit its message to the rest of the plant. The reviewer goes on to say, in conclu-

"It may be seen that M. Nemec brings facts and arguments to

support his thesis; he has opened an interesting field to exploration, and it is desirable that other investigators should follow him in it. The study of organs of transmission more reulimentary than nerves, in inferior animal organisms and in plants, will perhaps assist us to understand the working of the more complex organs that wo know under the name of nerves."— Translation made for The LITERARY DIGGS.

#### THE CHANCES OF LONG LIFE.

X E should be afraid of the fear of death -not of death itself. If we follow this rule, there is no reason why we should not all become centenarians-so we are told in the Revue d' Economie Politique by M. Jean Finot. This author begins an article on the limitations of life by mentioning some traditional long lives. Among these cases are those of a resident of Goa, who is said to have reached his four-hundredth year in the enjoyment of all his intellectual faculties, a Scotchman who lived to be over 200 years old, and various monks of Mont Athos who have reached 150 years. He asserts that Servian statistics for 1807 show three persons between 135 and 140 years old, 18 from 126 to 135, 123 from 115 to 125, and 290 from 105 to 115. In 1890 there were, he says, in the United States, 3.981 persons over 100 years old and 21 in London. M. Finot cites a mathematical formula. which he credits to Dr. Richardson, by which any our may get an idea of his probable longth of life. It is only necessary to add the ages of one's father and mother to those of one's two grandfathers and two grandmothers, and the total divided by six indicates the exact number of years one should live. M. Finot does not believe that the average length of human life has been reduced. On the contrary, he believes that it is constantly increasing, owing to the progress of hygiene. Why do we grow old at all? The writer answers:

"For three reasons: 1st, want of physical exercise in the open air: ad, poisoning by microbes which the phageoyete have not succeeded in destroying; 3d, fear of death. It is hard to impact in the importance of this last element. If a man fears death, it will carry him away. And yet it is quite pleasant to die; no sensation could be compared to it."

To prove this assertion, M. Finot quotes Heim, who related the sensations he experienced while falling with his companions from the summit of one of the Alps to a death which he miraculously escaped:

"At first a sense of beatitude, then complete insensibility to touch and pain; finally an extrome rapidity of thought and of imagination which in a few seconds enabled him to recollect the events of his whole life. Therefore it is not death we should fear, but the fear it inspires in us. We are wrong, says Socrates, to fear death, as it is our greatest possession on earth, and Sence adds that it is the best of the inventions of life, while Montesquieu concludes that we should shed tears for men when they are born and not when tievy die."

M. Henry de Varigny examines the question of longevity in L'illustration from another point of view. He asks: Has the mnn of to-day a chance to live longer than the mnn of 3,000 years ago? He bases his conclusions upon charts and statistics published by Prof. Karl Pearson in Biometrike and upon the researches mado by W. Spiegellierg, of Strassburg, on the age of Egyptian nummies. These conclusions are that an Egyptian who 2,000 years ago lived to be 68 years old was likely to live longer than a modern Englishman of the same age. M. de Varigny gives the following explanation:

"Evidently there was among the Egyptians a natural selection, a resulting from environment, that does not take place today at least to the same degree, among civilized people. The Egyptians who reached the age of 68 years had robust constitution and therefore their chances of longevity were exceptional. More taility was higher among the children and the adults, and there was a kind of selection by death. The man of to-day is not stronger; he is possibly weaker. But the majority of the pole live under conditions more favorable to longevity, because we know what conditions to promote. In other words, the greater expectation of neverage life is the result of the progress of sanitary science in the fullest sense, and not the result of an increase of vitality. It is the consequence of the evolution of man's intellect rather than of the evolution of his body.

For these reasons M. de Varigny asserts that altho the chances of life have increased for infancy; youth, and the prime of life, they have not increased for old age.—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### ENGLISH INSTRUCTION IN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

That the teaching of languages, English included, has been asily neglected in technical and scientific institutions, especially in the United States, is asserted by an editorial wirer in The Electrical Review (May 10). We are expert, he says, in many branches of science without being able to tell what we know clearly and simply. In an editorial entitled "A Neglected Branch of Study," the writer asys, in part:

"A man may have the most comprehensive and complete knowledge of his subject and may be very expert in it, but without the ability to express himself clearly and distinctly and unmistakably he suffers a lunnlicay so severe that only a great genius can overcome it. . . . The value of an engineering report does not depend so much upon the crudition and the familiarity with the subject exhibited by the engineer making it, as it does upon his ability to make clear and explicit his reasons, to show logically the origin of his deductions, and to impress others with his conclusions. It is precisely this art which has been neglected, this training in riterior and logic.

"We are a careless people. Perhaps more than any others we are willing to condone faults of expression if we are sure that the man committing them is correct in his general principles. We do not ask for correct grammar so long as the facts and the statements concerning them are correct; but the habit of slips and and displand mental attitude. The man who can not express hismelf im a straightforward and concise way is apt not to be able to think straightfy and clearly. Training, then, in the art of expression is of a twofold value, in that it also trains the mind of expression is of a twofold value, in that it also trains the mind of expression is of a twofold value, in that it also trains the mind capture of the control of the cont

The writer points out that the systematic study of English is of especial value to engineering students, whose standing in their profession depends upon their ability to make clear and accurate statements. He says:

"They will have observations to make and conclusions to draw from them, and a very large proportion of the value of these conclusions and observations will be dependent upon the language in which they are stated. . . . . . .

"To show the value of the art of expression, one has only to mote that Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' for example, has found thousands and perhaps millions of popular readers, and has impressed upon the whole period a belief in the author's conclusions—largely on account of the fact that the work is a master-piece of pure and limpid English. If it had been written in the style of some of the papers read during the last few years before American engineering societies and printed in our technical portunals, it is doubtful whether or not it would have attracted even passing public attention."

Telephonic Privacy.—The daily papers announce that U. S. Jackson, of Boston, has invented a device by which privacy is assured in telephonic conversations. By this arrangemont, says a correspondent of the New York Herald, "so long

as two persons are talking over the circuit every other telephone on the same line is locked, that is, the bell will not ring."

"The attachment may be placed upon any ordinary telephone, and its introduction may become general without the construction of a special line. Its effect is to transform the line between the two persons using it into a private were. The current is directed only through the two instruments in use, and it is controlled absolutely by those who are using the instruments. By its operation it is declared that there is a great saving in electric energy, since the force being this concentrated can not be diverted. An examination of the experimental line has been made phoning. Electricians assert that they see no reason why, with this attachment, It will not be possible to talk between long-distance points with a short-distance instrument.

"The simplicity of the attachment and the consequent ease of understanding and operating it are among the features that commend it, and which, doubtless, may add to its popularity."

#### THE NARCOTIC HABIT.

THE increasing use of all sorts of narcotics by persons who, if not actually in health, have as yet no perceptible disease other than a craving for some stimulant or sedative, is ascribed by a writer in The Hospital (April 20) to the fact that "we have largely abused the good gift so finature by employing, as daily inxuries, and in time as artificially created necessaries, things which, if kept in their right places, would have been reserved as resources in emergency or in distress." The writer goes on to say.

"We are told by those who take it that tobacco is an eminently tranquilizing and soothing agent, capable of softening down many of the asperities of life; but it is manifest that it can no longer exert this influence, or fulfil this purpose, in the case of a consumer who is never long without it, even when the ways which he is called upon to traverse are entirely smooth. If difficulties come to him the tobacco fails of its effect, and something more powerful, or to which he is less habituated, must be-or at least too often is-resorted to. We are strongly inclined to the belief that the excessive smoking of our time, under conditions which do not seem to afford any sufficient justification for it, must to some extent be blamed for the manifestly increasing prevalence of 'habits,' and that, if the comparatively mild and harmless drug were used discreetly and in moderation, the necessity or fancied necessity for the stronger and more harmful one would be far less likely to assert itself. As a matter of fact, the absolute need for either one or the other can only seldom arise in the conditions of modern life, and the daily use of the narcotic can hardly be looked upon in any other light than as a piece of unnecessary self-indulgence. That this is so is abundantly shown by the example of women, who smoke but rarely, and whose want of a panacea against the smaller ills of life, the worries of a household, the cares incidental to the possession of children and servants, is certainly far greater than that of their husbands. Possibly many women who have now fallen into 'habits' might have been preserved from them if they had smoked; and it seems certain that many men would have been preserved from them if they had used tobacco without abusing it."

Intellect and Size of Skull.—The opinion is widely held that intelligence is connected with eranial capacity, or, in other words, with the size of the head. "The question," says from the words, with the size of the head. "The question," says from level prought up by scientists, but their evestigations have resulted in nothing conclusive, and this has been generally regarded as due to the fact that these two magnitudes are incommensurable. We may, it is true, measure the length and breath for a head, but now shall we express degree of intellect in figures? However this may be, these difficulties have not frightened Prof. Karl Pearson, who has made a serie of experiments that he describes in a, recent paper before the London Royal Society. To eliminate as far as possible the errors that might be introduced into comparative measurements on a large number of persons by differences of age, education, and

nourishmeut. Professor Pearson devoted his attention to a homeomeous group of individuals of the same social euvironment—the students of the University of Cambridge. The Anthropological Society of Cambridge trinsited him with a series of measurements on students whose university standing could be obtained from the records. The results deduced from these measurements by a method invented by Professor Pearson... proves that the intelligence of a student, so far as it can be measured by his success as a scholar, has no sensible relation to the size of his bead. Other experiments in different colegos of the United kingdom confirm this result."—Translation made for The Litterary Digest.

The Potato as a Medicine.-The good results of administering potatoes in certain forms of diabetes are affirmed by a French physician, Dr. Mossé, who states that he has effected cures by this means. "M. Mossé thinks," says the Revue Scientifique, "that this treatment probably acts by alkalinization of the humors, in the same way as the treatment by the alkaline mineral waters of Vichy; besides this, potatoes contain oxydases, and bring to the tissues ferments favorable to those exidations that are habitually retarded in diabetic patients. The quantity of potatoes that should be taken by the invalid varies from two and one-half to three times that of the bread eaten. . . . But altered potatoes should not be employed; when jellied, they contain sugar; in too warm a medium they begin to sprout and their germination also develops sugar, as well as solanin." The writer remarks that in the spring, when potatoes are scarce and not very good, potato-bread may be used to advantage, altho little known. This is prepared by mixing, in proportions varying from one-quarter to one-third, wheat flour with mashed potatoes. This food tastes enough like ordinary bread to make it palatable to persons who feel that they must have plenty of the latter. The use of the potato instead of bread deprives the body of certain useful phosphates that are contained in the latter; but this objection may be removed, we are told, by adding eggs to the diet, especially the yolks .- Translation made for THE LITERARY DI-

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"By taking a globe, and stretching a thread from the month of the Columba River to the port of Manila, in the Philippines, it will be seen," says The Biguneering Magazing," that the shortest or great-circle ronte passes through the Advistmi Islands, and close to the Japanese coast, leaving the compared with Honolois, is thus clearly seen, and the advantages of the northern route, with its short attreches and important commercial connections for a Pacific cable, are apparent. . . An examination of a globe will make the importance of the Alaskan coal deposits much more readily will make the importance of the Alaskan coal deposits much more readily

"Tits visit of an earnest British economiat and student of industry to this country, to prepare for an extended four of inspection by two considerable parties representing British industrial interests, is significant of an aspect of British character which is too little appreciated by American competitors," says The Engineering Magazine (May). British is allow to genering plants a split and a movement of recognization and reequipment which is splendld in its conrage and startling in its activity. The great technical schools at Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield are crowded to doubtle their capacity with stodents—and dilettant, but working lads, eager even after a day's work in the shops to spend the evening on over-considence leaf American manufacturers to belittle her foture importance as an industrial rival."

BRITISH soldiers are to be provided with boiled water for drinking, say the Internal Nature 1 and the Internal Nature 1 and the Internal Nature 1 and Inte

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

### THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE one hundred and fourteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, representing 32 synods and 232 presbyteries, opened its sessions on May 15 in the Fifth Aeeune Presbyterian Church, New York. On the same day also the Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church state of the General Assembly and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were opened, the former in Jackson, Missa, and the latter in Springfield, Mo. The meetings of the General Assembly have been heraided by a wealth of comment and speculation in religious and secular papers throughout the country, and wide interest is manifested in the results of its deliberations.

The first act of the Assembly, the election of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of Princeton, N. J., as moderator, occasioned Francisco, preacted the customary sermon at the opening session, taking as his subject, "The Enduring Mission of Presbyterianism." He said in part:

"Any consideration of the mission of Presbyterianism would be incomplete if, in the first place, it did not note the fact as of greatest prominence, that the Presbyterian Church has always held forth to the world a confessional testimony to what it believes to be the truth of God. It has not said, with Newman, that all there is in religion is dogman, nor has it said, with Sehleiermacher, that religion is all feeling or life. It has characterisically approached men on their rational side, and assuming that conviction shapes conduct, it has almed to enlighten the intellect of confession of the plant presentation of the truth of God.

"It is idle to deny that strong counter-currents have set in against this position. Doctrine is belittled and creed is decried, and many ecloses are sounding out that the function of a church in these last days is to cultivate piety and to quicken the generously ethical impulse of men—and to stor there. On the other



Standing, from Left to Right-Sammel J. Niccolic, D.D., John E. Parsons, Daniel R. Noyes, George R. Stewart, D.D., E. W. C. Humphrey, William McKibbin, D.D., William H. Roberta, D.D., William R. Crabbe, Elisha R. Fraser. Sitting, from Left to Kight-Daniel W. Flaher, D.D., Henry Van Dyke, D.D., Samued Sprecher, D.D., 18e late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Charles

Stitting, from Left to Kight-Daniel W. Fisher, D.D., Heary Van Dyke, D.D., Samuel Sprecher, D.D., the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Charle A. Dickey, D.D., Herrick Johnson, D.D., Siephen W. Dana, D.D., John M. Harian.

A portrait of the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, charrman of the committee, is inserted in the right-hand corner.

#### MEMBERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION COMMITTEE.

some surprise, and was at once accepted as evidence of the strength of the "liberal" element. The New York Evening Post said:

"Dr. Van Dyke's election as moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly is an award of that highest honor of the denomination almost unexampled. It has usually gone to some father of the church, some great ecclesiastical administrator, or some profound theologian with a reputation as malleus hereticorum. Its bestowal upon a clergyman who, the unquestionably a fine preacher, has had his widest vogue as a writer and lecturer, and who has given up the pulpit for the professor's chair, must be taken, we suppose, as a graceful triinte to literature and to personal charm. Certainly it enn not be inferred that a conservative assembly, with the burning question of creed revision to come before it, should have chosen Dr. Van Dyke to mark its approval of his liberal theology. He himself lightly put away any such significance by intimating that he suspected that many of the commissioners who voted for him thought they were really voting for his father-one of the most rigidly orthodox Presbyterians that ever lived."

The retiring moderator, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, of San

hand, we devoutly believe that the call is made all the louder by this very tendency, for the witnessing work of a confessional church. Let us not deceive ourselves; this is a theological age; not profoundly so, but predominantly so, even the it may think otherwise of itself."

The secoud day's session was marked by the presentation to the Assembly of the report of the committee on creed revision. The report was read by Dr. Minton, the committee's chairman, and was for the most part unanimous, a single member, Dr. De Witt, expressing dissent on two points. It covers the three tasks set for the committee, furnishing a "declaratory state-ment" as a supplement to the Westimister Confession, two additional chapters on "The Holy Spirit" and "The Love of God and Missions," and a "Brief Statement of the Reformed Faith. The nature of the "declaratory statement" has already been made public (see Time Lurreanx Disuxy, March 1), and is chiefly motable for its repudiation of the doctrine of infant damaton, and its explanation of the doctrine of infant damaton, and its explanation of the doctrine of or predestination as in harmony with God's lave for all mankind and His condemnation of none except for sin. The passage in the Westminster

Confession in which the Pope is described as "Antichrist, that man of sin and son of perdition," is changed to read:

"The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the church, and the claim of any man to be the vicar of Christ and the head of the church is unscriptural, without warrant in fact, and is a usurpation dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ,"

The "brief statement" is composed of sixteen articles; on God, Revelation, the Eternal Purpose, the Creation, the Sin of Man, the Grace of God, Election, Jesus Christ, Faith and Repentance, the Holy Spirit, the New Birth and the New Life, the Resurrection and the Life to Come, the Law of God, the Church and the Sacraments, the Last Judgment, and, lastly, Christian Service and the Final Triumph. The second article is considered the most important of all by the New York Independent, in view of the discussions on biblical criticism. It is as follows.

"We believe that God is revealed in nature, in history, and In the heart of man; that He has made gracious and clearer revelations of Himself to men of God who spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit; and that Jesus Christ; the Word match flesh, is the brightness of the Father's glory and the express image of His person. We gratefully receive the Holy Scriptures, given by inspiration, to be the faithful record of God's gracious revelations and the sure witness to Christ, as the Word of God, the only infailible rule of faith and life."

Mention of Adam is omitted from Article V., "Of the Sin of ...
Man":

"We believe that our first parents, being tempted, chose evil, and so fell away from God and came under the power of sin penalty of which is eternal death; and we confess that, by reason of this dissobetience, we am all men are bern with a niture, that we have broken God's law, and that no man can be saved but by His grace."

The question of creed revision came before the Assembly for definite action on May 23, and was disposed of in less than two hours. After a discussion that was more congratulatory than polemic, the report of the committee was adopted by only two less than a manimous vote.

By the press at large the changes proposed seem to be, for the most part, favorably regarded. The Minneapolis Times halls the report as a "triumph of the new and sweeter, if not so stately, modern spirit of theology." The Indianapolis Avez thinks that "the proposed statement is to be commended because it makes for greater freedom and liberality." The Detroit Free Press says:

"Naturally, a report of this kind must be in the nature of a compromise. It must be sufficiently elastic to admit a certain latitude of individual interpretation, and at the same time sufficiently rigid to hold the church together to certain definite principles of faith. The report, however, reveals the extreme caution of the theological mind in approaching a question of great moment to the church, a caution that in this case is readily understood. The Westminster Confession is so logical that its conclusions, from its premises of God's sovereignty and the infallibility and sufficiency of the Bible, have been termed 'wholly irresistible.' So logical a structure is not to be dealt with rashly. Modifications are to be considered thoughtfully, lest in making changes that seem slight in themselves the whole fabric of the confession be destroyed. And this seems to have been the thought that the committee had constantly in mind. It is trying to reconcile the old Calvinism to the new century, and to do it in such a manner that nobody will be startled or terrified by the transformation."

On the other hand, the New York Sun maintains that the committee's "laborious attempt to smother the harsh voice of the Confession under the flannel of smooth speech" is not very successful. The New York Independent says:

"We hold that a church is best off when it has no binding creed-system of theology, but is left to the instruction of the Holy Spirit and is allowed to take advantage of every modification of belief which careful study, human sympathy, and divine guidance can supply. We much fear a new creed unanimously recommended. It will put a fresh burden on the church just as the old burden was being lifted. To be sure the burden may not be as heavy, but it will bear too heavily on some consciences.

The sessions of the Assembly on May so and 21 were devoted by the celebration of the centennial of home missions. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions; the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes, of Pittsburg; the Rev. Dr. S. Hall Young and the Rev. Dr. M. E. Koonce, of Alaska; the Rev. Milton E. Caldwell, of Porto Ricci, the Rev. Charles F. Richardson, of Montana; and the Rev. Dr. S. E. Wishard, of Utah. The crowning event of the Assembly was the public meeting held on the evening of May 20 in Carragie Hall. President Roseovelt was the speaker of honor, the keynote of his speech being struck in the following words:

"The century that has closed has seen the conquest of this continent by our people. To conquer a continent is rough work....!t is because of the spirit that underlies the missionary work, that the pioneers are prevented from sinking perilously near the level of the savagery against which they contend. Without it the conquest of this continent would have had little but an animal side. Without it the ploneer's fierce and rude virtues and somber faults would have been left unlit by the flame of pure and loving a spiration.

"Without it the life of this country would have been a life of inconceivably hard and barren materialism. Because of it depelement and through the national character there runs that power of firm adherence to a lofty ideal upon which the safety of the nation will ultimately expand. Honor, thrice honor, to those who for three generations, during the period of this people's great expansion, have seen that the force of the living truth expanded as the nation expanded."

### AMERICAN CHAMPIONS OF TOLSTOY'S

N OTWITHSTANDING the almost unanimous indorsement of the view taken by those critics who have branded Tolstoy's teaching in regard to sexual relations as "insanc" (see The Literary Dicest, May 3). It appears that Tolstoy's opinions on this subject are shared by quite a number of people in this country. In a recent issue of one of the "New-Thought" papers, The Nauthine (Holyock, Mass.), is found the following: "Before peace can be realized, birth and death in the sense in which we use those words must cease. . . . Physical parentage will cease to be idealized and exalted." Mr. Sydney Flower, writing in New Thought (Chicago), declared.

"The aim of existence should be to express this love-force, this sex-energy, this vitality in some way that shall advance or spiritual growth. It is necessary at first that we make use of the physical expression. It will not always be necessary that we should do so. It is not to our highest good that we should continue to live on the physical plane when we know how to reach the spiritual."

Similar sentiments are expressed in The Christian (Denver,

"Motherhood and fatherhood on the mortal plane is a sham. There is no reality in it. It is one great delusion. It is the mystery of iniquity. It belongs to the tadpole period of unfoldment."

Commenting on the above. Helen Wilmans says in Freedows (Sea Breeze, Fla.): "Childhood is but the extension of love of self. Generation will have to be merged in regeneration before death is conquered in the world..... In this respect I am certain that these teachers are on the right track."

Many Theosophical writings are pervaded with the same

spirit. From "Fragments of Forgotten History," by one of this school, may be quoted:

"Increased practise of celibacy is the only means for any real advancement of the race; the celibney which is not the result of restraint, but the outgrowth of a spiritual growth, producing deep conviction and general elevation of character.

"The commonest objection taken against celibacy is that if practised by all it will bring the world to nn end; but this objection can only have importance with those who attach an exaggerated importance to the present objective life. The termination of the world, by which is merely meant the end of the present transitory state of our consciousness, is by no means a very drendful calamity. And ugain the objection is worthless because the apprehended danger would never occur, as there will nlways be found a sufficient number to carry on the work of perpetuating the race. Some urge it is only the noblest and most unselfish of men who will be moved by the highest instincts of their nature to adopt ceiibacy and thus leave the least worthy to propagate. This line of argument entirely ignores the dynamic power of thought which the celibates will bring to bear upon those desirous of issue; and thus the general average of humanity, far from deteriorating, will be likely to improve,"

### GOVERNOR TAFT'S MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

SOME disquietnde has been aroused in Protestant circles by the fact that President Roosevelt is sending an official deputation to the Vatient to confer with Lee XIII. In regard to religious problems in the Philippine Islands. The commission consists of Gowenor-General Taff, Judge James P. Smith, of the Supreme Court of the Philippines, Major John B. Porter, of the Judge Advocate's Office, and the Komma Catholic Bishop O'Gorman, of South Dasiota. "However defensible the measure taken by the President may be," remarks the Boston Watchman (Baptist), "it indicates, in the most unmistable way, the new influence which Rome is acquiring in the United States." And Bishop J. M. Thoburn, the missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Southern Asia, writes as follows in the Chicago Nertheastern Christian Advocates.

"All this may turn out well in the end, but in seuding Governor Taft to Rome it certainly looks as if President Roosevelt has overlooked some very important features of the case. In the first place, the Vatican is the party obligated, and both right and courtesy demand that the commission should be sent from Rome to Manila, and not from Manila to Rome. In the next place, it certainly looks like a sacrifice of official dignity to send Governor Taft on a mission of this kind. He occupies one of the most prominent positions in the Oriental world. He is a governorgeneral and his official person represents the President of the United States, very much in the same way that Lord Curzon, as governor-general of India, represents the king of England. If it were proposed to send the governor-general of India to Constautinople to settle a semi-religious question with the Sultan, as the head of the Mohammedun community, the very idea would be scouted as preposterous. In such a case the Sultan would be required to go to India in person, or to send a commission with full power to act for him. American prestige stands very high in the East at the present day, and it is much to be desired that nothing should be done to lower it; and yet, if Governor Taft actually goes to Rome as has been announced, the impression made throughout all Eastern lands can hardly fail to be unfavorable.

"Every possible concessions should be mude to the feelings and wishes of the venerable point fat Rome, but surely something is due to the high official who represents the President of the United States. How the plan proposed is viewed in Rome itself may be inferred in some measure from ne exuberant letter written from Rome and published in the New York Sow. In this letter 'Mr. Taft' is spoken of without any token of respect, while the writer is almost beside himself with joy over the victory which has been secured by the church. Governor Taft is a man who cures

nothing for petty personal amenities, but the American people regard with puper jealousy the treatment within is accorded to those who represent them in the high places of the earth. In Jupan and Chim and throughout all Southern Asia, to any nothing of the Philippines, it is vitally important that the United States should keep fully abreast of the most forward mations; but it is greatly to be feared the sending of this commission to Rome will not contribute to that end."

Secretary Root made an official statement a few dnys previous to the departure of the commission, declaring that Governor Taft's journey to Rome, on his way back to Manila, is made simply "for the purpose of reaching, if possible, a friendly understanding with the authorities having control of the disposition of the property of religious orders and other church property in the Philippines." His errand, adds Mr. Root, "is not in any sense a diplomatic missoft; it is simply a business transaction with the owners of the property."

The Roman Cutholic papers are disposed to make light of the whole affirir. The Chicingo Aver World finds Secretary Root's statement an "nmusing" one, since "every one knows that it is specially addressed to those who pretend to have a mortal dread of papial encreachments, to satisfy them that there is no immediate danger looming up, nor any intention on the part of the United States to recognise the Pope as a sovereign with whom diplomntic communications may be curried on." The San Prancisco Mentior says:

"Some of our sectarian contemporaries are grieved to the soul that Unels Sam should actually venture to have dealings with the tyrant of the Ther for the arrangement of church matters in the Philippines. They appear to be afraid that the head of the aged pontiff will be turned by such recognition of his ecclesiactical state, and that he may attempt to enslave the republic Orfriends are needlessly alarmed. Both Rome and America will probably survive the orleat."

### The Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times comments:

"Secretary Root has informed Congress that Governor Taft. with Judge Smith and Major Porter, are going to Rome, not asa 'commission,' but simply to confer with the Roman authorities. with the object of securing 'separation between church and state' in the Philippines. Still further explaining, he says the matter is simply a business transaction with the owners of prop-These two propositions do not seem either to fit the facts or to agree with each other. It has to be shown where the connection between church and state exists; the hoisting of the American flag in the Philippines swept that connection away. It is the friars' lands that are in question, and these have nothing to do with either church or state. It is a distinct departure from this principle of separation, as set forth in the American Constitution, for the Government to intermeddle in the real estate of any religious corporation. It has no more power to do so than in the case of any private citizeu. Tho the friars may be willing to dispose of the property they have held for three lumdred years, and the the Roman authorities may be willing tofacilitate the arrangement, these circumstances do not ulter the extra-constitutional character of the proceeding-a proceeding in its spirit as much opposed to the principle of religious freedom asthe principle of the written law,'

A Plea for the Abolition of the Funeral Sermon.

—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of the Temple Israel, Chicago, has announced to his congregation that he will hereafter deliver no
inneral sermons, altho he will as herefore consent to read a
ritual service at the house of mourning. The rabbi's utterance
has aroused considerable interest in the Jewish press, and is in
agreement with the policy that is more und more frequently
being adopted by ministers outside of his own denomination.
'Generally we do not agree with the radical utterances of Dr.
Hirsch, 'remarks The Irsch' Voice (St. Louis), 'but we can
not help conceding to him a measure of our approval in this case.

We preach and speech and orate too much in the sad hours of death." The Jewish American (Detroit) says:

"The funeral sermon has become a bugbear to the minister. Not only is he compelled frequently to look for virtues with a microscope before delivering a eulogy over a deceased member, but it does happen sometimes that through the representations of over-sealous friends and relatives of the dead he is led to say things which he believes to be true, but which are in fact the very reverse of true."

Then, too, the minister is constantly called upon to speak in praise of those dead who in life never cared enough for him or his position to attend church service; and "how can a minister speak with sincere feeling about one whom he never knew—perhaps never even saw, or of whose existence he was totally unaware?" The same paper continues:

"We heartily advocate a uniform ritual service for all funerals, to be followed in special instances and where the deceased was worthy of it by a memorial service at which a fitting eulogy mass worthy of it by a memorial service at which a fitting eulogy may be spoken. . . We know, of course, that an attempt to introduce this theory into practise would meet with a storm of opposition in almost every community, for people are weak enough care to have the virtues of their loved ones sounded, even tho they themselves have to direct the utterance.

### WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON A CHRISTIAN?

I N a recent publication regarding the proposed Protestant Episcopal cathedral at Washington, Bishop Satterlee makes the
statement that George Washington, the first President of the
United States, was a communicant of the Episcopal church. Not
long ago the Rev. Dr. R. II. McKim made a similar observation
in a sermon preached before the "Sons of the Revolution," declaring that Washington was a communicant, constant attendant
at church, and a strict observer of the Sabbath. Mr. Archibath
(Ibayins, of Washington, in a letter to the New York Tribane
(May 19), calls in question both of these statements, and produces some interesting evidence in support of his contention
that Washington was not a Christian at all, but a Deist. His
first biese of testimony is from Thomas lefferson's "Memoirs":

"February 1, 1800, Dr. Rush tells me that he had it from Asa Green, that when the clergy addressed General Washington on his departure from the Government, it was observed in their consultation that he had never on any occasion said a word to the public which showed a belief in the Christian religion, and they thought they should so pen their address as to force him at length to declare publicly whether he was a Christian or not. They did so. However, he observed, the old fox was too cunning for them. He answered every article of their address particularly except that, which he passed over without notice. Rush observes he never did say a word on the subject in any of his public papers, except in his valedictory letter to the governors of the States, when he resigned his commission in the army, wherein he speaks of 'the benign influence of the Christian religion.' I know that Gouverneur Morris, who pretended to be in his secrets, and believed himself to be so, has often told me that General Washington believed no more of that system than he himself did."

Bishop White, whose church in Philadelphia Washington attended part of the time while there, wrote to a correspondent in 1855; "In regard to the subject of your inquiry, truth requires me to say that General Washington never received the communion in the churches of which I am the parochial minister. Mrs. Washington was an habitual communicant." And, again, in a letter to the Rev. B. C. C. Parker, reproduced in Bishop White's "Memoirs," he said: "I do not believe that any degree of recollection will bring to my mind any fact which would prove General Washington to have been a believer in the Christian revelation further than as may be hoped from his constant attendance upon Christian worship, in connection with the general reserve of his character."

When not an attendant at Bishop White's church, Washington

generally attended the Rev. James Abercrombie's church in the same city. Dr. Abercrombie's recorded utterances on the subject of Washington's religion are of much the same character as Bishop White's. Indeed, it is stated (in the "Aunals of the American Pulpi'," vol. v., p. 301 that on one occasion Dr. Abercrombie administered a public rebuke to Washington on account of his attitude toward religious observances. "I considered it my duty," says the preacher, "In a sermon on public worship to state the unhappy tendency of example, particularly of those in elevated stations, who uniformly turned their backs upon the celebration of the Lord's Supper. I acknowledge the remark was intended for the President, and as such he received it." Dr. Abercrombie is also reported as saying emphatically to the Rev. Dr. Wilson of Ahany: "Sir, Washington was a Deist."

General Greely, in an article on "Washington's Domestic and Religious Life," writes:

"It is, however, somewhat striking that in several thousand letters the name of Jesus Christ never appears, and it is notably absent from his last will.

"His services as a vestryman had no special significance from a religious standpoint. The political affairs of a Virginia county were then directed by the vestry, which, having the power to elect its own members, was an important instrument of the obgarchy of Virginia.

"He was not regular in attendance at church, save, possibly, at home. While present at the First Provincial Congress, in Philadelphia, he went once to the Roman Catholic and once to the Episcopal church. He spent four months in the Constituoal Convention, going six times to church, one each to the Romish high mass, to the Friends, to the Presbyterian, and thrice to the Episcopal service.

"From his childhood he traveled on Sunday whenever occasion required. He considered it proper for his negroes to fish, and on that day made at least one contract. During his official busy life Sunday was largely given to his home correspondence, being, as he says, the most convenient day in which to spare time from his public burdens to look after his impaired fortune and estates."

Robert Dale Owen and Monenre D. Conway both take the view that Washington was a Peist; and the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Birmingham, England, who devoted much time to an investigation of this subject, says in London Notes and Queries:

"My researches do not enable me to affirm that Washington, on his deathbed, gave evidence of Christian belief. . . . . . .

"In the last bour of the day, on the last day of the week, in the last month of the year, in the last year of the century, at the end of a long and illustrious career, with the simple words. I am not afraid to go," the hero of a dozen battle-fields surrendered."

The only evidence that Mr. Hopkins has been able to discover on the other side of this question is contained in a letter from Mrs. Washington's granddaughter. Nellie Custis, to the historias Sparks. She says that she had leard her mother say "that General Washington always received the sacrament with my grad-mother before the Revolution." There is also a tradition that be communed at a Presbyterian Church at Morristown in the course of the Revolution. On the other hand, we have Washington's own statement, repeated second-hand by Dr. Abercrombie, that "the had never been a communicant."

In view of this testimony, observes Mr. Hopkins, "can there be any doubt that Washington shared the beliefs of Franklin, Jefferson, Marshall, Adams, and Lincoln?"

Title eighty-sixth annual report of the American Bible Society shows that a, pay, proposed of the Bible were distributed at home and abroad tax year. Thus is an increase of sicolog over the issues of the previous varior of these deep year was distributed in both the size of the previous varior of the proposed varior va

### FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### AMERICANISMUS.

W HAT is Americanismus? Briefly stated, it is the ineessant, exclusive, and ruthless strife after property and wealth. With this question and this answer the Conservative Kreuz Zeitung (Berlin) enters at length upon a subject which it pronounces of far-reaching importance. Its salient conclusions are these.

"The European acquires in order to live; the North American lives in order to acquire. The race for wealth overwhelms all other striving. Millionaires are admired. The measure of social attainment is purely and simply money. Even in the Librarian and Radical camps such an Americanization of the Old World and especially of Germany would not be deemed an advance, but an actual backward step in civilization. The desire of again is sufficiently developed in Germany as it is. The strife for money and wealth is found, moreover, almost exclusively on the stock exchange and in allied circles. In general the German is contented, each in his calling or condition—the higher official, the



DUIFFINO

JOHN BULL (humming drowsily): "Rule Britannia, Britannia ru-"
PATHIER NEPTUNE: "Wake up, John, wake up!" Judy (London).

officer, the lower official, the business man, even the workingman, at least with his prospects so far as each may find subsistence. There certainly prevails in Germany a not always justifiable or even sympathetic caste spirit. But in what county is there no caste spirit? And is not the easte spirit, as it has developed in Germany, more endurable and for flotter than a standveloped in Germany. The endurable may be a standspirit under whose bas the million-dollarer looks screenly down upon the neighbor who has only \$60,000 worth of property?"

Even more serious would be an Americanization of the old world, especially of Germany, in the political sphere:

"Much as political conditions and arrangements in the German empire may need reform, they are absolute models in comparison with those of North America. Shall we give up our splendid administration, with its honest, self-sacrificing, and capable officials, as gradually developed by the Hohencollerns, to create, on the North American plan of democratic foundation, a new officialdom, new every four years according to the result of the voting, without professional training, without character, without devotion to duty, endowed with the one with to get rich, cere at the expense of the service, even at the expense of the service, even at the expense of the service, even at the expense of the surface of the expense of the service, even at the expense of the even at the expense of the expe

of representative bodies and their members, that brings the plutocracy in to rule with the aid of dollars at the polls, after the press and public opinion have been brought under their influence, as the North American Union shows?

The Americanization of the world is a topic to which the Hamburger Nachrichten devotes an elaborate editorial extending over several columns, its conclusion being that the notion is fantastic and fanciful, the product, indeed, of W. T. Stead's imaginative mind. The Daily News (London) puts the situation thus:

"The industrial world is being Americanized. The United States has quickened the pace, just as we set it. It has governed the specially new industries-electrical lighting and engineering, the organization of transit, the supersession of the hand tool by the machine tool. The old countries have seen the effect of introducing a quicker, more adaptable, brain than Europe commands into the business of yoking up natural forces with man's material needs. Everywhere the effects of this process are seen. They are, perhaps, even more perceptible in small nations, like the Scandinavian group, than in our own. This is not simply a tribute to the Anglo-Saxon race. It rather represents the wonderful way in which America has been able to attract the nimble and adventurous types of character-Irish, German, English, Polish, Hungarian, and lewish-and graft them on to the earlier Puritan and Dutch stocks. However, the fact remains that the institutions, the language, and the ruling class in this marvelous state, whose free life dates back a little more than a hundred years, are English."

It is grossly erroneous, however, to assume that the United States has a wholly material civilitation, according to the Correspondant (Paris). This organ of a certain element in the Roman Catholie Church in France prints a long article on the Americanization of the world, from the pen of Augustin Leger. Among other things we read:

"To declaim against the wholly material civilization of the Americans is unwittingly to avow imperfect acquaintance with it. Like all peoples, they enrich themselves before thinking of refining themselves. But they have supplied more than one glorious name to poetry, to fiction, to philosophy, to criticism. Painting and sculpture are indehted to them for works of merit. A competent German predicts that the young people sent to our conservatories will shortly create an American school of music, and in certain kinds of researches one can not find them emulated except on the other side of the Rhine. But most admirable is that which they have accomplished in the domain of religion. with the ardor and intensity peculiar to Anglo-Saxons the moment they concern themselves with being mystical. After having given an extraordinary development to Methodism, they inspired that revival of faith which in England manifests itself through the Salvation Army. Their theologians and their preachers are the daily bread of the Nonconformists of the United Kingdom, The crusades in favor of temperance, the vast array of societies of Christian Endeavor, which aim at strict observance of the moral law by young people of both sexes, and hence throughout public life in general, have likewise their starting-point among them."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The international Traffic in Women.—The degradation of wo.nen has assumed a commercial aspect of such threat-ening import that the international conference called by the French Government to deal with the subject is felt to be of the highest interest. "At present," says the fournal des Débasts (Paris), "the various conspirators in this traffic lababit one this country, the other that, the authorities of each state having before it hat a portion of the guilt':

"The projected conference [to meet June 16 next] is designed to put an end to this commerce, by securing the enaetment of international measures that will legalize the suppression of it... Let us fill up the gaps and we shall have done much. Such is the state of the problem. The conference of next June being

international, there is grent likelihood of a radical solution being adopted if one comes under discussion. It would find, perhaps, a less favorable reception in certain legislative bodies which do not apparently put their radicalism at the disposal of public morality. In any case, however, progress can be made.

Credit for this forward movement must be given to the Czar, according to the following from the London Times:

"It is understood that all the European governments have accepted the invitation, and have prepared reports containing a great mass of material to be used in the deliberations. . . . Great accretif for this important step is due to the Russian Government, which has throughout manifested a keen interest in the efforts to put an end to this disgraceful traffic. The Cazn, it is well known, is a strong supporter of the efforts which are being made to attain this end. The Russian Government has just given a practical proof of its sympathy with the movement by raising of the minimum age of girls who may be kept in fiscensed housed in lichane from 16 to 21 years. This regulation will be strictly enforced."

The success of the conference is cornestly to be hoped for, remarks the Westliche Post (St. Louis):

"May? is succeed in putting a final period to this most frightful species of slave trade! The governments, however, have a serious undertaking before them. The sellers of souls have two powerful allies—man's lightness, and the suffering of life which leads so many young maidens into the way of destruction."—Translation made for Thu LUTRANY DIESS.

#### RENEWAL OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

THE impending renewal of the Triple Alliance (which under existing compacts affecting Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany, would expire in May, 1991) has been formally announced by Count Golubowski, Austro-Hungarian Muister of Foreign Affairs. The announcement is official in every sense of the word, and

has occasioned the widest possible press comment throughout Europe. The ministerial newspapers of Austria - Hungary hnithe news with enthusiasm. the Pester Lloyd (Budapest) saying:

"The relation of the Austro-Hungarian] monarchy to Germany and Italy is firmly rooted in public ophnion. He who does not believe in his own capacity to wrench oaks and palms from the earth with his undied hand may



COUNT GOLUCHOWSKI.

contemplate with equanimity the attempts to shatter the alliance. To be sure, the Triple Alliance has been declarined against in former meetings of the [Austro-Hungarian] delegations. In the Austrian portion the Czechs and in the Hungarian protion certain uncompromising extremists have played the part of devil's advocate; but they have accomplished nothing and have not compromised the alliance. The compact can easily withstand such onslangitist, and we speak so unreserved by of the Triple Alliance and not merconducted the alliance. The compact can easily withstand such on the control of the triple and the control of the control

has so commended itself not only to its inmates but also to all Europeau forces that the pettiest political interests as well as the familiarity and custom of years cooperated in its maintenance with the vigor of yere."

Of course, the entire Austro-Hungarian press is not satisfied. The Vienna organ of the military, the Reichswehr, says: "The

Triple Alliance was formed as a defense union, and since it scens agreed that there remains nothing to defend, as everybody kisses everybody else, the alliance loses all political worth," As for Italian newspapers, they show, even in the ease of official sheets, a tendency to consider French susceptibilities, Thus the ministerial Tribuna (Rome) says the renewal is purely "peaceful and defensive." It even adds that there will be modifications in the trenty to this end. German official press opinion is inevitably perfunctory. The democratic Frankfurter Zeitung, however,

"If the renewal of the Triple Allingce becomes an accomplished fact, then the present bases of European peace will endure. These bases have, indeed, been newly strengthened. For the first time Count Goluchowski has ascribed to the Franco-Russian Dual Alliance the same purpose as that of the Triple Alliance. In the Dual Alhauce, said Count Goluchowski, the Triple Alliance must behold a very valuable rounding out and advancement of its task." It might be asked if the Triple Alliance does not lose some of its significance for peace if the Dual Albance exactly meets it and thus no danger remains to justify a defensive union of the central European Powers, Count Goluchowski did not put this question to himself. He sees rather in the Dual Alliance a strength-



THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.
Billow's Traveling Bag.
-Ult.

in the Dual Alliance a strengthening of the peace policy of the Triple Alliance and welcomes it as such."

French comment has, on the whole, aroused more interest than any other. The *Temps* (Paris), organ of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, observes:

"Italy, which was especially considered in the meution of eventual modifications of the existing treaty, seems not at all disposed to weaken, by stipulating reservations, the force of the obligations that the Alliance imposes on Austria with reference to herself, for instance, in the Adriatic. To throw off the curb on the side of Austria would in effect throw off the curb on Austria herself and leave her too free a hand. Consider for a moment this definition of the very nature of the Alliance: 'Which consists, for each participant, not only in a guarantee of its state of possession, but which aims at neutralizing the injurious counter-effects of events which may happen in other countries,' that is, outside the present boundaries of the three allied Powers. Translated from diplomatic language, this phrase is a key which fits the complicated lock of the Triple Alliance. It betrays the secret of it. It is for a time a mutual guarantee especially against competing aspirations to the succession that is neither open nor closed in Eastern Europe. Revision of the treaty would risk a weakening of this precious guarantee. It will remain as it is or it will not last at all."

It did not necessarily follow, because there was a better under-

standing between France and Italy, that the Triple Alliance would not be renewed, says the *Journal des Debats* (Paris). In fact France was in no doubt on the point and knew all along that renewal was a certainty.—*Translations made for THE LITTEREY DIOSES*.

### PORTUGAL UPSET.

STUDENT demonstrations in Commra, resulting in a death and various casualties and the closing of the university there, have spread to Lisbon. The Clericals and the hill to settle with Portugal's foreign creditors are held responsible for the uprising, which has alarmed the capital. Newspapers which oppose the foreign creditors bill are censored or suppressed, notwithstanding the law, and all news despatches are edited by the authorities. The Kolinizche Zettung says:

"The bill for settlement with the foreign creditors, that has already raised such a dust in the land, has been adopted on its first reading by the Chamber of Deputies. Nothing else was to be expected, as the Government controls the majority, and the government parties vote bildnily for whatever the Government brings in, while the opposition parties do just the reverse. The result is always the same, a little more or less talk back and forth comprising the only variation. In the Upper House things are in the same position."

According to the Humburger Nachrichten, the most serious feature of the Portuguese situation is the fact that the army makes common eause with those who resist the hill of settlement with the foreign creditors. The higher army officers prepared a memorial to King Carlos, which he declined to receive, where upon they threatened to "issue a proclamation." The assertion that a regiment in Oporto was disarmed is not confirmed. The Hudephadance Relize (Brussels) comments:

"It is impossible to determine the true importance of the agitation in Portugal which assers itself at Coimbra and elsewhere in sanguinary conflicts between students and police. All that its known is that the movement has the character of a protest against the agreement with the bulders of the foreign debt, and that the liberal elements of the nation will not sanction the alienation of a portion of Portugal's enstoms revenue. It is, in truth, a humilation which nations whose financial situation is difficult never accept willingly. The organizers of the present against one does not against the monarchy, evidently (as has been alleged because the ery of 'Long live the republic' was raised at Coimbra), but against the manner in which public affairs are administered in Portugal. One can not be surprised at it, when it is known that each party attaining power looks to

its own interests and not to those of the country. However, it is doubtful if the present movement is strong enough to go so far as an attempt at revolution. It is not apparent from the despatches and the correspondence reaching us that the working classes have participated seriously in the agitation, and, after all, it is thus element alone that could impart a really serious character to the situation."

Finally, it is necessary to discount all Portuguese news that comes by way of Spain, or so our authority thinks:

"The Spaniards are always glad to exaggerate whatever can prejudice Portugal. Spain's minister at Lisbon has arrived in Madrid to give his Government verbal explanations of the situation and these explanations must be pessimistic, since it is announced that Spain will reinforce her garrisons on the Portuguese frontier. "Translations under for Tile LITERARY DEBEST.

### AN IMPENDING CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

THERE is little comment in the Russian press on the troubles, local uprisings, peasant assaults on the land-owing nobility, student demonstrations, and industrial conflicts. Even in the news columns the reference to these various, tho not unconnected, disorders are vague and purely "official." The newspapers print no reperts of their own on these outbreaks; after a certain interval the government organ publishes a summary of the facts, and this summary the papers are allowed. If not directed, to reproduce. No exception has been made of the Finland complications. Editorially, the only political incident that has been discussed freely is the assassination of the Minister of the Interior, which followed upon the heels of the "removal" of another minister, that of education.

One of the most conservative papers, the Moscow Vietdomesti, ventured to refer to the strikes and other evidences of ungest among factory workmen and to advocate government supervision, protective legislation, and a species of organization of this labor under official auspieces, pointing out that, unless this policy was pursued, Socialist agitators and other self-elected leaders would proceed to organize the workmen in trades-unions hostile to the Government. For this suggestion the paper received a "warning" and strong expression of displeasure.

The utterances on the assassinations have been adverted to in the London Times and other foreign papers as peculiarly significant. Correspondents have stated that the educated classes, if they did not openly rejoice at the killing of Spiiaguine, manifested no sorrow and no disapproval. It may be well to give here salient extracts from editorials on the assassination in the two

leading St. Petersburg papers.

The Novoye Vremya wrote in an extremely abstract way on the futility of murder as a political weapon and virtually argued against capital punishment with or without the sanction of law. It said in part:

"As in the previous case [the killing of Minister Bogoleip-off], so now, we can not but express horror at the shedding of blood. Public opinion throughout the civilized world has long striven to do away.



A TRIP TO UNCLE NICHOLAS.
"Be very good in St. Petersburg, and if Uncle
asks you for anything don't forget to thank



DIFFERENT EFFECTS.
IN RUSSIA.
"Oh, the Marseillaise! how grand," "Rah, what a song—go to Siberia."

—Ficknette.

by legislation, with capital panishment, with the responsibility for blood. But what society has tried to obtain from the law, it has so far failed to obtain from its own constituents, and there are still individuals in it to whom the prohibition of taking life does not exist. Life, a gift of Provvience, should be placed above all human judgments, estimates, and attempts. The possible collisions among men should stop abort of attacks burbarriam, to the inquisition of the dark age, to lynch law. Society must take human life under special protection. It is only a moral judge, and must remain such."

This was the only comment on the event in the first political paper of Russia—a Conservative, intensely particit and nationalist journal. The tenor of the article excited much surprise among foreign correspondents. The leading Liberal organ, the Newsort, compared the attempt to the Anarchistic deeds of other countries, and moralized on the causes of political crime, and traced them to general social conditions. It wrote:

"In view of the fact that these political crimes have occurred not only in certain countries, but also where there is full freedom of political activity



THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

the ministry of education should unceasingly labor."

and opportunity for legal partizan warfare, we must conclude that they are not a product of special revolutionary tendencies, but the result of general psychological conditions prevailing in socicty. The phenomenon unquestionably calls for resistance, but it appears to us that the measures against it should be mainly educational and not repressive and restrictive, affecting society at large, . . . The

Russian univer-

be held responsible for the crimes of a few recruits from their ranks, but even these few will disappear with the change of the conditions tending to produce tiem. Toward these changes

In other papers there were general disquisitions on the reaction that follows assassination and defeats the purpose of the revolutionists, making things even worse than before from their point of view. The rumors of a constitution for Russia, or a modification of absolutism, find no warrant in anything published in Russia. Oitside of Russia all serts of opinions as to the outcome of what scens to be an impending crisis continue to be expressed. Very forcibly does the Polish Zeoda (Chicago)

"We do not think that the present renewal of the tactics of conlargations and pillage is practical. Already do we read in the English papers that the majority of the governors treat this matter with strange indifference. Europeans and Americans, ignorant of Russian conditions, interpret this indifference as a revolutionary disposition of the officials, and they predict thence the downfall of the Czar. No, gentlemen, you cr. If a governor winks at the disturbances of the people, he knows well what he is doing and why he does it. He disperses the laborers and setdents in the city with Changle, can be won over. But it is different with the ignorant peasantry; they are allowed to folion in the expense of the factories and estates, and when they have froilected enough they are uppressed as of yore. The Russian Government is just as a indifferent to everything except itself as the Turkish, Persian, and Chinese governments are. It has no predilections. As long as the pleasants are ignorant and drug, the Government will flatter them and lean on them, even if it should come to the slaughter of all the nobles. Hence holds conclusions should not be drawn from the conflagrations and seasilis. We must observe closely the behavior of the higher generations and seronized and the season of the conflagration and seronized the conflagration and seronized the season of the

Speaking of the circulation among the peasants of the spurious proclamation in the Cars' amnet, sating that Cars Alexander II. tast given them all the land possessed by the magnates, but that the latter, by bribing the officials, had succeeded in keeping the greater part of it for themselves, and that the Cars now permits and orders the peasants to recover by force that which was given them, the  $Z_{g}$ -of a observes that the taction of Russian revolutionists, depending on the deception of the populace in the name of the Government, are very preactions and hazardons.

"In the first moment, the peasants here and there will rise under the impression of the forged manifesto. But when the truth is discovered, which must inevitably happen, those same peasants will feel offended and wronged. The hearts of the populace will then turn away from the enemies of the Government and to the Government. Besides, it is impossible to create any serious revolution with a populace which must be caught with such coarse and improbable lies. A popular revolution in Russia would have to be aided by an enlightened and sober populace, capable of understanding that the present governmental system is destructive to the whole nation. With an ignorant and drunken populace, there can be made only brawls, but not a serious revolution, . . . The most probable way out of the present difficulty for the Russian Government will be a war. The last great war, the Turkish, as we remember, broke out in 1877. that is, a year after the first great revolutionary manifestation in St. Petersburg on Kazan Place."- Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

### POINTS OF VIEW.

HOUN ZOLLERN AGAINS: HAPSENGE. The cry of "Long live the Hehencollerns," Traised by the Pan-Germans in the Austrian Reclavanth, has created an editorial sensation. "We are below the level of the Artosta Kicker and the cowboys of the wild West of America," says the Frendres, Main (Vienna). The fournal der Dibats (Paris) says the incident merely shows that the Pan-Germans in Austria comprise a "party of treason."

GERMANY AND AMERICAN CONFESTION.—Germany is not in a positive to compete, in the long run, with the United States in the production of raw materials and crude factory products, according to an article by Alfed Weber in the Zell.—If we mean to make good Germany's position in the world market we can only do II by coloring upon such manufacturies a will regable us to utilize the treasure of efficient human labor that we

IMMORALITY OF BRITISH SCRIPTER—A semantenal paper on the particles pration of Lord Roberts and other Ringlish officers in the system of licease evil to which British solders addict themselves was published to the March with the system of th

ALTERIA'S AMBRICAN EMBASY. COncerning the elevation of the Autria diplomate representative in this country to the rain of ambasedor, the Frendenhitt (Viscoms observes: "When not only the great Affect Devers of Rumpe, England and Prace, but also Massa, Germany, and how eager they are to vollvaste friendly relation with the United States it as effectived in that Austra-Hungary, which excitantly does not monderstand the importance of its own relations with this friend Power, should follow in the general floatiety. A materia-Hungary has but a narrier than the Control of the

### The Truth About the Horseshoe Mining Company

By E. M. HOLBROOK, Vice-President and General Manager.

A GOOD DEAL has been spoken and written about the Horseshoe Mining Company of late, much of which has our approval, but as is often the case in presenting the features of an absolutely legitimate investment proposition, some of the really essential points are insufficiently stated if not omitted altogether.

Tales of mines where ore of bonanza richness is found strike the imagination more forcibly, no doubt, than the narration of the plain truth concerning a conservative, low-grade proposition. like the Horseshoe. Low-grade ore is certainly not romantic stuff. It is not beautiful, nor is it studded with flakes of virgin gold. On the contrary, you wouldn't know it was gold ore at ail, unless you were experienced in such matters. The point is that on the Horseshoe properties there are literally mountains of this homely, dividend-producing ore. You have read of wonderfully rich finds, but how long do these fabulously valuable pockets hold out? Compare the records of such mines with the history of the Homestake-twenty-four years of nuinterrupted dividends.

The Horseshoe Mining Company was organized to consolidate seventeen different properties in the Black Hills, near Lead and Deadwood, South Dakota. These properties were extensively developed and very completely equipped by their former owners, and while the mines were always worked at a profit, the situation called for a larger scale of operations if the best possible results were to be obtained. Canadian capitalists formerly owned this group of mines, but the Horseshoe Mining Company, organized under the favorable laws of Wyoming, is officered and controlled by well-known business men of both the United States and Canada.

Something should be said of the personnel of the Horseslagen Company's directory, Mr. D. E. Merphy is the general agen of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwan-kee. Mr. John Johnston is vice-president of the Marine National states of the Marine National Action of the Marine National ada, president of the Montreal Harbor Buard, vice-president of the Hell Telephone Company of Capada, and director in two of the largest and strongest banks in Montreal. Senator Mackay was the founder of the Horseshoe Mining Company. Mr. Chas. Allis is president of the Allis-Chalmers Company of New York, and Milwawkee, one of the largest manufacturers of electrical appliances in the United States. Mr. W. B. Frisbie is the Chicago manager and Mr. W. K. Murphy secretary of the Company. This Company owns 1,821 acres of the most valuable mineral

land in the world. Its mines have in the past been noted as producers of smelting ore, which is still shipped in large quantities, and it has from the first been the plan of the present management to make the low-grade as well as the smelling ore a source of large revenue. As an authority on mining says: "The advantage of low-grade over high-grade ore lies particularly in the fact that the low-grade ore invariably occurs in much larger deposits and the values are more regular."

There is in sight upon the property of the Horseshoe Mining Company about eight million tons of high-grade ore; that is, ore worth from \$10 to \$20 per ton when handled through smelters. But over and above this are millions upon millions of tons, an almost inexhaustible supply, of the low-grade ore to which the cyanid process is best suited. By cyaniding, ore that was once considered valueless is now made to yield a large profit.

To treat this wealth of low-grade ore the Horseshoe Company is building at Pluma, S. D., where it owns the great Kildonan mill, the largest crushing cyanid plant in the world. This plant will have a capacity of 1,250 tons a day.

The Company has already provided facilities at its Kildonan mill for cyaniding 100 tons a day, and the first 1,000 tons run through this plant resulted in a "clean up" of about \$10,000 twice as much as the Company estimated before the plant was

Altho its resources in smelting and cyaniding ores are very great, the llorseshoe Company has other ore reserves which in themselves would make this property remarkable among the great mines of the country. A site has been caused in the min-ing world by the development in the lower level of the Mogul workings (one of the Horseshoe mines) of a gigantic free milling lode. Of this lode, 300 feet wide and of a proven length of 3,500 feet, the Lead City Daily Call of April 19 said that it "approaches the great Homestake belt in magnitude and prospective value.

Where such a vast quantity of ore is available, a small profit per ton will aggregate large annual dividends. On this point the Lead Daily Call observes that the "Deadwood-Terra mine, the Lead Daily Call Observes that the "Deadwood-Terra mine, mow of the Homestake system, has handled many thomsand tons of rock at a fair profit which yielded in gold values around the \$8 mark—sometimes below and again a fraction above \$8 per ton. The Alaska Treadwell Mining Company, operating a large ton. The Alaska Treadwell Mining Company, which and milled, operating \$40 stamps, in the month of November, 1904—60,000 not of ore which have a gross yield of \$97,035. Expenses for the month were \$34,000. Profits, \$95,033. The gross yield of the ore was \$4.65 per ton. The Homestake Mining Company pays the wearing species of the month of \$9.000 as years, the wearing species of the month of \$9.000 as years, the wearing species of the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, the wearing species of the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, the wearing species of the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, the wearing species of the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, the wearing and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, the wearing and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, the wearing and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.0000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.0000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.0000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.0000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.0000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$9.0000 as years, and the profit of the ore for month or \$ June 1, 1901, as shown by the official report was \$3.88 per ton.

The Horseshoe Company's cyaniding ores, which are abundant enough to keep a 1,250 ton plant running for many years,

show values of \$6,\$8, and \$10 per ton.

While giving so much attention to the low-grade ore and the introduction of the cyanid process, the officers of the Horseshoe Company have at the same time increased the output of smelting Company have at the same time increased the output of smelling ore. From 300 to 500 tons are handled every day, and the daily cient to warrant the payment of a dividend of 7 per cent. With the installation of the larger cyaniding system, however, the profits will so far increase as to make possible the payment, after September 1, of dividends of at least 12 per cent. Per annum.

In financing the new Horseshoe Company the directors have decided to offer for sale to the public at large, a block of one million shares of the capital stock, at its par value of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per share. The shares are full-paid and non-assessable. There is no preferred stock, and no bonds.

Mining has never been a subject of monopoly and its strength has come from the fact that the masses of the people have been permitted to participate in its fruits. Every share of stock sold to members of the middle class creates an influence in a comto minimize the market cases creates an infinitate in a Community which sends back strength through a thousand arteries. In recognition of this fact the Horseshoe stock is divided into shares of but §§ each. It is a subject of pride with many persons to feel that they have some interest, however small, in a great enterprise. This was recognized by the treasurer of the great enterprise. Into was recognized by the tenants of United States Government during the Spanish-American War, when he offered 3 per cent, bonds, with the condition that only a limited number could be purchased by any one individual

If you desire to visit the Horseshoe mines, arrangements to that effect can be made under certain conduions, which will be made known by the Company on request. Any intending investor will find the trip to Deadwood and Lead City both profitable and interesting. The Company will also be pleased to answer any inquiries that may be suggested by its published announcements inquiries that may be siggested by its published announcements and will take pleasure in submitting records of ore shipments, smelter returns, etc. If a safe investment attracts you, if you are willing to be content with 1 percent, monthly dividends for a while, until the volume of ore treated makes it possible to pay more, we have something to offer you.

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Lorsea). (Santanelli Publishing Company, \$4.36)
"History of the World, Volume IV."—Edited by
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"John McGovern's Poems." (William S Lord.) "Line-o'- Type Lyrics."- Bert Leston Taylor, (William S. Lord.)

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versity of the State of New York, \$6.75.)

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Guild of the Industrial Art Lengue, Chicago.)

"The Rise and Development of Christian Architecture."—Joseph Collen Ayer. (Young, Churchman Company.)

"The Story of Animal Life."-B. Lindsay. (D. Appleton & Co., \$0.35 net.)

### CURRENT POETRY.

The Three Best Things,

By HENRY VAN DYKE. WORK

Let me but do my work from day to day, in field or forest, at the deak or loom, in roaring market-place, or tranquil room; in roaring market-place, or tranquil room; When vagrant wishes betken me astray—"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom; off all who live, I am the one by whom This work can best be done, in the right way:"

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small, To suit niv spirit and to prove my powers;
To suit niv spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful great the laboring hours
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At evenside, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is beat.

LIFE

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unrelocitant soul,
Not mourning for the things that disapped soul;
Not mourning for the things that disapped soul;
Not mourning for the things that disapped soul;
From what the future yetle; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toil
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer:

let the way wind up the hill or down, Through rough or amouth, the journey will be Infough rough or smooth, the posting was 51(1); Stilly; Stilly

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Let me but love my love without disguise, Nor wear a mask of fashion old or new, Nor wait to speak till it an hear a clue. Nor both to speak till it an hear a clue. Nor bow my knees to with time be true. Nor bow my knees to with time be true. And let me worship where my love is due, And so through love and worship let me rise:

For love is but the heart's immortal thirst For love is but the heart's immortal thirst. To be completely known and all forgiven, Even as sinful souls that come to heaven; So take me, love, and understand my worst, And pardon it, for love, because confessed, And let me find in thee, my love, my best. -In May Outlook.

### MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Pnek's Philosophy. — It happens quite frequently that a self-made man has a son who is simply tailor-made. — Puck.

Perfect Acoustics.—GLADYS: "Are the aconstics good in your new church?"

BTHEL: "Yes! The members of the choir complain that they can hear every word of the sermon!"—Pack.

### A Paying Hope,-

The poets since the world began Have tuneful tribute paid To hope that in the heart of man Eternal home hath made.

But the through life this virtue blest Accompanies you and me, I think the Hope that's paid the best Accompanies Anthony,

- JENNIE BETTS HARTSWICK in The Bookman.

The Little Grid Paid.—This little door is de-irection to give the mean programs, how it is, the of his pretiest take ends with the words, the of his pretiest take ends with the words, the control of the pretiest take the control of the histories. The control of the pretical primary he door bell and asked the servent if there Prof. Joseph Williams and home. We informed hat a "Will you please hand him this thaler when he "The servant took the coin, genned at it can't for the profit of the control of the control of the lower hand to the control of the control of the lower hand to the control of the control of the lower hand to the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the control of the control of the control of the lower hand the control of the lower hand the control of the The Little Girl Paid .- This little story is de-

girl.
"Why? What for?"
"Because I don't be wolf."-The Book Lover t believe the story about the

### Coming Events.

June y-t.-Convention of the American Surgical Association at Albany, N. Y.

June 4-14.—Convention of the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri and other States at Mil-Synod of Mis-waukee, Wis.

June 5-7.—Convention of the Orthopedic Asso-ciation at Philadelphia. Convention of the American Neurological So-ciety at New YorkCity.

ne 6-16.—Convention of the National Holiness Camp-Meeting at Des Moines, Iuwa.

June 7-8. Convention of the American Academy of Medicine at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. June 9. -- Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at New York City.

### Current Events

#### Foreign.

May 19 - Lieutenant-General von Wahl, gover-nor of Vilna, European Russia, is wounded by an assassin.

May 20. - Seffor Palma is inaugurated President of the Cuban republic.

President Loubet reaches Russia May vs.—A fresh outbreak of Mont Pelée causes a panic among the people of Fort de France, Martinique, many of whom embark for other islands

The relief ship Dixse arrives at Fort de France.

May 22.-President Lonbet is warmly received in St. Petersburg. The King of Spain expresses the dealer to sub-stitute horse-racing for bull-fighting.

May 3.— The British Calibrat meets to discuss TIU TLILE JUUR ANULOJUNO 1 MONTANA CO. OPERATIVE RANGE CO. the progress of the press reports of the press of the press reports of the press press of the pr Readers of THE LITERARY DIGGET are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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This stealthiness is the terrible feature of these diseases. To most men the announce-ment of their condition comes as a death

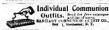
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May 24 - President Palma, of Cubs, nominates, Señor Quesada to be Cubsu Minister to the United States.

Six Bulgarian revolutionists are killed in a fight with Turkish troops in Rumelia.

May sg.-President Loubet on his return from St. Petersburg lands at Copenhagen and is cordially walcomed by King Christian. The rebellion in Pe-chi-li Province, China, is practically subdued.

#### Domestic.

May 19—Neute: Senator Dulliver, of lowa, makeas a speech in support of the Philippine Civil Lowerment bill, is which he arraign the Democratic minority for their opposition on the Omnibus claims bill a agreed to. House: The Naval Appropriation bill is passed. A a mieroliment offered by Congressman Roberts of Massachusetts is passed.

May so.—Senate: The denate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. The speakers are Senators Bacon, of Georgia; Foraker, of Ohio; Hour, of Massachusetta, and Clapp, of Minnesota.

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House: A resolution congratulating Cuba on her independence is adopted unanimously. On the motion of Sensior Cannon, of Illinois, instructions are given the conferres on the Army Appropriation bill as to smendments made by the Senste.

May 3: - Swate: A resolution congratulating Cuba is adopted. The debate on the Philip-pine Government bill is continued; Sena-tors Wellington of Maryland and Racon of Georgia speak in opposition to it. The Om-nibus Public Building bill is passed.

House: The consideration of the Immigration bill is begun.

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May 22. Sende: During the debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill, Secator speech to appear to the Government's present popearing to the Government's present Philippine policy. Senator Teiler, of Colorado, deliver's speech in the nature of Colorado, deliver's speech in the nature through which the new Cuban tepublic was erected.

House: Consideration of the Immigration Nows: Consideration of the Immigration bill is continued; some time was taken up with an anmendment offered by Mr. Underwood, of miningrants. The alreofment was adopted. The members disagree to the amendments of the Areat to the Omniban Public Building ment to the rules is adopted, requiring that conference reports should be pritted in the Congressional Knowle before being presented to the filters.

y 23 -Senate: Senator Duboia, of Idaho, apeaks against the Philippins Civil Govern-ment bill and is answered by Senator Beve-ridge of Indiana. House The day is devoted to private pension bills and a few minor measures.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

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The French cruiser Gauloir arrives at Annap-olis with the commission which will be pres-ent at the unveiling of the Rochambean statue in Washington.

May 21. Fresident Roosevelt unveils a monu-ment in memory of those who fell in the Spanish-American War, erected in Arlington Cemetery by the National Society of Colonial

y as.—Charles F. Murphy, Daulel F. Mc-Maion, and Louis F. Haffen are appointed by the Tammany executive committee to run the organization.

May 2). A gift of \$75,000 is presented to Wes-levan for the construction of a building for scientific purposes.

May 24.—The statue of Rochambeau, erected in Washington, is dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

Lord Pauticefote, the Ambassador of G Britain, dies at Washington. A general strike of the soft-coal miners of Virginia and Wast Virginia is ordered to be-gin on June 7.

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Problem 673

Composed for THE LITERARY PROJECT By THE REV. GREER! DORRS, NEW ORLEANS, Black - Piche Binces



White Eight Pieces. inBi; rRiggp; apaka; ip3Pa; paR4; 4 Q 2 S ; 8 ; B 5 K :

White mates in two moves. Problem 674.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

First Prize Otam Witness Eighth Problem-Tourney. Black Six Piece



Ky; Bspe: 3pP+Pe; 5P+P; ep + kp+; 5Ba; tP+Qe: 54B2. White mates in three moves.

### Solution of Problems. No. 665; Key-move, R-K a.

No	. 667: Key-move,	Q Q H 3.
	No. 668.	
Kt-Q 7	R-Q 6	R-12 c, mate
K x Kt	K-B 5 (must)	. —
*****	Kt-Q a	R-Q 6, mate
K-Q4	K-Q 5 (must)	
	Kt-Qach	R-Q 3, mate
K-B 5	K-Q 4	3
	a. K—O s	3 -
	2.	R - Kt 6, mate
	K Kt 4	R-Kt 3, mate

9. K-K13

3 -

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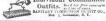
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#### CONGRESS

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White Eight Pieces.

18B5; rR 193p; apaka; 193Pa; paR4; 4 Q a S; 8; B ; K t.

### White mates in two moves. Problem 674.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

First Prize, Otago Watness Eighth Problem-Tourney. Black Six Pieces



K7; B5ps: 3PPePr; 5P:P; 1p = kps; 58:; 4P4Q1; 64B2.

### White mates in three moves Solution of Problems.

No. 665 : Key-move, R-K e-No. 667 : Key-move, Q - Q It 3. No. 668. Kt-Q 7 R-0 6 R-12 to mate

t- Ka Ki F-B 5 (must) Kt-Qa R-Q 6, mate K-Q 5 (must) K-Q . Kt-Qach R-Q 3, mate E. K-B 5 K-Q+ R-Q 6, mate K-Q 5 R Ks 6, mate K Kt 4

K- Kes Solved by M. W H. University of Virginia; the

R-Kt 3. mate

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Comments (662): "Racellent"—G. D.; "A couple of new wrinkles in a time-knotred, and two orien prise-hoursed, humber — W. Wit. "A. Mackense prise-hoursed, humber — W. Wit. "A. Mackense with the common place at first view; but a closer analysis receases the rare genina of the master."

K. P.; "Difficult and abstrace. Difficult to extreme — W. R. C.

treme" W. R. C. 66; "I like this vary much, because, in a wav, it's original"—M. M; "Good"—G. D; "A fine compliment, worthily beatewed" F. S. F. Very compliment, worthily beatewed" F. S. F. Very for the compliment of the complex of

ever any a better two-mover "-J. E. W.

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168; "G. D., "Superb!" E. S. E. Taght,
to the control of the control of the control

168; "G. D., "Superb." E. S. E. Taght,
to the control of the control

168; "The observable of the control

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168; "G. L.; "Beautiful, and, to

169; "D. T. D. T. D. T. D. T. D. T. D. T. D. T. D.

169; "D. T. D. T

In addition to those reported, G. P. got 666.

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# The literary Digest

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NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1902.

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# The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIV., No. 23

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1902.

WHOLE NUMBER, 633

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### WHAT PEACE BRINGS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

TINGES of partizan feeling in favor of Boer or Briton mark the American comment on the Boer surrender. The British sympathisers think that South Africa is to be congratulated upon coming under the rule of a great civilizing power like Great Britatu, while the Boer sympathisers look for long-continued bitterness, tyranny, and suffering in the conquered territory. "The cause of freedom and progress lass conquered," says the New York Journal of Commercie, "and we have reason to hope that in the South Africa of the future Boer and British will merge in a common prosperity and a progressive civilization." Another paper with pro-British leanings, the New York Tribune, says:

"We may fittingly congratulate our sister nation across the sea. The borders of the British empire are enlarged. The power of the British empire for strengthening itself and for advancing the welfare of civilitation is increased. The King will presently assume his crown amid universal peace throughout his world-encircling dominions. It is a great day for England and for the British empire. It is not unduly optimistic to hope it may prove a day of blessing for all the world.

The overwhelming majority of the American press are proboer, however, and while they are glad that the fighting and bloodshed are ended, they are not congratulating South Africa on the result. The Philadelphia Ledger is not even congratulating England. It says:

"The war, instead of being a 'pig-shooting picnic,' lasted for two years and nearly eight months; brought mourning into nearly every household in Great Britain, and cost the people more than a thousand million dollars. For this sacrifice the nation gets possession of the gold and diamond fields, and can turn them over to speculators, who will proceed to fleece the gullible public of whatever the tax collector may have left them. That is the glorious outcome of the war, so far as Great Britain is concerned."

W. T. Stead says, in a despatch to the New York American and Journal;

"What will be the result at home? It secures the retirement of Salibury at the close of the session; it will enormously reinforce the popular opposition to the corn duty and correspondingly strengthen the Liberal leaders, who will maintain that settlement had been secured by the adoption of the policy so frequently insisted upon by Campbell-Bannerman.

"In South Africa the struggle will recommence. The Borrs have reluctantly abandoned the much-prized independence of the republics. The Dutch as a race will now work steadily for the independence of South Africa. So far is it from their spirit being crushed that the British in Cape Colony are clamoring for the suspension of the constitution and the establishment of an absolute government in order to checkmate the political designs of the Africandre bund.

"We can therefore sum up the profit and loss of the war.

"It has cost us 24,000 men dead and 75,000 wounded and invalided and \$1,000,000,000, "We've had to send out 300,000 British troops to overcome the

"We have designed the samples and boys from the farm.

"We have destroyed two republics and have created two states despotically governed from London.

"Before the war we maintained the authority of Britain with ease by a small garrison of 5,000 soldiers. We shall now have to garrison South Africa for years to come with an army of 50,-000 men.
"We have only bought peace by a promise to rebuild the

"We have only bought peace by a promise to rebuild the homesteads we have destroyed and restock the farms which we have devastated, and by the assurances that the Boers shall have political rights and privileges which will enable them to make South Africa as free from British control as is Australia.

"Add to this that we have intensified the racial difficulties in South Africa and have excited against Britain the bitter animosity of Europe and it will be evident even to the dullest observer that the war has been a bitter bad business for John Bull.

"All these humiliations and sacrifices would have been avoided if the Government in September, 1890, had sent out Lord Paucefote to settle the dispute on the principles of the Hague convention. Pauncefore was eager to go and was confident of success, but Milner was bent on war at any price and to-day we can form some estimate of the cost."

The terms of peace are substantially as follows:

The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all their rifles, guns, and ammunition of war in their possession, or under their control.

All prisoners are to be taken back so soon as possible to South Africa, without loss of liberty or property.

No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the rules of war,

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents, and used in the courts, if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection.

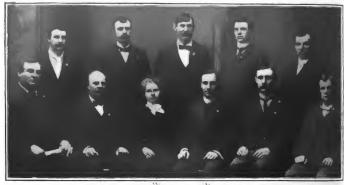
life. The death penalty will not be inflicted.

Military occupation is to be withdrawn so soon as possible and self-government (not independence) substituted. There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the

war.
The sum of three million sterling (\$15,000,000) is to be pro-

vided for restocking the Boers' farms.

Rebels are liable to trial, according to the law of the colony to which they belong. The rank and file will be disfranchised for



PRESIDENT MITCHELL (x), HIS SECRETARY (XX), AND THE INSTRICT PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS

# RADICAL AND LABOR PAPERS ON THE COAL STRIKE.

IT is interesting to note the comments on the coal-miner's strike that appear in the papers that circulate almost exclusively among workingmen. The Socialist papers sympathize heartily with the strikers, altho not one in a hundred of the strikers—so one of the Socialist journals reckons—sympathizes with the Socialists. The Socialist argument is that the miner owners did not put the coal in the earth, and it is the miners who are taking it out, yet "this handful of useless capitalists," as the New York Worker puts it, "control the whole industry for their own profit." The moral drawn is that the public should own the mines. Says the San Francisco, (McGonce:

"'We own the mines,' say the handful, backed by the authority of the miltions, and the lundreds of thousands are forced to toll like slaves for a pittance which barely supports a miserable existence. But if the hundreds of thousands of miners should say to the millions of the people of the United States, 'You give the power of life and death over us into the hands of a few tyrants who starve and enslave us,' and the people should an analyse, 'The mines are the property of all and every man that mines coal shall receive the full value of that coal as reward for his labor,' the miners would not need to slave and starve. Their labor would seeme them plenty and leisure. And peace would replace the present war."

Turning from the Socialist to the labor-union papers, The United Mine Worker's Journal (Indianapolis), organ of the striking miners, avers that the coal "trust" exosts in defiance of the Sherman anti-trust law, and "in open conflict with the constitution of Pennsylvanla, the provisions of which make it a virtual outlaw in that State." Then it proceeds to make this inter-scring comparison.

"Suppose the cases were reversed. Suppose that the United Mine Workers were under the ban of the common, statue, and fundamental laws. Supposing that the coal trust had an un questioned lawful standing. Supposing that the trust asked the mine workers to make conversions necessary for it to live; that it first sought interview's with President Mitchell Raid-the refused to see it. Suppose that the Urivie Federation brought them together, but President Mitchell steadfastly refused to concede a thing. Suppose the coal trust had offered to submit its side to arbitration and the nine workers peremptorily and discourterously refused to orbitrate. And, finally, during all these nego-

tiations the coal trust had used good temper, calm language, and manifested a desire to it ontiling but justice. The labor leaders would have by this course so contraged all sense of public patter that they would be hunted as outlawes. Well, that is exactly the that they would be hunted as outlawes. Well, that is exactly the that they would be hunted as outlawes. Well, that is exactly the thin the sense of the sense o

Eugene V. Debs, who led the ill-starred Chicago railroad strike in 1894, gives his advice to the strikers through the columns of the Milwaukee Sociai-Democratic Herald. Here it is:

"Pennsylvania, where hell is active as Mt, Pelee, and slavery in full blast, has a Republican majority of three hundred thousand, made up quite largely of the poor devils now on strike.

"The governor is already making active preparation to return builet for ballot in accordance with the invariable program of the capitalist class, whom the miners and other workingmen have made the ruling class of the country.

"President Mateliell will do the beet he can in a trying point. He has issued a request that miners abstain from the use of liquor during the strike, and, acting upon his advice, they througed the churches on Smuday last and look the cant botal abstinence and the pletige to entirely keep out of saloons till the strike is settled.

"As for the Civic Federation, it has already done its worst. It has delayed and dallied six weeks, taken the heart out of many of the strikers, and set them by the ears among themselves. Had the miners struck April 1, as they intended, they would have been far stronger than they are to-day.

"My advice to you, striking miners, is to keep away from the capitalistic partnership of press and politician, to cut hose from the Civic Federation, and to stand together to a man and fight it out yourselves. If you can't win, no one else enn win for you, and if in the end you find that the corporations can beat you at the game of famine, you may, and it shoped that you will, have your eyes opened to the fact that your vote is your best weapon, and that if the 120,000 miners of Pennylvania will cast a soid you tell you will have to the fact that you will have to the of Secilation, they will soon drive the robbers from the State and take possession of the mines and make themselves the masters of their industry, and the workingment the rulers of the

"As for the army of coal police already marshaled and armed

by the governor to shoot the strikers upon the assumption that they are criminals, I advise that the miners in convention assembled unanimously resolve that, while they propose to keep within the law, they also propose to exercise all the rights and privileges the law grants them; and, furthermore, that the monstrous crime of Latimer shall not be repeated, and if any striker is shot down without good cause the first shot shall be the signal for war and the miners will shoot back; and if killing must be the program of the coal barons, let it be an operator for a miner instead of miners only, as in the past."

#### THE HANNA PRESIDENTIAL "BOOM."

"HE feeling is spreading in Washington," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, "that Mr. Hanna is far more likely to be nominated for the Presidency in the next Republican convention than Mr. Roosevelt." The politicians, we are further informed, do not like Mr. Roosevelt. He is not a man they can "tie to," as they could to Mr. McKinley. Mr. Hanna, on the other hand, possesses this valuable political quality in unusual measure. This winning power of Mr. Hanna's personality was strikingly shown, as the newspapers remark, in his control of the Ohio Republican convention last week. The Columbus Dispatch (Ind.) says: "If there is any doubt in the minds of his opponents that he is still the leader of the Republican party, and that he still is the controlling spirit of his party in his own State, the complexion of the present convention ought to dispel such doubt. Never was there gathered a convention more fully in sympathy with Mr. Hanna." So. too, thinks the Cleveland Plain Dealer (Ind.), as evidenced by the following paragraph:

"If the outside Republicans have been in doubt as to whether Senator Hanna controls the Republican party in Obio they are respectfully referred to the doings of yesterday's State convention for evidence to dissipate their doubts. The convention was 'Hanna's own.' So is the party in the State. . . . Now, if Obio in November ratifies the work of the Republican convention in May, a good start will have been made for the 1904 race. 'Hanna's own 'will go to the national convention with the order, 'Teddy, go 'way back and sit down!' The Rough Rider may hock and rear, but it is Senator Hanna's pride that be 'geta what he goes for.' He has not said that he is going for the Presidential somination—yes.

The straight Republican papers are saying extremely little on this topic, but the Boston Transcript (Rep.) observes:

"Senator Hanna's position before the public is that of a man who is waiting for the Presidential office to seek him. In his public speeches he says nothing that can be construed as claiming or intending to claim a place in the eligible list for 1904. Still he undoubtedly does a lot of thinking, and it is not to be denied that there is a considerable element of the Republican party which will acquiesce in the nomination of Roosevelt rather than welcome it. With this element Mr. Hanna holds first place, and its calculation is that he can enter the nominating convention, if he decides to make the running, with a powerful body of Southern Republican delegates that may win to it support from other sections. But this depends on events, for Mr. Hanna is not a man who goes into a fight for fighting's sake. He is not likely to make himself one of the conspicuously defeated, and it may be taken for granted that if there is a great popular boom for President Roosevelt Mr. Hanna will be simply a spectator.

A critical view of the Hanna "boom" is taken by the New York Times (Ind.), which opposes the Republican tariff policy, and deplores the belief expressed in the Ohio Republican platform that the tariff should be let alone. Says The Times:

"If Senator Hanna has it in mind to make a try for the Presidential nomination of his party in roya he ought by all means to take his stand upon the platform adopted by the Ohlo Republicans at Cleveland on Wednesday. It is a thoroughly false and bad platform, and if any group or clique of the Republican party has a less desirable candidate to present than Mark Hanna party has a less desirable candidate to present than Mark Hanna

the public has yet to be informed of it. Both the platform and the man are steeped in those political vices which have made the voting of the Republican ticket a repugnant and almost impossible task for the sound-mouey Democrats and Independents who have given the party its victories in the last two Presidential elections. In the popular opinion Senator Hanna is the embodiment of that subservience to corporate interests and that encouragement of the abuse of corporate privilege which has for years been characteristic of Republicau policy. He is looked upon as the friend of every tariff-fed trust and the protector of every illicit combination in restraint of trade. The notorious alliance between the Republican party and the protected and favored corporations by the terms of which the party campaign chest has been kept filled to overflowing in return for the privilege of dictating tariff rates is a policy which finds its highest public representative in the person of Mr. Hanna. . . . . . .

"It would be a very risky venture in the present temper of the people for the Republican party to make Mark Hanna a candidate in 1904."

#### DANGEROUS SPEED OF AUTOMOBILES.

A NUMBER of fatal accidents recently, in which automobiles have played prominent parts, are calling out editorial protests against the dangerous rate of speed at which these machines are sometimes run. The following editorial in the Philadelphia Record bit typical of many similar ones in other journals.

"The communities in New Jersey within twenty or thirty miles of New York and those which are so unfortunate as to be of highway between the metropolis and Atlantic City, are justly exasperated because of the reckless speed with which autobiles are driven within their limits. It is common for these machines to dash along at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour to the great danger of all persons in the streets. In case of a casualty the automobile is pushed to greater speed in order that



SUGGESTED SUBSTITUTE FOR BULL-FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

- The New York American and Journal.

lawless drivers may escape the penalty of their offense. All sorts of expedients have been proposed, such as a gute which may be lowered on the approach of an automobile, and at one place there are threats of a battering ram to be used on any machine which may injure citizens by unlawful speeding.

"How to deal with the rich owners of the horseless carriage is not clear. Fines, of course, mean nothing. Indeed, on the payment of a fino(the amount of which he considers insignificant) the milltionaire chausfleur seems to think he has bought the right to break records along the public thoroughfares regardless of all regulations. An indignant legislator has proposed that every man who drives his engine at a higher speed than is authorized shall be sent to prison for a long term. To this a magistrate replies that the penalty would be visited on the hired and innocent chauffeur, who is made the scapegoat for his rich employer. The only method which the French could devise was to make it bear its number in figures so large as to be authorized should bear its number in figures a large as to be cautionoidie should be the box fast the pace, in order that the owner might be prosecuted in event of a casualty.

"This and all other suggestions virtually mean that by paying money enough the millionaire may go tearing down the streets at a dangerous rate, overturning anybody who may be unable to Thus the privilege of doing things prohibited by the law is allowed to the man who is rich enough to pay for it. This is drawing a distinction between an aristocracy of wealth and the common people in less than a century and a half after the establishment of the republic which was designed to prevent the erection of legal barriers between the rich and the poor. In Now York an attempt will be made to deal directly with the offending owners who drive their automobiles at lawless speed by equipping a part of the police force with light and fast machines which may overtake almost anything of the kind on the road. It is absurd to say, as they do in France, that there is no way to prevent That would be to admit the failure of republican inthis abuse. stitutions. The automobile has come to stay-it is a logical result of modern development of motive powers; but should any number of its drivers continue to show their contempt for the law, they must be treated with whatever degree of severity may be necessary to make them respect the law.

The other side of the case is given in a letter written to the New York Sun by Angus Sinclair, of New York, in reply to an editorial in that paper. He says:

"From a somewhat extensive acquaintance with automobiles. I believe that the mass of owners of these carriages deplore the reckless practises of a few automobilists which tend to bring the sport into disrepute; but surely automobilists have the right to run their vehicles upon the public highways so long as they obey the law. The spirit of your article Death by Automobile in this morning's Sun is that the owner of an automobile which frightens horses ought to be punished, and therefore the logical result, according to your dictum, must be that no automobiles are under indictinent for frightenings aboves which led to a men being killed, and imply that they deserve punishment. Does frightening a horse always deserve punishment?

A horse is popularly supposed to be a highly intelligent animal, but those who are not blindly prejudiced in the auimal's favor find it difficult to conceive of any animal being endowed with less 'horse sense,' which is a bad misnomer. I have been a rider of bicycles and my memory goes back to the time when some horses acted crazy at the sight of a harmless wheel, and many serious accidents happened from the horses bolting into frantic speed at the sight of a bicycle. People are going through the same experience to-day with automobiles that they had to endure with hicycles, and I think most of the grievances are on the side of the automobilists. I operate a gentle-looking steam runabout, and I am as careful as possible not to frighten nervous horses, but I find some horses so senseless that it is useless trying to conciliate them. Not long ago I saw a very restive horse and a carriage approaching me and I moved my machine into the ditch behind some brush to make the machine as inconspicuous as possible, but the hrute had seen me go into hiding and when he came near the place he reared and plunged at a frightful rate, and it took three men to hold him while I moved the automobile past.

"From such experiences it has become a question in my mind whether it is bast to stop for a nervous, horse or to keep maging along at legal speed. The possibilities are that the automobilist who fatally frightened the horse at Hackensack was running at legal speed, and was within his rights. The question comes up. Has the owner of an idiotically skittish horse the right to keep at working where it may be frightened into destructive violence at the sight of a strange wheelbarrow?"

#### IS THE KAISER'S GIFT IN GOOD TASTE?

GOME quostionings are being heard in this country in regard to the propriety of Emperor William's proposed gift to the United States of a statue of Frederick the Great. Mr. Siephens, of Texas, has introduced into the House a resolution declaring that the United States "should not accept from any foreign nation or erect in any public place any statue of any king, emperor, prince, or potentiate who has ruled or is now ruling any narron by the supposed divine right of kings." as such an act would be a "repudation" of the "basic principles" of our Government, and would be "an insult to the memories of our revolutionary fathers." A number of papers are asking what Frederick ever did for this country, and the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph suggests that "if the Kaiser is anxious to honor a Gernan who really did something for the United States, there is Baron Steuben." The President, however, has signified his acceptance of the gift, and it is remarked that the objectors are too late.

One of the Kaiser's critics is the Charleston News and Courser, which says:

"With every deference to the views of those who think differently, we confess to an inability to appreciate or perceive either the appositeness or significance of the donation which the German Kaiser is bent upon making to this nation. Even having made the most generous allowance for recent changes in the spirit and purposes of this Government, we fail to understand just why a statue of Frederick the Great should be regarded as a fitting ornament for the public grounds at the national Capital. We do not happen to recall just now anything in the life or conduct of the great Emperor which placed him even remotely in touch with our national purposes. It is very nice and gracious of the Kaiser to desire to give us something, and far be it from us to look either a gift horse or a gift Emperor ungraciously in the mouth. But with the wealth of men and things which German history offered for his selection, it does appear that His Majesty might have hit upon a present less out of sympathy with the general scheme of our nationalism. It is possible, of course, that the presentation of the statue of Frederick the Great to us just at this time is a gentle piece of irony upon his part. In that case the joke is surely not without some merit."

The New York Sun quotes a number of utterances of Frederick that seem to show that he was not unfriendly to the colonists in the struggle for independence, but it fails to find that he ever did them any real service. It observes:

"It is true that he forbade German troops destined for service under the English flag in America to traverse any part of his domlinions on their way to the seacoast. This ho did because the deteated the practice of selling German blood for money. We add that his prohibition did not prevent German mercenaries from reaching the seacoast by other routes. What the American colonies wanted, and what would have been of great moral benefit to them in their struggle for liberty, was a formal acknowledgment of their independence by the court of Berlin. This concession they were never able to obtain from Frederick the Great. Ho had an opportunity to earn our gratitude, but he never turned it to account. He never acknowledged the independence of the United States until Great Britain herself had done so, when, of course, his acknowledgment was superfluous.

"We have uever yet erected a memorial to Louis XVI., altho that unfortunate sovereign did everything in his power to aid the United States at the cost of ruin to himself and to his dynasty. Under the circumstances, a statue of Frederick the Great



EDUARDO VERO. Carlos Zaldo, Secretary of State and Justice, declines to be photographed.

MANUEL LUCIANO DIAZ. Secretary of Public Instruction. Secretary of Public Works.

JOSK MARIA GARCIA MONTES. Secretary of Finance.

FMILTO 1 FROM Secretary of Agriculture

DR. DIEGO TAMAYO. Secretary of Government (Post-Office, Rural Guard, Sani-

#### PRESIDENT PALMA'S CABINET.

at the national capital can not help looking always somewhat Otterr

The Philadelphia Record, however, thinks the gift eminently proper, and the great majority of the press either make no objection or consider the matter of small importance. The Washington Star takes a humorous view of it, and would prod Congressman Stephens on to attack all symbols and signs of royalty. It asks

"Why reject statues and accept paintings of kings? And why not blot out such names as St. Louis, Louisville, and Maryland, and others, recalling royalty? And why not censure Washington for fighting alongside of 'king's men' for American independence, and Lincoln for his willingness to accept a Czar's aid when the Union was in danger? While we are about it, why not round up, after the Texas fashion, statues, paintings, names, everything recalling royalty and clap the hot brand of our disapproval on them? Let no guilty king escape!"

The Poles, however, have not forgotten Frederick's part in the partition of Poland. The historian Askenazy writes to Caas, a Polish paper in Vienna, entering a violent protest in the name of Kosciusko, Pulaski, and other Poles who fought for American independence, against our acceptance of the gift. The Zgoda, a Polish paper of Chicago, says:

"The United States is a real nurseum of statues of the great men of all nations. In the parks and squares of America we meet with statues of great Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Germans, Italians, Hollanders, Poles, beside the statues of great Americans. There are statues bere of Lafavette and Rochambean, of Garibaldi and Shakespeare, of Humboldt and Goethe, of Kosciusko and Columbus, beside the statues of Lincoln, Washington, Grant, and others. But nowhere do we meet with the statues of despots, of tyrants, of shameless cynics, even the they were able commanders and statesmen. There is no statue here of Peter I., nor of Catherine II., nor of Philip II., nor of Louis XIV. There is none, we believe, even of Napoleon, who, tho indeed a despot of his kind, fulfilled a great and useful historic mission, and who, after his fall, dreamed of becoming a citizen of the United States. The society of our bronze guests is a very select one, therefore. What will such a Frederick II, do in that society? Emperor William may make us presents of statues, if he pleases, but let him consider his choice. There are Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Lassalle, Liebknecht-let him choose any one of those and come over to attend the unveiling, and it



FELICITATIONS UNDER DIFFICULTIES. The Chicago Chronicle.



- The Cleveland Leader,

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF CUBA'S TROUBLES.

will be hard to say anything against that. The Government of the United States ought to consider this matter seriously in order not to offend the nation. It is a hundred times better for every Government to displease a neighbor, especially one across the ocean, than to affront its own country."

In conclusion, the Zzoda says that even the Germans here should regard a statue of Frederick II. on American soil as an indignity to the German people. The Zzoda reminds them that Fredrick II. was no German, but a Prussian who did not acknowledge the unity of Germany, which was and is so dear to all German patriots. He fought Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, just as he did other nations, working only for the aggrandisement of Prussia. He spoke and wrote in French, and in his works he mercliessly derided the simplicity and honesty of the German people. His moral poison, poured slowly by Prussia into the veins of the great German nation, has vitiated it to blood and converted the Germans into Prussians.—Translation mode for The Letraexy Dicks;

# NEW PHASE OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN

THE series of attempts to break the "solid South" that have been made by various Republican Administrations since the Civil War have all eventuated in failure, and in the appointment to federal office of the particular Southern leader whose efforts have proved futile. The most striking example of this was the appointment of General Longstreet; the latest example, the anticipated appointment of Senator John L. McLaurin. It is reported from Washington that the President has decided to appoint Senator McLaurin to the vacancy on the bench of the United States court of claims, caused by the death of Judge John Davis. The Charleston News and Courier, the Columbia State, and some other South Carolina papers think that Senator Tillman would not hesitate to invoke senatorial courtesy to prevent his confirmation; but others believe that Mr. Tillman will be glad to get rid of his rival in this way. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

"This is the end of the McLauria movement in South Carolina, and it also probably marks the end of President McKinley's great plan for the formation of a progressive party in the South. South Carolina was to be the starting-point of a movement which Mr. McKinley hoped would spread from State to State. "He began by taking the federal patronage away from the Republican politicians and turning it over to expansion and protection Democrats. It was one of the things which lay closest to Mr. Mccorats, the start of the state of the state of the start o

"Mr. McLaurin was the chosen instrument of the plan in South Carolina, and his 'Commercial Democracy' watchword seemed to promise a better showing for the new movement than could be secured in any other Southern State. After the death of President McKinley, however, there was an evident disintegration of the movement in many Southern States. Even before he died it was evident that Mr. McLaurin was not going to be much of a success in leading the South away from the old lines. One of his strongest assets was the personality and the support of President McKinley, but even with that he did not make much headway. Since he has lost that his downfall as a leader has been readed.

"He has conceded that his political career in South Carolina is at an end, and to make his fall as soft as possible, a life position on the bench has been provided for him. It is the judgment of well-informed Southerners here that Seuator Tillman's blod on his State has never been so pronounced and so complete as it is now. It has been visibly growing in the hast ix months. When Tillman last ran for reelection, he placed the issue before the people, declaring that he would abide by the result of the principles and if they decided against him, he would not go before the legislature as a candidate.

"The primaries voted for him, altho he did, not poll as large a vote as some other Democrats who were running for office at the same time. It is now seriously believed that if he were to go before the people at this time he would poll a bigger vote than he ever did before. He has niterly extinguished McLauriu and 'Commercial Democracy.'"

#### THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AND ITS CRITICS.

DRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S words on tynching and his reference to Civil War controversies in his Memorial-Day address are deplored by some as lacking in that tact, taste, and courtesy expected in an address by the President. The New York Herald considers his speech "indiscreet" and "unfortunate," and the New York World thinks it "regrettable." One Southern Senator is quoted as expressing the belief that the President's remarks show him to be "an erratic and unsafe man to be President of the United States," and another is quoted as saying: "That was a very unwise address. It will serve no useful purpose. Its effect will be to arouse sectional feeling. I can not imagine a level-headed man saying such things. How differently Mr. McKinley would have spoken on such an occasion! In fact, it would never have entered Mr. McKinley's head to make such a charge as Mr. Roosevelt made to-day. I do not think the South will care much for Mr. Roosevelt after this. He is dead so far as my section is concerned."

The Raleigh News and Observer says:

"Mr. Roosevelt's attempt to excuse the brutality in the Philippines by comparing it with lynchings in the South was a profanation of Memorial Day. The lynchings in the South and in the North are done by lawless mobs; making a wilderness in Sanar and killing every male child over ten years old was done by reason of an official order. The President ought to see this direction. He will not do anything to prevent the butchery in the Philippines by any such unfair arguments."

After dwelling upon the courage and devotion of the men who fought in the Civil War, the President directed his remarks to the war in the Philippines, and went on to say:

"These younger contrades of yours have fought under terrible difficulties, and have received terrible provocation from a very cruel and very treacherous enemy. Under the strain of these provocations I deeply deplore to say that some among them have so far forgotten themselves as to counsel and commit, in retaliation, acts of reculty. The fact that for every guilty act committed by one of our troops a hundred acts of far greater strocity have been committed by the bostlie natives upon our troops, or upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to upon the peaceable and law-abiding natives who are friendly to to find out every instance of barbarity on the part of our troops, to punish those guilty of it, and to take, if possible, comparison of the peaceable was a freedly been taken to minimize or prevent the occurrence of all such instances to the future.

"Is it only in the army of the Philippines that Americans sometimes do acts that cause the rest of America regret?

sometimes do acts that cause the rest of America regret?

"From time to time there occur in our country, to the deep and lasting shame of our people, lyachings carried on under circumsances of inhuman cruelty and barbarity—a cruelty infinitely worse than any that has ever been committed by our troops in the Philippines; worse to the victims, and far more brutalizing to those guilty of it. The men who fail to condenn these lyachpines, are indeed guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while taunting their brother about the mote in his. Understand me. These lyachings afford us no excuse for failure to stop cruelty in the Philippines. Every effort is being made, and will be made, to minimize the chances of cruelty cocurring.

"It behooves us to keep a vigilant watch to prevent these abuses and to punish those who commit them, but if because of them we flinch from finishing the task on which we have entered, we show ourselves cravens and weaklings, unworthy of the sires from whose loins we sprang. There were abuses and to spare in the Civil War. Your false friends then called Grant a 'butcher' and spoke of you who are listening to me as mercenaries, as 'Lincoln's hirelings.' Your open foes-as in the resolution passed by the Confederate Congress in October, 1862-accused you, at great length, and with much particularity, of 'contemptuous disregard of the asages of civilized war,' of subjecting women and children to 'banishment, imprisonment, and death' of 'murder,' of 'rapine,' of 'outrages on women,' of 'lawless cruelty, of perpetrating arrocities which would be disgraceful to savages'; and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for especial attack because of his 'spirit of barbarous ferocity.' Verily, these men who thus foully slandered you have their heirs to-day in those who traduce our armies in the Philippines, who fix their eyes on individual deeds of wrong so keenly that at last they become blind to the great work of peace and freedom that has already been accomplished."

The critics of the President are themselves criticized by the Philadelphia Press, which says:

"On the first blush the President's pointed reference to the lynchings will provoke resentment in some quarters. But look out, critics, that you understand his logic and see where your own leads. The fact of lynchings is unchallenged. Does their existence brand the communities in which they are perpetrated? The President doesn't say so. On the contrary, his argument is that you have no more right to condemn a whole section because of some lynchings than you have to condemn a whole army or a whole campaign because of some cruelties. Is this true or not? What fault can be found except upon the plea that a reference to lynchings is an indictment of a section? And do not those who offer such a plea themselves imply precisely what the President does not?"

Return of the "Star Car" to Louislana,-Louislana proposes to return to the use of the old "star car," or separate cars for pegroes, which were in use in the early sixties and were called in, according to the Washington Post, in 1868, when the Republican Government was installed, with "little if any manifestation of public disapproval." The Post says;

"For some years past, however, there has been a steadily increasing demand for separate cars. The advocates of the measure claim that the negroes, as a race, are reverting to hoodlumism, if not to actual barbarity; that their street manners have been rapidly deteriorating under the dispensation of freedom: that it is no longer safe to permit all colored men to enter cars in which there are ladies and children, and that since it would be unsafe to intrust conductors with the right or the duty of dis-



HEARS SOMETHING PLEASANT.

-The Clawland Leader.

criminating, the taboo must be drawn against them all. They show that the blacks have been actually free more than thirtyfive years; that they have had every opportunity of education and advancement; that for nearly a decade they held control in politics and government. And now, as the argument runs, they find the neuro lower in the social scale than he was during the era of slavery. His morals are lower, his criminal record infinitely more discouraging, his condition from every point of view deplorable. They can not legislate him into frugality, self-respect, good behavior, or civilization, but they declare that they will endeavor to contract the field of his objectionable activity.

"The proposed law as outlined in the New Orleans papers is very carefully drawn and promises a most effective operation, It provides for the arrest and punishment of any and every one who attempts to violate it, and it imposes heavy penalties on street-car companies whose officials neglect the least of its injunctions. The spectacle of New Orleans resurrecting after a generation of disuse the old, half-forgotten star cars of 1866 contains much food for disturbing thought. It proves, at least that the community is convinced of the necessity of the expedient."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

LIKE NEW YORK .- Martinique, 100, seems to be suffering from'a demoralized Pelée's force

PERHAPS if we acquire the habit of accepting the statues of dead kings it may provoke more of them to die. - The Atlanta Constitution.

MR. MORGAN says be is in Europe for the purpose of securing recreation. Goodness alive! Is Mr. Morgan going to capture that, too !- The Com-

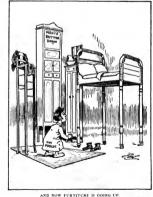
HAVING DO STATUES to give away, the minor monarchs of Europe are resorting to bomb scares as a means of achieving publicity.- The Baltimere American.

Now is the time for the Kansas City street-cleaning department to point We may not have such another rain in a year, - The Aunses with pride City Jour nal.

THE Dattoes are figuring so numerously in the Philippines just now as o justify a suspicion that they belong to the Ditto family .- The Louisville Courier-Journal.

IT is said that the coronation of Alfonso XIII. cost as much as would buy a battle-ship. Must have crowned him with a Panama hat - The St. Lewis Globe-Democrat

"MR. MEREDITH, the novelist, is no longer able to take long walks in the writes a correspondent. Mr. Meredith has our sympathy, have been thus afflicted for several years. - The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.



-The Minneapolis Journal.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.

A BILL is before Congress providing for the incorporation and official recognition of an "American Academy in Rome." The persons named as incorporators include the Secretaries of State and War, the Librarian of Congress, and the Supervising Architect, several college presidents, and many of the leading architects, painters, and sculptors of the country. Seaator McMillan, of Michigan, who writes of the project in the May issue of The North American Review, regards it as of the first importance to American art and prophesics for it a function somewhat similar to that of the French Academy, "which since the days of Louis XIV, has trained for France the men who have given direction, unity, and lasting distinction to the art of that nation." The Academy had its genesis in the Chicago "World's Fair," and was organized in Rome in 1894 under the name, "The American School of Architecture in Rome," the object being "to enable American students of architecture to develop their powers under the most favorable couditions, as to both instruction and surroundings." Three years after the foundation of the school, the promoters enlarged its scope to include the allied arts of sculpture and painting. Senator McMillan con-

"The first home of the American Academy was in the Palazzo Torlonia, and its first director was Mr. Austin W. Lord, of New York City, a member of the firm that has recently won the competition for the new building for the Department of Agriculture in Washington. In 1895, the Academy removed to the Villa dell' Aurora, once a part of the famous Villa Ludovisi, on the Pincian IIill overlooking the Villa Medici, the extensive and commanding quarters of the French Academy. Rising from a terrace elevated some twenty feet above the surrounding streets, the villa stands in the midst of a garden planted with trees after designs by the most celebrated of all landscape architects, Lenôtre.

"During the years since its opening, the Academy has been supported by the voluntary gifts of its founders, and the money raised has represented, in the main, the self-sacrifice and devotion of men in the active pursuit of their professions."

Of the appropriateness of the location of the Academy the Senator says:

"It is the general opinion that, for monumental work, Greece

and Rome furnish the styles of architecture best adapted to serve the manifold wants of to-day, not only as to beauty and dignity, but also as to utility. Therefore, a school located at Rome, with the requirement that students shall spend a portion of each year in travel in Greece and Italy, offers the studeat an opportunity to make a thorough acquaintance with both classical models and also with the module which mark the revival of classicism known as the Renaissance.

"In the judgment of the founders of the Academy, it is



CHARLES NORWOOD OREIG. Editor of Prarson's Magazine.

of the highest importance that the student of art, before starting on his professional career, should study thoroughly in Italy, Sicily, and Greece the typical monuments of antiquity, and such works of the Italian Renaissance as are worthy to be ranked with them. Greece produced the greatest artists of the ancient world : but Rome, during her supremacy, became, and after her fall remained, the great reservoir of Greek art. Furthermore, Rome herself, as a powerful and far-reaching empire, adapted to her varied needs the art she had borrowed, so that the modifications of Greek art have a value to the student only second to that art ia its original development." Senator McMillan expresses the belief that there will be in this country an ever-growing demand for just the kind of talent that the Academy has been called into being to encourage. New

government buildings are urgently needed, and the field for painters and sculptors is only less wide than that for architects:

Among the projects now before Congress are the extension of the east front of the Capitol; the construction of an office building for the members of the House of Representatives; a new building for the Departments of State and of Justice, and another for the Department of Agriculture; a Hall of Records; new buildings for the National Museum and the Geological Survey; and an independent home for the Supreme Court of the United States, which always has occupied quarters in the Capitol. . . . There is universal agreement in Washington that, in the great revival of building about to begin at the national capital, the universal or classical type of architecture shall prevail. It is, therefore, necessary that opportunity be offered to American students to study in detail the architecture of Greece and Rome."

"With so much interest, both in this country and in Rome." concludes Senator McMillan, "and with such a strong demand for mea of the widest and deepest training, the future of the American Academy in Rome would seem to be assured,"

#### HOW TOLSTOY'S BOOKS ARE PUBLISHED.

"HE intimate friends and literary confidents of Count Tolstoy, M. and Mme. Tchertkov, are now engaged, at Christchurch, Eagland, in publishing a complete collection of the works of the Illustrious Russian writer. The difficulties that have attended the publication of Tolstoy's works in their entirety are not unknown. While the Russian version of his works is almost always incomplete, the foreign translations, removed from

persoaal supervision or even any control on the part of the author are for the most part, altered or mutilated. The edition of Tchertkov will give a complete Tolstov with all the different readings that the author has employed in his works since their appearance. It will be composed of thirteen large volumes and a supplement containing about sixty small books and pamphlets. The first volume entitled "The Confessions," has already appeared. This edi-



FRANK ANDREW MUNSEY. Editor of Munsey's Magazine.

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.-XII. PEARSON'S AND MUNSEY'S MAGAZINES.

tion will also contain a large number of letters, thoughts, and motes of Tolstoy that have never been published. "No writer of the present day enjoys greater respect or admiration that Léon Tolstoy," writes M. W. J. Bienstock, in La Rérue (Paria, "The slightest article from his pen, his opinion upon any question whatsoever, soon make the tour of the world's press and are commented upon as a literary event of considerable importance. But while every one knows the writings of Léon Tolstoy, few know how they reach the public in their integrity and are disseminated beyond the frontier in spite of the Russian censure. The names of the de-

wroted men who have consecrated their talents, fortune, and life to the difficult task of making known and spreading abroad throughout the entire world the works of their master and prophet "are unknown." The writer continues as follows:

"Fifteen years ago there was founded in Moscow n publishing house under the name of 'Posrednick' (Intermediate), directed by M. Paul Birkov. M. V. Tehertkov, and Mme. A. Tchertkov. The 'Posrednick' soon ranked in Russia among the first publishing houses: its success was primarily due to the great and energetic collaboration of Léon Tolstoy, a connection of the Tehertkov family. (The sister of Mmc. V. Tchertkov, née Didrichs, is married to a son of Léon Tolstoy, André.) All the popular editions of the works of Tolstoy, his tales and popular narratives, appeared at the 'Posrednick,' the chief gim of which was to disseminate among the people the liberal ideas of the writer, Thanks to its great development, the 'Posrednick' issued hundreds of thousands of copies of each work at a price cheaper than had ever been known.

"The pamphlets were sold for five, three, two, one, and even half a kopeck (from about a quarter of a cent to two and a half cents). Besides these popular editions, the 'Postenick' undertook others for 'the intellectuals,' which included the greater part of the

masterpieces of Russian literature, and were also sold at a relatively low prace. The Russian ensures for several years opposed few obstacles to these publications, but finally between thought themselves that the ideas propagated by these books were not altogether in unison with the governmental reference Russia, and from that moment the aunoparess of the censors became more numerous with each day. Under these conditions, to be care the streeney difficult to outnine the work begun; it was necessary to limit the choice of works to be published, to cut out passages, and in spite of everythis to be published, to cut out the properties of the properties of

authorized, were later interdicted. The religious censure forbade even the fragments of the works of Tekhone Zadonsky, honored by the Orthodox Chrorch as a saint, and, finally, to exp the climax, the publication of the 'Sermon on the Mount'—that is to say, according to the conceptions of the church, the words of God Himself—found dangerous for the people by the censors, was interdicted.

"In the face of these difficulties Tchertkov and Birkov considered the advisability of moving their publishing house to a foreign country. Their decision was lastened by events. In 1896 the Russian Government began to take extreme measures against

to submit to the military service. Passing over the diverse phases and results of this struggle, there is only need of recalling that Léon Tolstoy and his friends took great part in it in behalf of the perscutted people. For this participation, after a series of annoyaixes on the part of the police, Teherstov, Birakov, Boulanaixes on the part of the police, Teherstov, Birakov, Boulanditiven from Russia and took refuge in England. In the beginning of 1608 they estab-

lished a Russian printing-of-

fice. The Tcherthous first took

up their quarters at Purleigh.

near London, but by reason of

material and personal considerations they transferred their establishment to Christchurch

on the south coast of England.

where they are now living."

the Donkhobors who refused

At first, proceeds M. Bienstock, owing to lack of pecuniary means the publications of V. Tchertkov appeared most irregularly. But no strong was the need of learing free speech in Russia that England's guests received aid from every point of the Russian empire and from all classes of society. The present condition of this colony is thus described by M. Bienestrek:

"At Christchurch, connected with the Tchertkov publishing house, lives quite a small colony of friends and disciples of Count Tolstoy. The head of the house, V. Tchertkov, is well seconded in his enterprise by his wife, Mnie, A. Tchertkov, . . . Altho always suffering, Mnre. Tchertkov passes

her days in correcting proofs, drawing up bills, casting accounts, and takes charge of almost all the correspondence, which is considerable. Indeed, since M, and Mine, Tohertkow have become known as the sole depositaries of the writings of Léon Tolstoy, they have been overwhelmed with a delinge of solicitations from till parts of the world; they sometimes receive from publishers the most famtastic pecuniary propositions for the first editions of Tolstoy's works. But as the great Russian writer remains fainful to the principle of non-recognition of literary property, his maudatories, the Tehertkows, positively refuse every offer of money, and confine themselves to giving the advance sheets of their publications to a few firends in diverse countries.

"This little colony, of about fifteen persons, dwell in the hospitable Tuckton House, situated a little apart from the main road between the old English town of Christchurch and the popular



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF TOLSTOY.

(Taken since his recent illness.)

Courtery of Errest Crody.

seaside resort of Bonrnemouth. There they lead the simplest and nost brotherly of lives, in accordance with the doctries and nost brotherly of lives, in accordance with the doctries. Tolstoy. Each member of the colony takes part in the common own work according to the measure of his ability; some occupt planting to the measure of his polity; some occupt planting, some with the garden and the politry, otherwise res with the housekeeping. At meal-times all assemble with distinction of master and servant around the kitchen table, where the hill of fare is solely vegetarian.

"When the Russian colony first settled at Christchurch—M. Tcherthov told me—the most extraordinary rumors were current concerning the newcomers. One of the most widespread opin-tions represented them as nanchists, engaged in preparing dynamite and bombs at their house; an English interviewer, attracted by these rumors, went one day to Tuckton House and asked Tcherthov if he might visit the storehouses of powder and nitroglycerin. However, little by little, the truth came to light and the noise of the printing-press catassed it to be understood that the control of the co

The following paragraph from a recent issue of The Academy and Literature (London) indicates how great is the interest in Tolstoy literature in England:

"The publication of Mr. I. C. Kenworthy's 'Tolstoy, His Life and Works,' reminds us that, if the great Russian writer is not yet well known and understood in this country, it is not from lack of literature on the subject. So recently as 1900, Mr. Kenworthy gave us his account of a 'Pilgrimage to Tolstoy,' ear we had from Mr. Aylmer Maude a book on Tolstoy, His Problems,' and from an anonymous writer a volume on his 'Life and Teaching.\* In 1900 appeared 'Tolstoy, the Man of Peace. by A. Stockham; in 1899, "Tolstoy, How He Lives and Works," by P. A. Sergyeenko; in 1898, 'Tolstoy, a Study,' hy G. H. Perris; in 1897, 'In the Land of Tolstoy,' by J. Stadling; and in 1895, 'Tolstoy as Preacher,' by T. Harrison. How, hy way of exposition, this is not so bad. But it is not all. In 1888, a 'Life' of Tolstoy, translated by Isabel Hapgood from the Russian, was published in New York and circulated in England. Tolstoy's antobiographical writings have also been freely circulated among us. A volume called 'Reminiscences' appeared here in 1586, when another named 'What I Believe' came over from New York, to be reprinted in 1895. From New York came also 'My Confession' (1887), and the 'Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth' of Tolstoy, published here in 1848, was reprinted in 1890."-Translations made for THE LIVERARY DIGEST.

#### A PLEA FOR THE SILENCE OF THE NOVELIST.

MANY are the voices that have been raised in protest against the prevailing "over-production" of the novel, and various are the remedies proposed to cope with this latter-day problem. "Maxwell Gray." of London, the well-known English movelist, seriously states it as her opinion that "it would be a matter of small moment if no more novels were written for the next fifty years." If that seems an excessive term of silence, she adds, it would be a boon if there were no more novels. "say for twenty years, during which a generation might be reared with a taste for something nobler than novels, or at all events for the fine works of fiction that already exist and are so seldom read; or even for ten

"It is not that all the tales have been told; they laid all been told many times over long before letters were invented. They always will be told in some form or other in prose or in verse, in speech or in writing, till the end of time, and they will always, these same old tales, be pleasant to tell and pleasant to hear till the end of time, because they tell of things that can never grow old, of the relation of man to man, and of the relation of man to of the relation of man to be told the relation of the relation to his time is constant. No, the tales may be told and recold from every point of view and in

every variety of detail and amplification, with every embroidery of thought and fancy and manifold beauty of setting, and never fail to charm, nor, if rightly told, to edify and instruct; tho anusement and not edification is the novelist's proper aim.

The root trouble is rather that the majority of those who essay fiction are either unable or unwilling to write novels that are entitled to rank as true literary productions. And so we have "novelettes, newspaper-corner serials made by the yard, and magazine stories with nothing to recommend them beyond a knack of putting together what arrests the flaccid attention of vaccous and brainless indolence, unable to endore a second without external diversion from inward monotony. It is weariness to think of these productions; the sight of the empty stuff piled on railway bookstalls produces moral and mental nausea." The writer declares.

"It was a sad moment for literature when the notion that novel-writing was a lucrative craft first got about, thanks partly



Mi-S M. G. TUTTIET?
("Maxwelt Gray").
Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

to papers by James Payn, suggesting the training of average middle-class youth for this simple, inexpensive, and well-paid profession; partly to the genial and large - hearted Sir Walter Besant, who never tired of representing the literary profession and especially fiction, as profession, like any other, to be learnt and practised as an exclusive means of gaining a livelihood by the moderately endowed, such as swell the lower ranks of the medical, legal, and clerical professions. A man with no marked

aptitude for his special profession and of general ability even beneath the average, may still be a respectable and useful lawyer, doctor, soldier, or clergygman, great numbers of which are needed to carry on the ordinary affairs of life, the exceptional power and even genius is requisite in the higher walks of these occations. But, while the rank and file of most callings can do very well with industry, training, and moderate intelligence, no enewants a medioren novel, peem. or picture; unlike the hardworking doctor in a difficulty, the hard-working novel-writer can be a modern to the control of the profession to disentangle a function of the profession of the profession to disentangle a music to a dull and dragging style. And a feeble novel is a serious evil."

What a blessing it would be, exclaims the writer, if it were ouly possible for the world to escape for a while from the present deluge of third-rate fiction! She goes on to say:

"In the event of this hastily desired temporary silence of the novelist becoming a reality, the novel manufacturer would probably disappear and betake himself to more remunerative trades, while the creator of claranter, the master of style, the builders of well-balanced story and harmoniously linked incident, the true magician, under whose subtly woven spells enchanted palaces and gardens of exquisite delight arise unbidden—that is to say the maker or inventor as distinguished from the manufacturer—would take breath and recover waning strength after undue toil. No longer forced, his conceptions would nature silently, his humor mellow, his wit brighten, his imagination recover elasticity and strength of wing. The pageant of life, whether in tragic

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robe or comic mask, would unfold itself before eyes at leisure to observe and enjoy, and, preserved in memory, would silently impregnate brains that in due time would unconsciously reproduce the slowly developed pictures. There would be leisure not only to study but to assimilate the life of the past and of other countries and classes, time to enrich overwrought minds by learning and meditation. Even the reviewer might be made something of. Relieved from the necessity of noticing ten novels a day in paragraphs of three lines each, he might be introduced to classic works of fiction and instructed in the elements of literature and first principles of criticism. People with views might convey them to mankind by some more suitable channel than that of fiction, the present conduit for everything, and this would be equally good for the views and the fiction. Readers would have time to discriminate and select from the enormous mass already before them, and many of the best works, at present hurried through or altogether passed over in the headlong gallop down the serried ranks of fresh publications now necessary, might emerge from undeserved and undesirable obscurity. The newly risen generation might be introduced to the immortals: to Scott, Jane Austen, Thuckeray, Dickens, Charlotte Bronté, George Eliot, all of whom, it is said, are strange to the young goddesses who cycle and play hockey and tennis and wear such an astonishing variety of hats and gowns, and to the young mortals, cigarette in mouth, who earn opprobrious epithets at wickets and goals, many hurts at polo and much satisfaction on golf-links, and who wear hats and coats of no variety at all. Even poetry might once more form part of the reading of the better educated classes in the vast spaces of leisure created by a few years' suspension of novel-writing, and in that ease poetry might once more be produced by some 'mute, inglorious' Tennysons and Keats, now keenly aware that little but preciosity, brutality, slang, and doggerel charms the public."

In short, "there might be a literary renascence"; and reading would become a real means of popular education because it would give men the power to enjoy literature.

#### THE DECLINE OF HISTORICAL WRITING.

M ORE than one recent writer has taken occasion to lament the decline in the literary value of historical writing. The question has been raised as to why we have no great historians

nowadays. Says Mr. Frederic Austin Ogg (in the Chicago Dial):

"That there has been a decline in historical writing, as judged by the canons of great literature, some might possibly deny, but the most of us would readily concede. One has but to mention Herodotus, Thucydides, and Tacitus, among the ancients, Caryle. Macaulay, Gibbon, and Green, in days nearer our own, to bring to mind some of the world's greatest masterpieces of prose writing. With



SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

these, the works of history produced during the last quartercentury, while almost legion in number, are in but very few cases even comparable as pieces of literary art. They may be, and without doubt frequently are, better histories; but they are certainly not so good literature."

John Richard Green, whose newly published "Letters," edited by Leslie Stephen, have attracted wide notice on both sides of the Atlantic, is credited with being the last of the "literary" historians. His "Short History of the English People," which has sold to the extent of hundreds of thousands of copies, is quite as no-

table for its luminous style as for its wide outlook. It was an eminently successful attempt, as is pointed out by a writer in the current issue of the London Quarterly Review, to make history interesting. Mr. Bryce said that "it was philosophical enough for scholars and popular enough for schoolboys," The late Bishop Stubbs, himself one of the greatest of English historians, declares: "Green combined a complete and firm grasp of the subject in its unity and in-



JOHN RICHARD GREEN, Courtesy of The Macmillan Co., New York.

tegrity, with a wonderful command of details and a thorough sense of perspective and proportion. All his work was real and original work: few people besides those who knew him well would see, under the charming ease and vivacity of his style, the deep research and sustained industry of the laborious student. And yet Green was criticised by Freeman and others of the conservative school because he rejected what he termed "the merely external political view of human affairs" and insisted that "political history, to be intelligible and just, must be based on social history in its largest sense." The writer in The Quarterly Review adds.

"Green's 'Short History of the English People' is not the book of a doctrinatic, but of a fair-mided man with strong opinions, trying to judge justly in matters that touch him nearly. There is no bigotry altout it. It remains the best general history of England, and, when it comes to be superseded, It will be ya history on the lines of Gener rather than on the lines of his critics. The new book will have to be a constructive history also, not merely an uncoordinated array of facts."

The methods of Samuel Rawson Gardiner, the ensinent English historian who died about three months ago, were very different from those employed by John Richard Green. His name is linked with that of Stubbs as an exponent of the "scientific school" of history, and his writings betray the fact that "schol-arship, and not literary art, has been the primary consideration." Mr. James Ford Rhodes, an American historian of repute, pays a warm tribute to Gardiner in the May Allantic Monthly, characterizing him, in words that Lowell once applied to Darwin, as "almost the only perfectly disinterested lover of truth" he ever encountered. "We know the history of England from 1603 to 1656 better than we do that of any other period in the world," observes Mr. Rhodes, "and for this we are indebted mainly to Samuel Rawson Gardiner,"

The historical standards of the future seem likely to demand a combination of the distinguishing qualities of such natures as those of Green and Gardiner. We quote again from Mr. Ogg's article in The Dial:

"Some day there will set in a movement to coordinate the results of our specialized effort, and then may be expected to appear once more the literary historian. Scholarship will not be less valued, nor truth less highly regarded; but the art of pre-

senting truth will be given more attention. Nothing short of a transcendent genins, however, can ever again fill the place of the genuine literary historian. From our conscientious devotion to truth in the minute we shall never wholly recover; and of all historical writing we shall continue to demand absolute accuracy of detail-a standard which was unknown to Herodotus, Livy, Carlyle, and Macaulay. Thus the necessities which the literary historian of the future will have to meet grow greater with every passing day."

#### THE DEATH-MOTIVE IN LITERATURE.

FROM the earliest ages of human thought and experience men have pondered over the mystery of death, and its grim presence shadows the literature and folk-lore of the world. A writer in The Edinburgh Review (April), searching the mythology of the oldest European countries, finds the thought of death "systematically exteriorized" in the principal legends. "Around the most nacompromising, iron-wrought actuality of earth," he says, "series upon series of the most fantastic imaginations ever devised by the brain of man have arisen, and whether the person of death be conceived of as single or multiple, as one death or many deaths, the legends encircling it are numerous enough to form a deeply rooted tradition."

Dora M. Jones, taking up the same subject in The Westminster Review (April), points out that the poets have loved to dwell, sometimes almost morbidly, on the thought of death, "the great reconciler," which comes as "the natural rounding of the mortal day to sleep and forgetfulness, the evening that is ordained to follow the morning, summing up and closing all." She con-

"That persistent sense of the survival of human personality after death, which is found in the early traditions of almost all races, seems to have been rather a source of pain than of comfort. The Hebrew Sheel, the Greek Hades, was a dim. comfortless region, a 'kingdom of shadows,' a feeble simulacrum of life, bearing the same relation to common daylight existence as the phantoms of a sick dream. But side by side with this conception we find the gracious vision of the genius of death, the twin brother of sleep, whose kiss on the fevered lips of the anguished and the dying charmed them into a repose forever undisturbed.

Until the Christian era we find these parallel trains of thought about death; the belief, alarmed, or at least aneasy, in a possible survival of consciousness in the disembodied ghost, and the sense that, after all, the order of nature was right, and that a painless death at the close of a full life was, indeed, the last, best gift of a beneficent fate. Such was the outhanasia of Cleon and Bito, such the end of Pheidippides, who fell dead in the market-place of Athens, after he had run afoot from the battle-field of Marathon, crying 'Victory' with his last breath."

Shakespeare makes us think of death as the last inviolable refuge of the brave man driven to extremity, in the lines:

> That part of tyraony that I do bear I can shake off at pleasure.

Thus exclaims Brutus, and his friend replies:

So every bondsman in his own hand bears

The power to cancel his captivity.

The feeling of weariness, discouragement, impatience of life, is voiced by Edmund Spenser [whose name is spelled "Spencer" every time it appears in this article | in what the writer describes as "the tenderest lines ever written in the English tongue":

> He there doth now enjoy eternal rest And happy ease which thou dust want and crave And further from it daily wanderest . What the some little pain the passage hav That makes frail flesh to dread the bitter wave? Is not short pain well borne that brings long case And lavs the soul to sleep in quiet grave? Sleep after toil, port after stormy seas Kase after war, death after life, doth greatly please.

There is a "love of death," declares the writer, which only in

our own days has attained to self-consciousness, tho it permeates all tragedy from the beginning; it is "the close connection between sublimated sexual passion and death." On this subject she says:

"Maeterlinck has lately told the story of the nuptial flight of the bee, and how the bridegroom perishes in the ardor of the supreme embrace. Is not that the quintessence of every tragedy that deals with lovers? In spite of the demand for 'a happy ending,' there is an instinctive feeling that the story of heroic love should not end with the descent to the C major of this life, implied by the common formula. Can we imagine Romeo and Juliet 'marrying and living happily ever after'? Lancelot. Tristau, Antony, are the typical lovers, and all through the ecstasies of passion they are conscious that death waits his turn.

"It was Schopenhauer who formalized this instinctive sentiment with his dogma of sexual love as the most intense expression of the human will, the triumph of personality. It is the act of life calling forth fresh life, and so winding up its mission on this earth. Nature teaches the same lesson by the rose and the butterfly. The hour of death waits close on the hour of love, and they who have lived greatly, loved passionately, have nothing more to do but to die.

The greatest work of the greatest musician of our day, the 'Tristan and Isolde' of Wagner, is entirely devoted to the expression of this idea. The scheme is very simple, it is love yearning and denied, love triumphant, then death. All through the first act death threatens, but his hour is not yet. In the great duet of the second act, in which the love of man and woman finds such transcendent expression as music never gave before, the thought of death is constantly called up, wooed, and dallied with: the lovers call upon night to enfold them and hide them. They have lived: let the rest be silence."

Yet, after all, "the world is for the living," and such philosophy as this can never be pleasing to the average healthy mind, nor is it conducive to strenuous and worthy living. The writer concludes:

"But, even for the strenuous and the worthy, there is comfort in the thought of the gray stones and long grass of the village churchyard, of the warfare accomplished, and the long task done. The more gallant and arduous the labor, the more natural and soothing is the thought of the rest that remains. It was not for some disappointed sybarite, some self-willed young lover, that Walt Whitman wrote his magnificent praise of death; but for Abraham Lincoln, the noble, selfless, much-enduring, sternly laboring man:

Praised be the fathomiess universe

For life and for inv and for objects and knowledge curious. And for love, sweet love, -but praise, praise, praise,

For the sure-enwinding arms of cool-enfolding Death

The oight in silence under many a star.

The ocean shore and the husky whispering wave whose voice I hear. And the sool turning to thee, O vast and well-veiled Death.

And the body gratefully nestling close to thee."

#### NOTES.

MR. BEERROHM TREE has effected what is described as the dramatic conp of the English theatrical world in a generation." He will revive on June 10 "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and has succeeded in engaging Virs. Kendal and Miss Elleo Terry to appear respectively as "Mrs. Ford" and "Mrs. Page."

THE six most popular books of the past month, as given in the list cor piled by the New York Bookman, are as follows: (i) "The Hound of the Baskervilles." Boyle: (a) "Audrey," Johnston; (b) "Dorathy Verson." Major: (4) "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Paich," Hegan; (5) "The Conqueror," Atherton; (6) "The Lady Paramount," Harland, and "The ard's Spots," Dixon. The usual monthly lists compiled by The World's Work do not appear in the June issue of that magazine.

"THERE appear to be indications of a Carlyle boom this year," remarks the London Academy Messrs. Chapman & Hall have a new edition, to be called the 'Edinburgh Edition,' in preparation, which is to be printed on ladia paper and to be completed in fourteen volumes. There are rumors, also, of other issues. It is obvious the Carlyle still sells largely, for Mesars also, of other resules. It is obvious the Cartyle still sells largely, for Meests Chapman & Hall, during the past three years, have sold on an average thirty thousand copies of his works a year. But he so largely read! We suspect he is amongst the 'prescolation authors' who occupy a good deal of shelf from. Yet the appeal of 'Sartor Resarriss' and 'Heroes and Hero Worship', can hardly, to he young at least, ever fail. The correct issue of the London Hookman is almost exclusively devoted to picturial and literary matter bearing on Carlyle.

### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### BACTERIA ON MONT BLANC.

BRIEF note on the recent successful search for disease germs in the snow and ice of Mont Blanc has already been printed in these columns. We are now able to give a somewhat detailed account of this interesting investigation, contributed to La Nature (Paris, May 10) by the scientist who entried it out, Dr. Jean Binot, who is at the head of the Pasteur Institute laboratory. The summit of an Alpine peak would seem about as unlikely a place for germs as could be well selected; but purity of air or water is a relative quality, and M. Janssen, whose now celebrated observatory crowns the summit of Mont Blanc, sug-



JANSSEN'S OBSERVATORY, MONT BLANC,

gested to Dr. Binot the search for microbes that he describes in the present article. Says Dr. Binot -"The germs found

on the top of Mont Blane have been transplanted thither by the wind from adjacent wooded mountains and valleys. Some of the germs so brought adhere to the surface of the ice over

which they sweep. These sink into ice or the old snow, which contains one or two to the cubic centimeter on the average fabout 10 to 25 per cubic inchl. In the fresh snow, on the contrary, the number is infinitely small. Three times I collected 8 cubic centimeters of freshly fallen snow without discovering a single microbe in it.

'The sun is one of the most powerful natural agents in the destruction of germs. These analyses give a new proof of this fact by showing that in any given place a vertical wall sheltered from the sun generally contains more microbes than one that is in full sunlight.

"If we examine the results of the analyses of the annual layers, we see that the first layer contains fewer germs than the surface. The surface microbes, sporcless and of slight resistance, have in great part disappeared in this adjacent stratum, destroyed by natural physical agents. In the lower strata the spore-bearing bacteria, the yeasts, the streptothrices and some mucedines with re-

sisting spores are dominant. In an analysis of the older layers the number of germs was seen to decrease regularly

"At the foot of the glaciers the number of surface germs is much more considerable: 6 to 65 per cubic centimeter at the Mer de Glace; 9 to 27 at the Glacier des Bossons, etc.

"The glacier streams are very pure: their purity is in proportion to the number of germs in the ice that gives rise to them. . .



INTERIOR OF ORSERVATORY, DR. BINOT AND M. HANSKY.

"The air on the summit of Mont Blanc contains a very small

number of germs. I have analyzed 100 liters of air without finding a single microbe, and the number has varied from 4 to 11 per cubic meter.

"On the contrary, in the interior of M, Janssen's observatory

on the topmost peak of the mountain, where I passed six days. two analyses made in two different rooms gave 540 and 260 germs. It is evident that these numerous microbes had been imported by the temporary guests of the observatory. This is

why I took my specimens of air as far as possible from the observatory, taking care to place myself to windward of it, Speaking generally, the number of germs is larger as we approach the valley. . .

"I preserved more than 300 microbian species that are either new or difficult to determine. Onethird of these I have since identified; the others are still umler investigation.



This collection furnishes very interesting types from the biologic and morphologic points of view, and even from that of pathology.

"In the ice of the summit I isolated a virulent type of pyocyanic bacillus. A vibrio that I found in the streams was exceptionally pathogenic for the laboratory animals. In the crystalline and admirably pure water of a spring on the trail from Montanyert, I found 12 colonies of virulent colon bacillus in ope cubic centimeter. The presence of these germs is certainly due to insufficient filtration of the water through the thin layers of soil that cover the granite rocks of this mountain, on which herds live."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST,

#### WHY VOLCANOES ERUPT.

N an article on the West Indian disaster, the following brief statement of the various opinions held by scientific men 10garding the causes of volcanic phenomena is given by The Setentific American (May 24) :

"Volcanic eruptions are generally attributed to the expansion of moisture in the heated subterranean rocks. The original theory that the earth is a liquid mass, covered by a thin crust of solid matter, is now entirely discarded by scientists. Such conditions would seriously interfere with the rotation of the earth and the stability of the crust. We know the effect of the moon's and sun's attraction on the thin skin of ocean that covers the surface of our globe. Tidal waves are continually sweeping around the earth in a direction contrary to the earth's rotation. In comparison with this we can easily see what a tremendous drag to the rotation of the earth would result were the entire earth a liquid mass covered by a mere shell of solid matter. Scientists tell us that the wave produced would be so powerful as to make even a solid steel crust of 300 miles of thickness yield like india-rubber to its deforming influences. The theory of a molten interior was based on the observation of volcanoes and on the fact that the temperature of the earth increases on the average one degree for every fifty feet of descent from the surface. Following this theory come others, in which the earth is supposed to have a solid core and an outer crust between which is a layer of liquid material. Any displacement of the crust covering this liquid layer, whether resulting from contraction of the earth or other causes, would force the lava to the surface through the weakest spot. In refutation of this argument the conditions at Hawaii might be considered. The crater of Mauna Loa is 13,650 feet above the sea-level, and that of Kilanea is 4,040 feet. These mountains are not over 35 miles apart and yet both are filled with lava. How could such varying levels be maintained, if both craters were fed from the same source? This query has forced many to believe that the liquid matter was contained in local, vesicular spaces beneath the crust. Both of these theories were brought forth to reconcile the requirements of physics with those of geology, which called for the existence of fluid matter at a small depth from the surface of the earth. At present geolo-

gists have pretty generally discarded these theories as unnecessary; for it is claimed that the powerful pressure due to the enrth's contraction would prevent material from attaining a liquid form. Immediately on release of this powerful pressure, however, the matter would become fluid and pour out of the mountain in the form of lavn. As stated above, the power which causes the upheaval is attributed to the expansion of imprisoned vapor. From the fact that volcanoes are usually found near the sea, it was at first argued that the water oozed down into the heated regions, either of its own weight or by capillary attraction. Many scientists think this theory to be absurd, for they argue that it would be impossible for the water to enter n region under such compression, also that long before reaching a sufficient depth it would be turned into steam and forced back through the very channels by which it entered. The most plausible theory, and one now pretty generally accepted, accounts for the presence of water in heated rocks as having occurred during their crystallization period. These rocks, in the course of time, were deposited in the sea by the action of rivers. After many ages, the water-bearing rocks are covered to a great depth under layers or 'blankets' of deposited matter, and the heat there encountered finally brings the water to a sufficient tension to cause nn explosion,"

#### A NEW SOURCE OF OXYGEN.

I N a new method of producing oxygen invented by M. Jaubert, a French chemist, the gas is generated simply by pouring water on a new chemical compound devised by him. It is claimed that the new substance can be produced cheaply, and

JAUBERT OXYGEN APPARATUS. Small size for calcium lights, etc.

physician or chemist and have fresh and pure oxygen as he wants it instead of purchasing it compressed to a dangerous tension in heavy cylinders. M. Jaubert's method is described in La Nature (Paris, April 26) by M. J. F. Gall, who says:

"Certain metals, like sodium, potassium, and their alloys . . . possess the property, when heated in a current of air, of fixing the oxygen of the

later without combining with the nitrogen. Oxide of very different properties are thus obtained, some dissolve in cold water without any other phenomenon than that of simple bywater without any other phenomenon than that of simple bythe cold water with a violent disengagement of pure oxygen. These bodies M. Jaubert has named "oxygin's (oxygen-stones), and for their manufacture the Electrochemical Company has recently installed a factor of soxo borse-rower.

"The oxylith is a substance resembling calcium carbid [such ns is used for the generation of neetylene]; it comes in small pieces, but its color is white.

"When water is poured on a lump of it, it immediately gives off oxygen; but if we stop pouring, the oxygen ceases to be given off, so there is no overproduction."

This property makes it possible to construct a generator which shall give us a current of oxygen at ordinary pressure whenever we want it, on the same principle as the acetylene generators now in use, of which the smallest may be seen on an acetylene cycle-lamp; all that is needed is a supply of oxylith and of water and an arrangement for bringing the latter into contact with the former. The inventor has devised several forms of apparatus for this purpose, of which the illustration shows one, which is intended to furnish small quantities of the gns. It is on the principle of the laboratory apparatus for the generation of hydrogen. Blocks of oxylith are placed in a perforated vessel and the water attacks them from below. The writer goes on to say:

"Oxylith has considerable advantages over compressed oxygen. In the first place, the oxygen set free is chemically pure, and then the dead weight is four or five times smaller, and the liquid residue, which is chemically pure caustic, can be sold or utilized in other ways. The pressure of the oxygen thus obtained keeps rigorously constant, whatever the use may be and without the employment of any device for the purpose. Finally, there is no trouble in transportation: the apparatus can be packed in a box and the rullivadis will carry the oxylith at the same price as other chemical products. We can see how grently the production of oxygen is facilitated by the use of his new substance."

The inventor, we are told, was led to his study of the subject by nn endeavor to device a renewer of the air in submarine beats. When thus used, his apparatus disposes of the carbonic acid in the foul air by absorption in the caustic, which, as has been noted above, forms the residue of the process. Experiments show that a few onness of oxylith are sufficient to sustain the respiration of a man for an hour, and that a pint or so of the substance will keep the air of a submarine boat in respirable condition during the same period. M. Jaubert believes also that the gas from his apparatus may be used to actuate the motors that drive the boats, thus avoiding danger from the weight of electrical storage-batteries and from the gases that they give off. — Translation made for Tus LITERARY DIOSES.

#### THE BRITON AND THE AMERICAN INVASION.

M OST English observers seem to be divided between abject fear that the scepter of industrial supremacy has been permanently snached from their grasp, and an attitude of contempt for or indifference to American competition. Henry Labouchere rather assumes the part of the moralling onlooker with no personal interest in the matter. In his paper, Truth. London, under the leading "Morganeering and the Moral," he tells the British mation that its supremacy in trade and commerce is downed, and that the best efforts will scarcely prevent a retrograde movement, the caves.

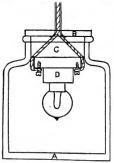
"To the impartial observer it is a trifle amusing to watch the perturbation of John Bull at the march of the American capitalist. For a generation or two past the gospel of salvation of mankind by the ngency of British capital has been preached with sincere conviction by British politicians. British men of business and almost every British man in every British street, whether it was a dying nation in Europe or Asia, a rickety republic in South America, an unreclaimed region of Africa, peopled by idolators and cannibals, or even a poverty-stricken British colony, said that the means of regeneration were the samelet British capital and enterprise exploit the patient thoroughly and there would be an end to all his diseases political, economic, and social. Americans, in their turn, now aspire to regenerate the world by American capital and American enterprise. They practise upon as the doctrine which we so long applied to the rest of mankind. They acquire our underground railways with the kindly view of showing us how to work those antiquated undertakings profitably. They propose to provide poor old London with tramways and tubes which its people are too poor or too stupid to construct themselves. They acquire half the tobacco trade of these islands to confermion us the benefits of being supplied with American goods and American principles. Lastlyfor the present-they laid sacrilegious hands on the shipping, by means of which 'Britaunia rules the waves.' No wonder John Bull is in a comie state of consternation. The world, from his point of view, is being turned completely upside down. He is no longer

on top, 'but underseath. Instead of the exploiter he is becoming exploited. Yet by utilising to the best advantage our resources in raw material, capital and labor we can hold our own, even if we are forced to see Germany and America increase their output faster than we can. At the present crisis of our economic history, what are the objects which cliently occupy our minds? They are the regeneration of South Africa by the introduction into that accursed land of British capital and labor; the expansion of our army at the expense of the labor market; squaudering time, money, and energy on the empty sotentation of the coronation ceremony, which will snapend industry, dislocate trade, and divert public thought from matters of pressing and vital import."

#### FISHING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A N electric-light equipment that will add to the interest of an evening's fishing, as well as to the length of the resulting string of fish, is described by a correspondent of Amateur Work (May). He says:

"The necessary materials are: a small incandescent electric globe and porcelain base of about three-candle power and three volts; a dry battery



voits; a dry battery for same, of the kind used in bicycle or night lamps; several yards of two-way flexible covered wire of small diameter, some rubber tubing to cover the flexible wire, a glass bottle wire and rubber cement.

"The neck of the bottle should be large enough to easily admit the porcelain base. Cut a circular piece of wood, F, from a cigar-box, large enough to cover the top of the bottle, and in the center bore a hole to admit the rabber tubing with a tight fit. The porcelain base, P, is

screwed to the cork, C, with two screws which should be long enough to reach into the wooden piece R. The firstille wire is then covered with the rubber tabing. An easy way to do this is to take a nail which will easily pass through the tabing, tie to it a strong thread, and from an upper window lower the nail into the tubing and it comes out at the other end. With the thread, a string is then palled through, and with the string the wire in the same way. Firmly statch the string to the wire in the same way. Firmly statch the string to the wire without any large knots, and also see that the ends of the wire are not likely to catch on the tubing. The wire not lampend should extend about three inches to allow for connections in the bottle.

"Through the cork, bore two holes from the center of the top side to the edges of the porcelain base. The wire and tubing are then put through the hole in the wooden piece B, the end of the tubing being attached with bicycle or other cement to the underside of this piece. The two strands of the wire are then put through the holes in the cork and connected with the terminals of the lamp. The upper side of the cork is then covered with cement and pressed firmly against the piece B. When dry, the water will not reach the wire when the cork has been inserted in the bottle. The other ends of the wire are, when ready to use, connected to the battery, and the lamp will then light. The battery is kept in the boat. The wire not in the water does not require to be covered with tubing. In use, the bottle is weighted so that it will sink to the required depth. The hattery is then connected to light the lamp. The light will attract many kinds of fish. The fisher and a properly baited line will do the rest."

#### ANOTHER NEW EXPLOSIVE.

A SUBSTANCE named Masurite, described in Cassier's Magazine (May), is said in that magazine to be the latest high explosive on the market. "It appears to be in every sense a safe explosive, failing to detonate under the most trying conditions that are ever likely to be brought about accidentally, and yet affording admirable evidence of great destructive power at the right time." Recent tests are said to have demonstrated satisfactorily that it is insensible to shock, concussion, heat, or cold, as far as its liability to explode by any of these means is conserned, and that it can be exploded in the proper manner only by means of a double-strength exploder. Says the writer in Cassier's:

"One of the tests consisted in striking a quantity of the explosive with a hammer and a 16-pound sledge, both on stone and an auvil, and in allowing a 50-pound weight to fall 25 feet upon a masurite cartridge-all without other effect than brenking up the cartridge and scattering the explosive. Masurite in cans was shot through with both steel-jacketed and mushroom bullets, and even heated by burning coal and then shot through without exploding. Red-hot irons were run through the powder, both loose and in cartridge form, the result being simply to fuse and burn it while in direct contact with the heated surface, the powder going out upon removal of the iron. A bundle of parlor matches ignited in masurite had their flame immediately extinguished. Black and smokeless powder were set off on top and below a heap of masurite, and merely blackened it. Electric sparks were made to play in contact with the material, and no explosion resulted. For friction tests masurite was rubbed to dust between sandpaper and emery cloth. In a series of detonation tests it was found that a masurite cartridge on exploding would explode another one placed in contact with it, but when it was 12 inches distant the unprimed cartridge was simply torn and the contents scattered. With a 40-per-cent, dynamite cartridge exploded at a distance of 12 inches from a masurite cartridge, the latter did not go off : but with reversed conditions an unprimed dynamite cartridge readily exploded. To show that masurite does not freeze at low temperature, a cartridge of masurite was placed in a freezing mixture at 6" below the Fahrenheit zero for three hours. When taken out, it was found to be entirely loose, and was immediately exploded with great violence by means of an electric fuse. To show the relative force of masurite for rock work, a large boulder, in which were placed twelve cartridges in two bore-holes, was blown to pieces. The masurite used in all these tests had a strength equal to 40-per-cent, dynamite, and this can be increased or decreased, as desired, in making the explosive. A notable feature of masurite is the flameless character of its explosion. This was particularly evident when dynamite and masurite were exploded together, the former giving off a vivid flare of light."

In this absence of flame it is claimed, lies the great value of masurite for coal-mine work, as it will not ignite coal-gas or dust in the neighborhood of a blast,

A Lump of Smoke .- "Of late years," says The Scientific American (May 101, "a great deal of attention has been drawn to the question of London smoke, and during the recent great fors in that city, a number of experiments were conducted by Sir William Thistleton-Dyer, which showed that solid matter, consisting of soot and tarry hydrocarbons, was deposited during the worst fogs at the rate of so many tons to the square mile every week. The fogs of the Thames Valley can, of course, never be avoided; but that particular quality of fog which takes its distinctive name from the great city itself could be prevented if its citizens were willing to use smokeless coal in place of the highly bituminous coal which they favor at the present time. There is a society in London known as the Coal-Smoke Abatement Society that has strenuously grappled since 1898 with the problem, and with the very best results. At a recent meeting of the society, Prof. A. H. Church exhibited a specimen of a remarkable atmospheric deposit, which had been taken from the cornice below the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is believed that this specimen, which is herewith illustrated, had taken about two hundred years to form. According to The Illustrated London Actes, to which we are inducted for our illustration, the mass contains one grain of earbon per 100 grains, and about half a grain of tary matter in the same weight of deposit. The chief constituent is gypsum or crystallized sulfate of lime, produced by the action of the suffuric acid of the city atmosphere on the



SMOKE DEPOSIT FROM ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The size of the mass is shown in comparison with the thimble.

Courtes of The S. tentific American.

carbonate of lime of the stone of which St. Paul's is built. This sulfate of lime is first dissolved by, and then deposited from, the rain-water. During the formation of the coral-like mass, the tarry particles of soon are enclosed within it. In order to give an idea of the size of the piece, an ordinary thimble is shown beside it in the illustration."

More Missing Links Found.—The portions of a skeleton discovered by a Dutch army surgeon in Java and asserted by him to belong to a hitherto unknown creature, intermediate between monkey and man, have not yet been taken at their discoverer's valuation by all geologists, aitho there are plenty of scientific men who agree with him that in them we have the long-sought "missing link." But the "pithecanthropus erectus" (erect ape-man), as Dr. Dubois named his find, is now threatened with quite a number of rivals, we are told in The British Medical Journal. Says the writer:

Whether this particular skeleton link is maintaining its full original interest and reputation after the repeated examinations and criticisms to which it has been subjected is a little doubtful, and for the present also it would not do to dogmatize when speaking of the newest discoveries. Four sets of huntau remains have already been discovered in the grottos near Mentone during the researches lately ordered by the Prince of Monaco. They are stated to have belonged to the quaternary period, and they were found at no great distance from the surface. . . . The race they represent is believed to have had low-pointed features. The arms were long and distinctly negroid. The summary of the examination so far by Dr. Verneau seems to favor the idea that these human remains belonged to creatures holding a place between the baboons and negroes. The paleolithic age, geologically speaking, is not so very far away from the existing period, and Quatrefages believed that man had seen the miocene period; but he goes further than this. In his 'Human Species,' he says: 'We know that, as far as his body is concerned, man is a mammal and nothing more. The conditions of existence which are sufficient for these animals ought to have been sufficient for him also; where they lived he could live. He may then have been contemporaneous with the earliest mammalia, and go back as far as the secondary period." "

Is Obesity a Disease?—The conclusion that obesity does not depend allogether upon the quantity or quality of food or water absorbed—in other words, that it is not a matter of tegimen only, is reached by Dr. Gabriel Leven in a recent thesis, published in Paris (1971) and noticed in Modern Medicine (May). "He considers it a nervous disorder, and clies the influence of various nervous effects upon the deposit of fat. He regards obesity not as a disease, but as a symptom which may appear in a great variety of conditions, having, however, for a general foundation of most of depositions of the deposition of the deposition

goes on to say, "seems rather extreme; nevertheless it contains a sufficient amount of truth to make it worth while to keep in mind, when dealing with cases of this sort, the possible existence of gastric disorder."

The Deadly Oyster.—That the oyster often contains the germs of typhoid and that therefore it should not be eaten raw unless its origin is well known, are facts recognized by all medical men. Now we are told in addition by an Italian physician, Dr. Zardo, who writes in Le Sperimentale, that the oyster has its own pet germ which it nearly always contains, and which he has named the bacillus of Mytilus. Says Modern Medicine (Marv), in a brief abstract of Dr. Zardo's article:

"This germ apparently produces no harmful effect if the stomach and intestines are in a normal state, but if the gastric juice is not normal, in other words, if it is lacking in germicide properties, and especially if the intestine is not in a perfect condition, gastro-enteritis and general infection occur, which may result in death. In experiments upon guinea pigs, it was shown that the injection of this germ beneath the skin or into the peritoneal cavity gave rise to general infection, the germ being found everywhere in the body, even in the blood. The poison produced by this germ, when introducted into the body of a guinea pig in any way whatever, gave rise to interstitial hemorrhage, fatty degeneration of the liver, and necrosis. From these facts, it is plainly evident that the ovster is a very masafe article of diet, especially when eaten raw or imperfectly cooked, and that no person can safely swallow one of these bivalves unless assured that his stomach and intestines are in a thoroughly sound state. Even thoroughly cooked oysters may give rise to serious symptoms if there happens to be present a considerable number of poison substances previously formed by the germ, for while cooking destroys the germ, it does not destroy the poison produced by it."

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WE are warred by The Laurer (London) not to open letters at the breakfast-table. They are nearly lades with gream which it is not well to mix with food. The envelope flaps and stamps that have been moistened by the human tonger may be bristing; with contamination. The envelope itself may have picked up injection while on the way, and if it has dropped in the mud. It probably is loaded with all sorts of contagion.

This solar temperature is lowestigated anew, in the light of the latest observations, by Proteoser Wilson in a memoir presented to the Loudon Royal Socialy. Says the Reme Soundiffying. "Researches made with a different solar production of the solar production of the solar production of the solar production of the solar solar production and ender new conditions devised for the purpose of remedying certain made under new conditions devised for the purpose of remedying certain decirc in earlier methods gave a mean temperature of \$775', using Roderist new conditions and the solar production of the solar

A BILINION WITHOUT CONKERS—The new St. Bartholomes's Hospita. In New York is occunstracted that there are no internal corners to catch the dust. Sava a writer in The Rivering Plat!—There are absolutely not the dust. Sava a writer in The Rivering Plat!—There are absolutely not the save and the save and the save are saved and table standards, window resease, etc., throughout. The sata wait and table standards, window resease, etc., throughout. The sata saved and table standards, window resease, etc., throughout. The saved faces between the frames and glass or panels. The surface of the frame saved glass or panels. The surface of the frame needs the glass with a feather often, and the corners of the sank and door panels are also wounded, so that there may be no holding-plate for the cold panels are also wounded, so that there may be no holding-plate for the cold panels are also wounded, so that there may be no holding-plate for the cold panels are also wounded. The panels are the panels are the saved to the saved the saved

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE MARTINIQUE CALAMITY.

H OW can the horrible catastrophes by which tens of thousands of lives have been destroyed in the West Indian Islands be reconciled with the thought of a loving God? This question, which is being seriously discussed by several of the religious papers, raises anew a problem of some importance. The New York Truth Secker, the organ of the Free-Thinkers, has the following to say on the subject:

"It was the Lisbon earthquake which shook Voltaire's faith in a God who governs, who pervades all places and ages, and who has established a direct relation between himself and mankind. He was compelled to ask, What was my God doing? Why did the Universal Father crush to shapelessness thousands of his poor children, even at the moment when they were upon three knees returning thanks to him? The tragedy of St. Pierre ought to drive a sincere Theist insale.

"How the Christians can reconcile such an appalling calamity as this volcanic eruption with the conception of a good God who cares for his children, and without whose watchful supervision not even a sparrow falls to the ground, is one of those things which astonishes men who think. The inhabitants of St. Pierre were literally burned up and buried in the white-hot mad brite hot made from the crater and dropped upon the town. Such an act occurring through personal volition of any being would stand put the thing as a demon of infinite cruelty. Nothing could equal it except the creation of a hell in which billions instead of thou-sands are to burn forever. There are no words in any language which can describe such a being."

The calamity at St. Plerre is viewed by many of the inhabitnats of neighboring islands as a judgment of God. "While in St. Lucia," declares an officer of the British steamship Horace (as reported in the New York Herafa), "I heard several of the residents telling one another that they believed the destruction of St. Plerre was a terrible punishment sent by the Almighty on account of the wickedness of the city." A New York clergyman, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, has not hesitated to draw a similar conclusion. In a recent sermon on "Providence and Biblical and Recent Catastrophes," he compared the calamity Martinique to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. He said further:

"A whole land is often saved from terrible calamities on account of the churches and praying people, and this world ties is but saved from flames that to-day would lick the very heavens and wrap the very highest mountain-tops in tongues of fine account of the little band of God's elect who are in it, and who fear His name, and whom He wills not to harm."

Such views as this, however, are prominent because of their very isolation, and are anything but representative. Yet all of the religious papers seem ready to admit that there is a grave problem involved. Says the Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.):

"Why, oh, why, asks some troubled Christian, should these joyous, simple, believing people meet the fate of the godless and unspeakably wicked Pompeii and Herculaneum of old? Why is darkest London spared, while St. Pierre perishes? There is no better answer than that implied in the question of our estcemed contemporary, The Catholic Citizen, of Milwankee . 'Why do cities seat themselves in these volcanic valleys? Why do men expose their lives and the lives of their families to the dangers of such location?" As the rain falleth upon the just and unjust, so will the deluge of fire and lava overwhelm impartially saint and sinner in its progress. Christiau faith finds its comfort, iu such calamity, in the thought of life everlasting; the conviction that God's mercy overshadowed all the horror; and that the innocent and the penitent souls entering into the place of refreshment, light, and peace, through that awful trial by fire, say now with the apostle: 'The sufferings of this life are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come."

The Boston Watchman (Baptist) says:

"This problem baffles the author of the Book of Job, and all the discoveries of science and the light of the Christian revelation do not resolve the thick darkness that settles about it. When trouble comes for which we can see no moral autecedent and no good result, the irrepressible cry bursts from every human heart, 'Why'. And there is no answer but the answer of Job: 'Tho he slaw me, yet will I trust in him.'

"From our point of view the events of life are often wholly irreconcilable with our faith in the divine goodness. And yet we do not lose our faith. We believe that God is working out for us and for the race purposes of goodness that we annot understand. That, it seems to us, is the Christian attitude toward this problem. Christianity does not resolve it, while it makes many other solutions of it untenable. But Christianity, in its revealation of the Father, inspires a confidence in Him that is not shaken by our inability to understand His way."

The Pittsburg Methodist Recorder insists that great good follows even in the footsteps of the worst calamities. "With the carthquake's shock," it declares, "human nature asserts itself and a thrill of sympathy moves all hearts. The nation is richer because of the wealth of affection and charity which it poured out for these cities sitting desolate and in distress." And so disaster, while it is to be deprecated, yet "shows the better side of human nature and makes us respect ourselves and our humanity more." The Church Advocate, an organ of the "Church of God." published at Harrisburg, Pa., takes a decidedly original view of the "wholesome moral effect" produced by cataclysms. It says:

"They teach us how insecure are the most stable earthly things. The everlasting hills shall be removed. The earth itself shall perish, but the word of the Lord endureth forever. They remind us of the approaching end. And they may suggest how the final conflagration may originate. True, we do not positively know how. Yet it is our conviction that the fire for which the heavens and the earth which are now are kept in store, and by which the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up, is of natural, and not supernatural, origin. For there are allusions to volcanic fires as a mode of final destruction in certain very striking expressions in Revelation, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and even in Luke. And even the very nature of the soil of Italy, and of some of the groups of islands south of the Philippines and the Lesser Antilles has forced on many a mind in different ages the thought of physical preparedness almost for such a catastrophe. 'Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh.' These events are not any less of God because between him and them are natural causes of whose existence the divine will is the cause."

# HIGHER CRITICISM IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THAT the "time-spirit," which has compelled a restatement of the Presbyterian faith and a readjustment, among religious thinkers everywhere, of so much of the theological doctrine that was once accepted as fundamental, is also penetrating the Roman Catholic Church, has been apparent for some time to close observers. The cases of Dr. St. George Mivart and of Dr. Zahm are taken as indications, at least, of serious unrest, and the recent appointment of the Roman Biblical commission is construed to mean that the Pope finds it no longer advisable to resist the demand for a thorough investigation of the claims of the higher criticism. In the oninion of "Austin West," which nomde-plume is believed to cover the real name of one prominent in the councils of the Roman Catholic Church, the full significance of this papal commission is hardly as yet understood. To comprehend its true meaning, he declares, it is essential that we should be acquainted with the present condition of religious thought in the French Church, and with the record of the Abbé Alfred Loisy, who has been for some time the recognized intellectual leader of the radical school among the French Roman Catholics. In the opening sentences of an article in The Contemperary Review (April), this writer states:

"For nearly sighteen mouths past there has been pending in Rome before the Congregation of the Index and that of the Inquisition—commonly known as 'The Holy Office'—a case of exceptional interest, fraught with weighty consequences for the future of Biblical criticism within the Roman communion. Abbé Alfred Loisy, D.D., of Paris, who for some years has figured among the front rank of living exegetes in the Roman Catholic Church, and whose scholarly attainments in every branch of Senitic lore have won bim more than European fame, has been eacused before the Roman tribunals by Cardinal Kishard, as one who by his active sympathies with modern critical science is a troubler of the Catholic Israel.

For twelve years Dr. Loisy held the chair of Biblical exegesis in the Institut Catholique in Paris; but he was compelled to withdraw from that institution on account of the objection of its board of managers to his views on Biblical Inspiration. On his territement from professorial work Dr. Lossy was offered a chaplaincy at a numery in Neully-sur-Seine, which he accepted. During this period of comparative seclusion he redoubled his intellectual activities, contributing essays and articles to the leading ecclessicaled reviews of France. About eighteen mouths ago the Abbé was appointed lecturer on the comparative history of religions at the "Ecole Pratique des Hautes Studes" in Paris, and he still holds this influential position. Dr. Loisy's consistency since it is negard to Biblical criticism are summed up by the writer in The Contemporary Review as follows:

"(1) That the Pentateuch, as we now possess it, can not be the work of Moses.

"(2) That the early chapters of Genesis—probably the first eleven—do not contain an exact and real history of the origins of the world or of man; but rather the religious philosophy of that history. At the same time, these chapters may contain traditional memories of historical significance,

"(3) That the whole of the Old Testament literature (and various parts of single blooks does not possess a uniform historial character, all the historical books—even those of the New Testament—having been edited on free principles than those not no vogite in historical composition. Hence, as a legitimate result of therty in the composition, a corresponding blierty in the interpretation. The form of an inspired document being historical does not involve necessarily a real historical character; e.g., Our Lord's Gospel parables of the Good Samaritan, Dires and Lazarus, etc. It is the nature and content which determine the character of inspired records; it is the character which should guide soond excepts in its interpretation.

"(4) The history of religious discrine as set forth in the Bible bespeaks a vital development, in all its component parts, of the doctrine itself; e.g., the Idea of God, of human destiny, of moral

"(3) The Sacred Books, in all that pertains to natural science, present no contrast to the quasi-scientific conceptions which prevaled in the ancient world; and these conceptions, moreover, have left their traces not in Bible literature only, but likewise in Bible beliefs."

Dr. Loisy's writings have been severely censured not only by Cardinal Richard, but by other prominent French Ronan Catholic thinkers, including Fere Fontaine, S. J., Pére Charles Maigen, and the editor of the Dominican Revue Theoniste. On the other hand, at least one French Jesuit review has opened its pages to an indorsement of his views; the new Roman Catholic critical review in Italy—Studi Religiosis—has maintained a sympathetic attitude; and the English—that the Studies of the Catholic Scholar, Prof. V. McNablo, O. P., has supported the Abbé's conclusions in articles contributed to The American Excitation of Review.

It was this "case of Abbé Loisy," more than any other single influence, maintains the writer in *The Contemporary Review*, that impelled the Pope to appoint a Biblical commission, whose personnel represents the most broad-minded thought in the Roman Catholic Church. The writer concludes:

Be its future what it may, the international Biblical commission is of memorable importance in the third longest pontificate of history. It serves to mark a new epoch in the history of Roman Catholicism. It owes much to the loyalty and persevering labors of the Abbe Loisy, of whose denunciation to Rome it is the immediate sequel. Already there are omens of a coming agitation against the commission by adversaries scarcely yet recovered from their astonishment. But the Catholic savant finds his consolations in history, as Boethius found them in divine philosophy. He can have no misgivings whatever as to ultimate results. The modern scientific movement within the Roman communion has come to stay and to increase; and the mature decision of Leo XIII. can not but be regarded as a providential check upon that blind theological fanaticism, within even as without the church, which, with Canute-like arrogance, elects to sit by the shore with its face to the sea, cursing the inevitable incoming tide."

#### "THE GREATEST MISSIONARY SINCE THE DAYS OF ST. PAUL."

SUCH is the proud title bestowed upon Bishop William Taylor, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died in Palo
Alto, Cal., on May 18. "He was the greatest and most successful of all the Methodist evangelists," declares the Chicago Tribune, and "ranks with Francis Xavier and Adoniram Judson in
the pioneer character



RISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR.

and wide area of his work." "His heroism," adds the Atlanta Constitution, "while not that of battle and blood, or of shipwreck and earthquake, was none the less splendid because it was that which calmly defied death in myriad forms and chances to make Christ known around the circuit of the world." Says the Springfield Republican:

"Taylor was a man of superb presence, tall, strong of frame,

and when his great genius of evangelism was certified by his appointment as bishop he was so splended of eye, so gray of head, and so profuse of beard, that many noted his striking resemblance to John Brown. He believed in Brown and had many points of likeness in character; but he was more often compared to Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles-tho be certainly differed as much as possible from Paul physically, seeing that the apostle's lealily presence 'was weak and contemptible.' was an enthusiast. He never lost a particle of his fire from the time when as a youth of 20 he heard a voice in a dream saving: William, God has a great work for you to do, and if you will not confer with flesh and blood, turn neither to the right hand nor to the left, but follow the leading of the Holy Spirit, your wisdom will increase like a continual dripping into a bucket.' He was then a raw Virginia country boy; but the echo of that voice never faded from his consciousness.

Bishop Taylor began his Gospel work as a street preacher in San Francisco. In the fall of 1856 he conducted an evangeletic campaign in Canada. Later he spent seven months in Ireland and England, and visited Australia. "The work in Australia was continued two years and a half," declares The California Christian Advocate, San Francisco (Meth, Episc.), "and over six thousand souls were converted under his ministry," We quote further from the same paper:

"In 1865 he went to South Africa. Here the same divine power attended his ministry. In Queenstown District, Natal, Cape Colony, and among the Kaffes, his success was such as to awaken the entire misson-field. This was his first grapple with heathenism. Over seven thousand Kaffes were converted. He did not spend much time specialiting about how best to proceed, but simply and sublimely went at his task. He padd no attention where night overtrock him, in the jungles, among savages. The very wild beasts of prey, as in the case of Daniel, seemed to recognize that the hand of God was upon him.

"In 1877 he opened work in South America. Here he came in direct contact with the Roman Cathole Church in its most conservative form. He took a new tack. He began by opening schools. The whole country was densely ignorant. The English people who had settled in that country became at once his

apport,

"He revisited India and spent the early eighties strengthening his missions in India. In 188, he was a member of the general conference at Philadelphia. The general conference had decided to elect a missionary bishop for Africa. . . . Bishop Taylor was elected with great enthissism and, tho he was 6 y years of age, he put in twelve great years of service. He took hold of the dark continent with the grip of a giant. . . . .

"Bishop Taylor had a remarkable personality. He was not only tall and powerfully framed, but he had an eye as dauntess and penetrating as that of an eagle. He had self-concentration, self-reliance, and almost military control over himself. There was nothing difficult to him. He would seize his ax and whip-saw and put off into the Mendocino redwoods and come back in three months with a barge of humber. He would earry a steamer over the Stanley Falls on the Kongo. His faith and energy were alike indomitable.

"Bishop Taylor has been a sort of an embodiment of the great world-wide mussionary spirit and impulse of the church. Methodism has given to the world a Simpson, the greatest preacher of the century; she has also given the world the greatest missionary evangelist, William Taylor."

# AN ENGLISH WESLEYAN SCHOLAR'S "HERESY."

W IDESPREAD surprise has been created in English religions circles by the initial steps that have been taken to remove Prof. Joseph Agar Beet, D.D., from the position he has held for seventeen years as principal of Richmond College. This is the most important theological training-school of the Wesleyan Methodists in England, and Professor Beet, who has betured in this country at the University of Chicago and the Chatanqua Summer Schools, is generally regarded as one of the leading representatives of his denomination. The following view of the facts in the case is taken from The Christian Commonwealth (London, nonconfornists):

"The general committee which governs the four Wesleyan colleges, and periodically nominates the teaching-staff for election by the annual conference, has taken the extraordinary course of pominating some one else in place of Dr. Beet. He was appointed to his present chair in 1885, and in accordance with the rules of the church a fresh election takes place every six years. Dr. Beet has twice been reappointed, as a matter of course; but an attempt is now being made to depose him from his important office. This proceeding is the more inexplicable and lamentable in view of the great services Dr. Beet has rendered to Methodism and the church universal. Coming of an old and honorable family, whose devoted attachment to Weslevanism dates back to the time of the founder of the Connection, Dr. Beet has proved himself an exact, profound, and conscientious scholar, a brilliant and successful teacher, and a true friend and helper of young men preparing for the ministry. If Dr. Beet was old and infirm, the action of the committee might be understood, tho even then their method of procedure would be deplorable; but, as a matter of fact, the learned and devout principal was never so well fitted for his important position as he is roday, in his sixty-second year. His faculties are at their rijest, his experience is rich and varied, his enthusiasm for his church and the cause of Christ generally is unabated, and his physical health is excellent. Why, then, seek to depose and supersede so honorable, distinguished, and equable a servint of Christ?"

The answer to this last question is probably found in an interview in the same paper, in which Dr. Beet girse what he believes to be the cause of the hostile action taken against him. The objection made to his teaching, he affirms, is doctrinal, and is based on his views of the future punishment of sine expressed in his two books, "The Last Things" and "The Immortality of the Soul." We quote from the interview.

"'What are the views to which you refer?"

"'I am not prepared to assert the endless suffering of the lost, nor do I assert the ultimate extinction of the lost, I do not think that the Bible au-

thorizes us to teach dogmatically either of these two views,"

"'Do you hold any more positive views than these on questions of eschatology?"

"'I protest against the doctrine of the necessarily endless permanence of the soul—that is, the inherent immortality of every individual."
"On what

"'On w

"The absence of evidence in the Bible. The natural immortality of every individual is not taught in the Scriptures, and I can not



AUT. JUSTINI A. BEET.

find any evidence outside of the Bible to justify the assertion."

"What kind of immortality, then, do you believe in?"
"Eternal and blessed life for the righteous through Jesus

"'What do you think will be the fate of those who die impenitent in this world?'

"'What their ultimate fate will be I do not know. I am convinced that they will be punished, but I can not say how long the punishment will last, because the Bible does not tell me."

"How do you interpret such passages as those which say that the wicked shall be east into a furnace of fire, where there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth?"

"That phrase occurs seven times, but in not one place is any-

thing said about duration.'

"'You are, of course, familiar with the argument that as the same word is applied to the duration of the felicity of the blessed as to the duration of the condition of the lost, a time limit in the latter case would, inferentially, involve a possible time limit in the other case?'

"'Yes; but I do not see that punishment necessarily involves consciousness. The loss of eternal life would itself be eternal punishment."

Dr. Beet maintains that these views are not inconsistent with the standards of the Wesleyam Methodist Church. Two Anglican bishops, the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, Dr. Chadwick, and the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Gore, have "publicly arowed the same belief": and Mr. Gladstone, in his "Studies Subsidiary to Butler," assumed "precisely the same attitude." It is true that in two of Wesley's sermions the endless torment of the lost is taught, but neither of them is included in the Fifty-three Sermons which Wesley limped selected as an embodiment of his teaching. The real issue at stake in this whole controversy, declares Dr. Beet, is "whether the Wesleyan Church shall permit or forbid its ministers to discuss those mitor doctrines about which they differ." The latter alternative, if accepted, saddles the Wesleyan Church with a policy that is "Romanist, not Protestant; Russian, not English." He says further (in a letter to The British Wesley):

"Whatever success I have gained is due to the fact that my whole life has been devoted, with the best aids within my reach. to study the Bible, as the only safe method of learning the truth revealed in Christ; that, whatever I have thus learnt, I have stated in plain and clear language, without fear and without reserve. This method, applied to eschatology, has roused the antagonism which now threatens to cut short my work at Richmond. But I can not disayow principles which a life of study declares to be sound; and therefore I shall not shrink from their consequences. Altho the evening of life is approaching, I am well able to continue the work I have done so long; but am not able to begin a new kind of work. If, in consequence of my loyalty to that I believe to be true, that work be interrupted and this eventide be overcast, I shall accept whatever may come, and lay it with joy as a lowly sacrifice on the altar of Him who, in order to bear witness to the truth, laid down His life.

The final decision in this case will not be reached until July, when the nominations for Richmond College will be submitted to the 600 ministers and laymen composing the representative session of the Weslevan Conference.

# "WAS GEORGE WASHINGTON A CHRISTIAN?" —THE CASE FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE.

In Nast week's issue of The Lyerary Digest we presented the argument made by Mr. Archibald Hopkins, clerk of the court of claims in Washington, in support of his contention that George Washington was a Deist, but not a Christian. The New York Tribure, which gave publicity to his statement, has simply the several interesting rejoinders. The first is from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, himself the author of a biography of George Washington. He regards the following facts in regard to Washington's relicions life as bevond question

"Washington had a profound belief in God and in an overriling Providence. This is manifested throughout his letters in utterances so numerous that it is not necessary to cite them, Even those who dispute his Christianity admit that he was a Deist.

"He was a regular and constant attendant on the Episcopal Church.

"He was a vestryman for many years of his parish church, and it is at least unlikely that he would have held such a position in that church unless he had been regularly admitted to the communion and was in good and regular standing.

"He not only went to the church regularly, but he fasted on appointed days, as is proved by at least one entry in his diary.

"He believed in the efficacy of prayer, for he prayed regularly, and the proof is abundant that he would retire for prayer in times of stress and trial.

"He was generally believed by his contemporaries, with few exceptions, to be a Christian. Chief Justice Marshall, who was an accurate man, both in observation and statement, explicitly says that Washington was a Christian, and any one who will take the truble to examine the orations and addresses at the time of Washington's death will find that such was the general opinion of mea who knew him."

There is also evidence, continues Senator Lodge, which is "absolutely conclusive" as to Washington's belief in the divinity of Christ. On this point he says.

"In his circular letter to the governors of the States, dated June 5, 1783, à stute paper of the first importance, and prepared with the utmost care, Washington uses these words (Vol. X. of Ford's edition of Washington's Writings, page 256). The pure and benign light of Revelation." and on page 265 he uses this

phrase: 'The divine author of our blessed religion.' These last words are as distinct a declaration of belief in the divinity of Christ as any man could make, and they are deliberately used in a state paper of great moment."

Charlotte Morrell Brackett, of New York, supplements Senator Lodge's arguments with an account of General Washington's communion at Morristown, N. J., during the war. This is not a matter of "tradition," she declares, but of authentic history, preserved in the annals of the First Preshyterian Church of Morristown. The record runs as follows:

"While the American army, under the command of Washington, lay encamped in the environs of Morristown, N. I., it occurred that the service of the communion, then observed semiannually only, was to be administered in the Presbyterian Church of that village. In a morning of the previous week the General, after his accustomed inspection of the camp, visited the house of the Rev. Dr. Johnes, then pastor of that church, and, after the usual preliminaries, thus accosted him: "Doctor, I understand that the Lord's Supper is to be celebrated with you next Sunday. I would learn if it accords with the canons of your church to admit communicants of another denomination? The doctor rejoined, 'Most certainly, Ours is not the Presbyterian table. General, but the Lord's table, and we hence give the Lord's invitation to all his followers, of whatever name. General replied: 'I am glad of it; that is as it ought to be; but as I was not quite sure of the fact, I thought I would ascertain it from yourself, as I propose to join with you on that occasion. Tho a member of the Church of England, I have no exclusive partialities.

"The doctor reassured him of a cordial welcome, and the General was found seated with the communicants the next Sabbath."

Finally, the Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Washington, adds his testimony in support of the view that George Washington was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He declares:

"Major Popham was a Revolutionary officer with Washington, and his high character is attested by Bishop Meade and Dr. Berrien, of Trinity Church, New York. In a letter to Mrs. John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, he affirms that he attended the samechurch (in New York) as Washington during his Presidency.

"'I sat in Judge Morria's pew, and I am as confident as a memory now laboring under the pressure of eighty-seven years will serve that the President often communed, and I have had the privilege of kneeling with him. Myelderd analyther distant remembers hearing her grandmother, Mrs. Morris, mention the fact with pleasure."

"Dr. Berrien states that Major Popham's mind and memory at the time that he wrote these words were not impaired,"

General Porterfield testifies directly to the same effect, but the report of what he said comes through a third person. Dr. Mc-Kim quotes, in addition, from Baneroft, Sparks, Washington Irving, Lossing, Chief Justice Marshall, President Madison, Bishop Meade, Dr. McGuire, and Robert C. Winthrop, to sustain his conclusion that Washington was a Christian. He addi-

"The alternative is clear and unavoidable either Washington believed in the Christian religion as a revelation from God, and in Jesus Christ as its divine author, or he counterfeited that belief and is convicted a deceiver and a hypocrite.

"It is safe to say that the world will never believe that the latter alternative represents 'the true George Washington,'"

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT last week's session of Methodist Episcopal clergymen, held in Pitts burg, Bishop J. W. Hamilton announced that the annual reports of the Methodist Church show an increase of 90.000 members for the year just closed. This growth has largely been registered west of the Mississippi.

THE Federation of American Zionisis held its annual convention its para in lossion. Over the delegates participated in the deliberations, which were marked by considerable disorder. Rabbi Gothell, of New York, which was a survival to the constant of the Control of the Control

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#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### EMPEROR WILLIAM'S BAD COMPANY.

THE German Emperor will associate with almost any one who has plenty of money, even the the man who has the money made it bimself,—such is the accusation brought against William II. by influential organs of German conservative opinion, which are asking if the monarchical principle can survive when millionaires are treated as if they were as good as Prussian barons. Says the Kédiniche Velkisztifung:

"It would be irrelevant to say that the Emperor can pick his company where he pleases. Certainly, he can do that. On the other hand, the people are at liberty to draw their own conclusions from such associations. Let us even assume that representatives of capitalism are accepted in court society. No German citizen would be entitled to utter censure on this account. Nevertheless, it is undeniable that politically such a thing must be of the most far-reaching import. The next thing in order is that aristocrats by birth and aristocrats of finance shall stand on the same level. In the end, however, the nobility would be borne down by the money princes, for in such a competition the former can not survive. The liberal press would hail such a 'rejuvenation' of court society with hymns of great praise, and inform every 'citizen' he had thereby himself won a victory and could feel individually flattered by it. . . . Above all things, however, let it not be forgotten that the money aristocracy, through its capital-without court favor or high influence-has already great power. If now it is placed above the German aristocracy, it will have everything. In this way would we really come to that Americanization of the world which Mr. Stead has set before us. For what is the fundamental idea of this American system? That the man who adds most to the national wealth and accumulates the greatest fortune is to be most honored."

If, therefore, it is really the case that the conservative agrarians are to be thrust to the rear while those are to be brought forward who have written industry and commerce, world politics and world trade on their banners, then Germany is on the eve of the greatest internal revolution that history can show. Thus the Kölmische Volkszeitung. To which the Humburger Nachrickten teotis:

"How would this transformation continue if the German Emperor had to grasp the sword and perhaps find himself obliged to march the German army columns both East and West in defense of the fatherland? Would the new aristocracy in such an event prove as strong a bulwark as the old?"

The welcome given by Emperor William to the newly rich is "one of the most noteworthy symptoms of the new time," says the Neueste Nachrichten (Leipsic), adding:

"It looks as if the tremendous uphaevals of modern life would overwhelm what is known in the haronial hall and ou the paternal acres as the old Prussian tradition. The Anglo-Savon conception of life, which sees its goal only it commercial undertakings and disparages every other pursuit, is throwing its shadow more and more over our people. . . . Many signs show that the Emperor's interest is most shown in the politico-commercial sphere, and in that mental energy which takes the direction of capitalism. It is guests [on his yacht] were not the heads of the old conservative noble families, not even representatives of the stringuished German citizenship, nor men who can be deemed guardians of the spirit of national idealism. Herein is a certain peril. For years, the representatives of the old Prussian tradition have had to stand asside.

The gloomy upshot of it all, according to this exponent of the good old times, is that "the conservative elements, those especially of the Prussian state, feel themselves placed more and more on the defensive, that in the hard battle they are fighting for the traditions of the past and for their own existence, they see diminishing the sympathy of him who has styled himself the first nobleman of Prussia." The pass to which things have come prompts the Social-Democratic *Corwarts* (Berlin) to offer its condolences with much ironical solemnity:

"Such is the new court society. Meantime the country squires in their rural seats raise the cry of fatherland, and as the countercial treaty combination steams northward with the Emperor, the tariff commission in Berlin imposes one hunger tax after another."

The "Emperor's friends" and the way they are to be treated are considered in a different spirit, however, by the Schleistche Zeitlung, which is indignant at what it seems to consider an attempt to raise dissension between the throne and the nobility. It adds this warning:

"Nothing is so dangerous to monarchy and so subversive of it as servilism and Byzantinism. The most disastrous results may conceivably ensue upon the popular mind if the notion is disseminated among the masses that they have no place even in the slightest thought of those in high position [that is, the Emperor himself], and that the people's most pressing needs are not to be taken into account...! It can only be deemed insulting to the wearer of the crown, and an attempt at subversion of the monarchical principle to convey the idea that those in high position may be affected by insinuations of the nature alluded to."—Translations namele for The LITERARY DIOSE.

# THE "AUSGLEICH" DIFFICULTY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

THE act of union between Austria and Hungary is called the Ausgleich. A crisis lass asserted itself with reference to the renewal of this instrument and all the press organs pronounce it graw. Mr. Srell, the Hungarian premier, and Dr. von Kürber, the Austrian premier, have had fruitless consultations in Budapest. The trouble is due mainly to economic questions which the allied monarchies regard from opposite points of view. The commercial union of the two divisions of the monarchy seems about to be modified, and this is taken to portend ultimate political severance. In fact, the leader of the party of Hungarian independence, Frank South soon of the great Kossuth, set himself boldly against any concession to Austria. The Newe Freit Press (Vienna) says;

"In Hungary hitherto the insistence of the Austrian Goverument upon a hastening of the Austrian Hongottations, and the support which the ministry receives throughout Austria have been regarded with equable indifference or at least with the time of the properties of the properties of the time of the time has spoken, and that, too, in the most emphatic manner, Herr Franz Kossuth alleges that he hears a rumor that the crown has taken the side of Austria in the economic strife between that Power and Hungary. With a logic peculiar to Hungarian minds, he finds a confirmation of this rumor in the circumstance that Austrian parties which have bitherto fought one another are now united in the economic struggle with Hungary."

The paper then proceeds to deny that there is any foundation for the "rumor" reaching Franz Kossuth, either as regards the crown or as regards the significance of Austrian political unification. It concludes:

"From the fact that Herr Kossuth, altho warning the independence party against Austria's 'exorbitant' demands, can alege nothing more definite than these rumors so laughable to the well informed, it is clear that Austria contemplates no injury to Hungary and asks nothing but what is indispensable to her exonomic existence. To us over there it sounds, in view of all that has happened, like a mockery of Austria when anything is said of Austria's exorbitant demands."

Notwithstanding the repudiation of the rumors referred to in the above almost official interance, the well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* in the Dual Monarchy says:

"There is reason to believe that the Emperor-King is using the full weight of his influence with a view to promoting a compro-

miss between the two governments. In urging the two prime ministers to settle the question involved in a sense favorable to the renewal of the \*Installation\* the sworreign is said to have obserred that he would have lived all these years in vain if at the end of his reign the two halves of the monarchy should fall saunder. What hope remains of an agreement, and there is still some hope, is centered entirely in the great influence which the value and the said of the said of the said of the said of the said value and the said of the said of the said of the said of the said value and the said of the value and the said of the value and said of the value and the said of th

The Petter Lloyd (Badapest) insists that all the difficulties come from the Austrian side, and it warns the von Körber ministry not to insist upon impossible conditions. It also alludes to vague threats against Hungary which it says will have no effect. —Translation made for Tus Literakey Dusar.

#### THE TASK OF YOUNG KING ALPHONSO.

THE press of Spain has practically ceased to be taken seriously as a means of gaining information respecting the state of young Alphonso's realm. The ministerial newspapers are either hopelessly perfunctory in their comments or absolutely unilluminating. The opposition papers are apt to reflect the



KING ALPHONSO KID

personal views of some politician or they are in a state of censorship. Hence the samest views of the outlook, now that the young King has taken the oath and the regency has ended, are to be gleamed in the non-Syanish press. Interesting, as coming from a Clerical source, is this from the Correspondant (Paris)

"Alphonso XIII. may have a mission to fulhi in the great game of life of death that the Latin race is about to play on the shores of the Mediterranean. For many reasons, that the voice of the Vaticau has uttered time and again, it is the duty of the Con-ervative elements of the Pennusala to refrain from destroying one another with internecine strife. The peril is pressing cough to make harmony possible around this new name. If monarchies can not be restored everywhere, republics can not be acclimatered everywhere either, and the particularism of Spain requires a tie that can bind without compressing her union. The Catabolies, among whom Caftist loyalism has found its best recruits, remain the hope of their disturbed country. They can do nothing better than defend prunciples of public order, among which is respect for the constituted authorities. . . What has been the strength of Spain? I he popular costancy of her relig-

ious feeling, inspired, animated by the priest, wholly of the people in his good and bad qualities, the friar, the monk."

The education of the young King has been of such a nature as to make, him peculiarly a victim of his own inexperience, according to the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna):

"The youthful monarch has thus far come not at all into coutact with the people. He does not even know the men who



HON. J. L. M. CURRY. Representing our State Department at the Spanish Coronation.

hereafter may be called upon to conduct the affairs of the state. Tho he has occasionally left the protecting walls of the royal palace, no journey has taken him abroad. He assumes authority at a serious juncture, when his country, after many a riot, strike, and political crisis, is rent by Carlist and Clerical uprisings, and

the specter of Anarchy haunts Spanish soil. In the middle of these extremes, in a chaos of opinions and tendencies, appears the royal youth and takes in hand the reins of royal power."

Unless the newly sworn King shows unexpected strength, stormy times are at hand, observes the London Spectator:

"The reorganization of the army with the view of reducing the excessive number of officers is inevitable and it will be most difficult to postpone the question of the tenure much longer. Much of Southern Spain is held on the old latifundia plan, that is, in great estates, which are not let out in smaller blocks as in this country and Northern Italy, but are worked direct by the and laborers. Thus the

A PATENT THRONE FOR ALPHONSO XIII
OF SPAIN.

owners through bailiffs C an also be used as a trunk marked "Exile" and laborers. Thus the peasants are not peas-

ants in any true sense at all, having no rights, and living in villages often at a great distance from their work. They are therefore angrily discontented, and Señor Canalejas, tho a member of the ministry, has just publicly declared that the agricul-



tural problem must be solved, especially in Andalusia and Estemadurn, if there is to be peace. This ministry will not attempt that task, and before the year is over Spain, if she is to be kept quiet, will need a very strong hand."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### DICTATORSHIP IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE dictatorship established by the German imperial Government in Alsace-Lorraine, the provinces wrested from France a generation or so ago, has been modified by Emperor William. The step is deemed radical by the European press, which seems to have been unperparted for the imperial order for the repeal of the so-called "dictatorship paragraph" in the conquered provincess. Says the London Times.

"The history of the paragraph in question may be briefly summarised. It was taken over into the new constitution of Alsace-Lorraine in July, 1879, from the law of December, 1871, which invested the Chief President, as he was called in those days, with powers 'to adopt without delay in the event of danger to he public safety all measures which he considered requisite' in order to deal with the crisis. . . In its practical aspects the exsistence of the dictatorship paragraph amounted to what has becalled a latent state of siege. The Statthalter, if he regarded the Alsace-Lorrainer or any German from the Recibaland, and be could suppress any newspaper appearing in that territory. On several occasions these powers were actually exercised."

The action of the German Emperor in directing the repeal of this paragraph is a gracious concession to the people of Alsace-Lorraine, and an indication that their loyalty to the German empire is appreciated, says the Conservative Kreuz-Zeitung (Berlio):

"The dictatorship paragraph has always been regarded as a weapon only for an energency, or, as the late inperial Chancellor, Prince von Hohenhohe, observed, as a waraing against anti-German agaitation. Indeed, the present Secretary of State, von Koeller, said in the Reichstag a few years ago that he had been four years in office in Alasce-Loranie as Under-Secretary of State without having read the dictatorship paragraph. That certainly shows that the exceptional provision had no practical significance. The matter remained completely ignored for years. Only recently has it been brought forward, since it was apparent that the thing could be magnified as a means of agitation, to in a begot rid of without thereby sarrendering any powers or diminishing them, the step can only be approved.

The measure shows that Alsace-Jouraine is firmly minted to the German fatherland, says that middle class organ, the Vossicke Zeitung (Berlin), a view which is echoed by the pro-German Post (Strusburg). The Humburger Nachrichten calls the imperial action one of "conciliation politics," which it does not wholly trust. The Newste Nachrichten (Berlin) is somewhat disgusted with the proceedings:

"The Emperor's generous act is not without its serious side. The French influences and tendencies have by no means caed in the imperial territory. Not until a critical period arrives with its threats of war and revolution will it be possible to decide whether Emperor William's act, which doubtless makes him popular in Alsace-Lorraine, was justified."

The French papers express delight at the news for the sake of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, but they seem unwilling to enter into its larger aspects. The fournal des Débats (Paris) says:

"The people of Alsace-Lorraine must alone he thought of by congratulating them upon a measure of elemency which makes life more endurable to them. And if it happened that William II. was inspired on this occasion, tho only slightly, by his often expressed wish to establish better relations with our own country, he has shown a consideration which can not be disregarded."

There is another side to the picture of Alsace-Lorraine, and it is given in *The Fortnigktly Review* (London), by the writer signing himself "Calchas," in an article entitled "The Revival of France." He wrote, of course, before the Emperor had issued his order.

"She [France] will not challenge war on her side, because of Alsace-Lorraine, but if war is to be faced, she will wage it for Alsace-Lorraine. Her bright temperament will never lose the touch of corrosion, which has eaten into it since 1870, until her pride of honor is restored. Her screnity is troubled, the verve of all her purposes is disturbed, there is an injury to all the luster of her past, a doubt as to the future, a doubt as to herself. Germany has not assimilated her annexations. France has not forgotten. The Alsatian conscript speaks German in the army. but French to the girl he weds. A generation after the conquest. provinces which would be two of the leading departments under the French republic are governed under the dictatorship paragraph, not like Bavaria or Baden but like Togoland and the Cameroons. Than the recently appointed State Secretary, Herr von Koeller, there has, at Strasburg, been no more despotic and vehement type of the Prussian bureancrat. The immigration from across the Rhine, of which so much has been made, is considerably smaller than is frequently imagined, and it would take several generations more, if reliance were placed upon that movement alone, to erente a German-minded majority."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### REACTION AND REFORM IN RUSSIA.

I N a guarded way the Russian papers are now discussing the significance and probable results of the new ministerial aport of the place of the assassunated Sipiaguine, Minister of Internal Affairs, has been given to V. K. Plehve, who was

never identified with Liberalism. There has been talk of the granting of a constitution by the Czar, and the papers, without referring directly to these foreign reports, show their cognizance of them hy recalling the projects of Loris-Melikoff, the dictator under Alexander II., who was known to favor a relaxation of autocracy. It is admitted that the Czar was about to yield to Loris Melikoff, and at the last



G. E. ZENGER, New Russian Minister of Education.

moment changed his mind and definitely joined the reactionary wing of his ministerial council. According to Prince Mestcherky, the Czar, in accepting the minister's resignation, expressed displeasure at his lack of sympathy with the principle of absolutism.

Plehve is declared to be a Conservative and bureaucratic official, and his task is to restore order and suppress peasant and factory-labor agitation. The new minister of education. G. E. Zenger, is suspected to be even more reactionary, even more opposed to the reform spirit. He has been teacher, professor, and associate minister, but he is a "classicist." He has adopted and translated Latin classics and written many monographs on classical subjects

The great problem in Russia, in education, is the modernization of the secondary institutions, the gymnasia. Vannovski, the minister who has resigned because, it is said, his reforms were not approved by the Czar, believed in eliminating Latin



V. K. PLEBYL New Russian Minister of Internal Affairs.

curriculum of the gynmasia and in making it liberal, progressive, and in harmony with the trend of education in the world at large. His successor is suspected of hostility to those ideas. and no one knows what the fate of the Vannovski pro-

burg Novosti says that Zenger is not an old - fashioned classicist, and that he will support the cause of freedom in

university life and liberalism in education. The Acrege Preorra, also auti-classicist, agrees with this view and expresses the hope that the reforms embodied in the Vannovski projects will not be shelved as the result of the change. The Moscow Vicdomosti, ultra-conservative, resents this veiled suggestion and says

"Minister Zenger is in need of no advice as to his policy; he knows perfectly well what he is to do under present circumstances, and all loyal subjects will pray that he may not encounter any obstacles to the restoration of order in our schools."

Assosti replies to this by saying that no munister is entitled to scorn proper advice, and that there are councils and committees whose special duty it is to disense, correct, and revise ministerial projects. Are not these committees desirous of knowing what the public and press think of current questions and needs? it asks. But the tone of all comment is nucertain. - Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE AFTER THE CORONATION.

COMETHING important, as affecting the destines of the S British empire, is expected to occur at the conference of colonial premiers in London, immediately after the coronation of King Edward VII. The entire British press is taking up the topic. The Saturday Review (London) remarking

"Opinion concerning the colonial conferences which are to follow the coronation is rapidly crystallizing. The whole empire is awakening to consciousness that great issues hang upon the deliberations of Mr. Chamberlain and the colonial premiers. Mr. Deakin, the attorney-general of Australia, said in Melbourne on Monday that Mr. Barton was leaving on the greatest mission that had ever gone from Australia and Mr. Barton himself assured the eathering that the conferences will be no more appendix to a series of festivities. In 1897 the colonial representatives undertook to do all in their power to further the cause of imperial solidarity; much has happened since, and 1902 will show how far we have drawn nearer to the reality of federation. There will no doubt be some straight talk on the part of the colonial premiers whilst they are in touch with Mr. Chamberlain. They are coming to London in a very business-like mood if we may judge from their various utterances. Sir Wilfrid Laurier especially will have the opportunity, if he cares to seize it, of informing Mr. Chamberlain of the real sentiments of Canada toward the United States. The anti-Canadian and therefore anti-British action of the great republic has developed with the quickening of Canadian loyalty."

Nothing so very important, however, will be done at the conference, says The Weekly Scotsman (Edinburgh) :

"It would be unwise to look for any immediate great and defi-nite results. But if the other members of the Colonial Conference go into it in the same generous and untrammeled spirit as the Australian premier, seeking the general welfare rather than local advantage, we may be sure that the fruits of this imperial family council will be a blessing and a profit to the empire and to its every member."

A Canadian view of the matter is ufforded in an editorial utterance in The Herald (Montreal) which considers the Australian premier the most important factor in the situation. But

"We shall have the Canadian ministers attending the conference desirous only of conferring on matters of trade, and the Australian ministers unfavorable to military or political changes, and probably not desirous of any new trade arrangement other than neight be secured by the operation of new steamship lines the reduction of cable charges, and the like. If Canada and Australia are represented at the conference by statesmen who take that view of the matter, there is little likelihood of other projects of any magnitude being evolved by it, whether the meetings are held in private, as they probably will be, or whether they are held in public, as Earl Grey thinks they ought to be, so that in all parts of the empire the proceedings might be com-

mented upon from day to day, and pressure be brought to bear if the ministers do not rise to the occasion.

Meanwhile Austrahan public opinion would like to know how the new commonwealth is to be governed in the premier's absence. Says The Argus (Melbourne) :

"All are agreed at Mr. Barton that ought to attend the coronation. It will be an imperial event at which the Commonwealth should be representmost fittingly rep-resented by its first minister. . . . There is no trouble about the temporary leadership except the trouble of an embarrassing chaice. No criticism on pub-



THE BOLD MOUTHFUL

Ultrambentain: "Can't you eat any more?"
John Bull: "Not when I think what it cost be affairs while the

prime minister is on the high seas or in Great Britain would be very convenient for the men in office and the party in power A mistake in management might lead to a deadlock, eral constitution might be endangered at the outset,

WHAT A PRENCH HIPSTTY MIND DI—The much mooted French electates have prompted an elaborate study of the average deputy in the circulation of the control of t

#### NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

#### SOME CLEAN FRENCH EMOTIONS.

MONICA AND OTHER STORIES. By Paul Bourget. Cloth, of a of inches. 18q pp. Price, \$1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

TAUL BOURGET has long since won his place as one of the foremost of those literary craftsmen of France who are grateful purveyors of beautifully written fiction to the reading world and who rouse the admiration of his brothers in art of whatever nationality. He is a Frenchman with a cosmopolitan training. The French language not only lends itself peculiarly to style; it almost coerces a writer to it. Paul Bourget's accords well with his personality and his mental and moral characteristics. It is suave, polished, graceful, and

stamped with gentleman's strength. But it is not as a stylist that he most commands attention and rewards it. It is the adequacy of psychological analysis, the assured insight with which he lays bare an emotion, the art with which he discovers the filaments of human passion, and coordinates them. He rarely takes a great crisis of the soul, some tragic force which is in

itself rending. His skill and individuality as a writer are more concerned in treating a situation not in itself especially striking or unusual, with a





model themselves on the French. Bourget is the French. of them is great, but, of the three, Bourget has the most finished excellence

The first of the stories, "Monica," is an admirable example of M. Bourget's merit. Even when he takes as his theme the sexual passion so constantly chosen by French writers, he refines it. In these stories, there is not a trace of that. "Monica" is refreshingly pure. Hippo-lyte Franquetot is a restorer of the chefoed ourse of the master cabinetmakers who contributed to the artistic glory of the reigns of the Louis. He is an artisan, un elerriste with a passionate love of the beauties of line, color, form, and workmanship which Bouile, Riesener, Cressent, Oeben, and others wrought into their pieces of furniture. A sturdy peasant type, as are his wife and daughter, Franquetot is elevated by this passion far above his class.

Monica is a foundling, whom Franquetot found in a basket, brought home and adopted. She develops the same tastes which distinguish him, and his love for her breeds jealousy in his wife and daughter. The latter tries to undo the gentle girl by imputing to her a theft, Bourget shows the nobility of Monica's character in the most tender fashion. The rugged bed-rock quality of the peasant nature in Franquetot and his wife is also spiendidly portrayed. In this sketch, so simple in motif and dealing with the humblest material, the artistic touch of Bourget is finely felt.

The other stories are " Attitudes," " Gratitude," and three slight incidents of war told with dramatic feeling. In "Attitudes," a widow, who has been married to a man master of every grade of simulation. discovers in her growing daughter the same aptitude and passion for pose. She also sees that an estimable young man is victim to these simulations, and frees him by a, to her, heroic measure, which lets him see her daughter as she is.

The book is interesting, as are all of Bourget's, by reason of his perfect technique, and the first story has a nobility which would commend it even if inartistically presented. It is not time lost to read them all-

#### A FIRST BOOK IN GORKY.

Tales from Gorgy, Translated from the Russian by R. Nisbet Bain, Ctoth, \$2.7% inches, 285 pp. Price, \$1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

TASTE for the "bitter," whether in English ale or in Russian literature, must be acquired. Maksim Gorky (Maximus the Bitter) is the apt pseudonym of the latest, and, in many respects. the most typical of Russian novelists, Aleksyel Maksimovich Pyeshkov. He was introduced to the American public less than a year ago through a translation of his first, and at that time only novel, " Fomá Gordyeef," which was reviewed in The LITERARY DIGEST under the heading, "A Jeremiad in Fiction."

And truly, with its caustic satire and mordant invective, it was a bitter book for the American public to begin on; nor did it turn, like St. John's book, to honey-sweetness when swallowed. We wanted to like Gorky, we felt that we ought to like him, but we couldn't.

England had a better introduction. It was R. Nisbet Bain, translator of the present collection of stories, who, almost two years ago, in The Pilot, of London, first called the

attention of English readers to the "strange history of a Russian tramp of genius," and, in other magazines, began publishing, from time to time, translations of Gorky's shorter tales. These were the works by which the author acquired his sudden and overwhelming popularity in Russia, and, with due allowance for national diference in literary taste, it is only natural that these were the works which would prove most palatable to non-Russian readers. Mr. Bain, by coilecting his translations into one volnme for publication in America, as well as in England, has therefore rendered excellent service both to the author and the Anglo-Savon public



MAKERN CORKY

Of the nine tales in the book, "Chelis the most noteworthy. On its appearance it was immediately halled by the Russian critics as a masterpiece. It will be so recognized by the American reader, and, therefore, is the tale to begin on, especially as it contains the germ of Gorky's social philosophy, which he developed in less artistic but fuller form in "Foma Gordyceff." As an exposition of the distorted "ethics of the tramp," the writings of Gorky will strangely startle and beneficently disturb the most complacent of bourgeois souls.

#### CONCERNING THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, AN ACCOUNT PERSONAL AND HISTORICAL OF NICARAGUA AND ITS PROPILE. By. J. W. G. Walker, U. S. N. Illussitated by original photographs and map. Cloth, 5% x 8½ inches, 3 9 pp. Price, \$1.21. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

IEUT. J. W. G. WALKER, U. S. N., has produced a rather valuable "handy-book" of the regions to be traversed by the Nicaragua canal. He sets forth the main points in the political history of the country and also in the history of previous canal projects, and explains the present plans, and in the course of a narrative of his experiences as a surveyor along the route of the canal, during which experiences he passed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he presents a fairly vivid picture of the country and its inhabitants. It is rather difficult to ascertain whether the book is intended as a special plea for the Nicaragua canai route or not. The author says in his preface that, in making the inevitable comparison between the Nicaragua route and the Panama route, "the construction of a canal at either location is perfectly practical," and "the cost of completing the channels would be practically the same"; but the Nicaragua route would cost about \$1,300,000 more to operate than the Panama route. To offset this excess of eost, the hygienic conditions in Nicaragua are superior to those in Panama; the canal would be the means of establishing valuable commercial relations with Nicaragua and developing the country; and the sailing-vessels from the United States would save time by the more northern route. He passes over rather lightly some of the objections which have been made by geologists to this route, and, among others, the very important objection that the country is liable to disturbances from earthquakes and volcanoes. In this he follows the course of reasoning adopted by the government reports. canic activity," says Lieuterant Walker, " near the canal line is in a state of decadence." He acknowledges, however, that near this line there was a slight eruption as late as 1881. A prediction similar to Lieutenant Walker's was made by the advocates of a previous route in Nicaragua, who pointed out that the cathedral at Leon, near which the route was to pass, had withstood earthquake shocks for centuries. Presently thereafter an earthquake came which marred the cathedral at Leon and completely destroyed another church in the town. Geologists who can have no personal preferences in the matter of route are still not convinced that there is no danger of volcanic disturbances which might imperil a Nicaragua canal. There are other objections, such as the danger that Lake Nicaragua will not maintain its present height (statistics seem to show that it has fallen consider. ably within the last half-century), which Lieutenant Walker does not treat, and the reader would do well to consult other sources before making up his mind definitely that the Nicaragua route is best. But the history of the various canal projects, the history of the country, particularly of the fascinating passage which includes the exploits of Walker the filibuster, are very neatly presented by the author. His style is clear and pleasant.

#### DRIED LAVENDER AND CUPID'S DART.

THE WESTCOTES. Be A. T. Quiller-Couch. Cloth, 5 x 7% inches, 269 pp. Price, \$1 00. Henry T. Courses & Co., Philadelphia

T is long enough since the last novel of Mr. Quiller-Couch appeared to make the public glad for this modest volume. "Q" has his clientile of appreciative readers on both sides of the Atlantic, for

he has a literary flavor of his own which one can not leat relish. In "The Westcotes" he has taken a small canvas, but the conscientious, enameled elegance of his technique is well in evidence in the picture he has painted on it. Quiller-Couch is better at the short-story than at the novel, resembling Rudyard Kipling in this. "Naughts and Crosses," the collection of short stories by which he became well known, has some excellent specimens of this dainty branch of literary craftman-

In "The Westcotes, "there is little plot, but despite its staid, non-committal title, the love interest is quite marked and decidedly unusual.



A. T. QUILLER-COUCH Countries of Care at 1 Heartune

her, it does not appear on the surface.

As The Saturday Reviete said of it : " The Westcotes' is an episode treated with minite delicacy," and the episode is a love passage between Dorothea Westerde and Charles Raoul, French prisoner on parele in Axcester, a small town in Devonshire, But the lady in question is thirtyseven years of age, while the fascinating Gaul is a boy about twenty-one!

Here is a situation that calls for all of "O's" excellent judiciousness of touch to escape being ridiculous. It does escape that, and the denoument is quite in Quiller-Couch's manner. In his stories you get that most de-lightful, as it is also the rarest, thing In a story, a surprise. He swims smoothly along the limpid stream of his narration, and suddenly the unexpected rises, as suddenly as a trout

to a fly. The shock is exhibitating as a douche, tho sometimes, as in "The Westcotes," it has a shiver in it. The atmosphere of the story is vivid and true: this quiet, country town with its aristocratic county family of the three Westcotes-En dymion, forty-five; Narcissus, forty-two; and Dorothea, their halfsister. The time is about 1810, and a number of French prisoners taken in the war with Napoleon make an odd element in the sweet little village. General Rochambeau, the Vicomte de Toqueville, and old Rear-Admiral Wallly-Duchemin are among the more prominent ones; but the young Raoul is the figure of the story. Everything is with the soft pedal down, and altho Dorothea's love-affair is a tremendous thing for

### A BRILLIANT ROMANCE BY A NEW WRITER.

THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. By Emerson Hough. Illustrated by Henry Hutt. Cloth, 5½ x75 inches, 45r pp. Price, \$1 50. The Bowen Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

T would be an easy matter to pick flaws in this as a work of fiction; the very reins which the author gives his imagination, together with the supernormal achievements of his hero. John Law of Lauriston, are enough to quicken cheap wittleism into motion. And yet it is the rapid flow of the author's creative Imagination that gives his story dis tinction and lifts it far above the dreary level of the average historical romance now issued. No new ground has been broken, for the territory covered has been fairly well traveled by other romancers. The scenes are laid shortly before the opening of the eighteenth century, when William and Mary ruled Britannia, Louis XIV, was on his death-bed, and Philippe of Orleans was looking to become Regent of France. London, the American wilderness, and brilliant Paris, each in turn tax the author's resources, and at no turn in the changeful route does his pen falter.

John Law, a hitherto unknown Scotchman, of Highland blood, comes up to London to press his fortunes. In the street one day with his younger brother, they notice Lady Catherine Knolleys drive past in her earriage. Law at once makes up his mind that she is to be his wife, and with no aid save that of ready wit and audacious will be forces himself upon her acquaintance and lays siege to her heart. The adroitness with which the love passages are handled displays at once the work of a born romancer; and between Law's success in love and winnings at the gaming-table, amid the highest London society, the reader's interest is kept agog. While we watch Law's tactics as master in the art of gambling, we are conscious the while of the masterly handling of his story through which Law's creator makes us know that his hero's success is no mere trickery, but the result of an inherent genius for finance. We are, in a way, prepared for the startling rôle which this young Scotchman plays several years later in floating the "Mississippi Bubble" in Paris, after fate, in the shape of an intriguing woman, has come between him and his true love and fooled him through his weakness of

Neither Dumas nor Balgae, in their different ways, has ever worked



EMERSON HOUGH.

out more successfully a love passage on the lower human plane than that in which we see Lady Catherine Knolleys's unprincipled friend come between her and Law, when the latter is in trouble, and wreck their love epic. How Law escapes to America with the woman who makes his luck a mockery, the separate rôles which he and she play in Virginia and New France, their separation and return to France (each under differ-ent auspices), and how Law's finaneial genius makes him practically master of Paris, must be left to the reader to discover.

The scenes at the French court are masterly in brilliancy of detail and audacity of fancy. In Law's final rescue, through the womanly mercy of Lady Catherine, the suscentible reader will be likely to close the book with a sigh of content; for

Law is the type of hero he could not brook to see go under, even tho his sins were tenfold what they are,

#### A NOVEL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

DANIEL EVERTON, VOLUNIFER-REGULAR. A Romance of the Philippines, By Byrael Putnam. Hustrations by Sewell Collins. Cloth, 12mo. Price, \$\frac{1}{2}\to met. Funk & Wagnaths Co., New York and London.

7 EGROS, Panay, Hollo, Manila,-have not these very swiftly become American sounds? Five years ago, following Daniel Everton across these lands and the purple straits that lie and wind among the tropic islands, we should have pronounced " Abracadabra" with as much significance. Since then we have learned the topography, and are half at home at the rich hacienda of Seftor Paris, and find the dim outline of Corregidor almost familiar, as we look out with Constance to watch the smoke pillars of the steamers entering the bay. Altogether the best touches in this book are the scenic suggestions, of which the reader even wishes there were more, and that some we have might have been extended. To have exchanged some of the less important dialogs for more scenery might have considerably strengthened the work.

The writer, however, has told an exceptionally good story. dramatic progress is well organized, and the fortune of the central characters is not buried under side issues. When Daniel has married a mestiza to realize the means of saving his father's honor, a less humane author might have bound him to his wheel as a mere matter of cold realism. But Mr. Putnam is an exponent of the "romantic" school, and so he considerately connives at the elopement and tragic death of the "half-caste" wife, and a triumphant reinstatement of the hero in the love and confidence of the heroine.

There is a glimpse in this book of a problem that is likely to be of more future interest than the political status in the Philippines. What are to be the social relations between Americans and Filipinos? Is there a society in the islands with which Americans can mingle on terms of social equality? Mr. Putnam has not discussed this question at

length, but he has raised it with considerable acuteness and force. It is possible that public interest in his novel will chiefly concern this question. The significance of it will inerease with the progress of our plan of "benevolent assimilation." king this story as expressing the views of an honest and intelligent writer who has personally observed the conditions of which he writes, it would appear that the task of social assimilation is about as hopeless as a similar effort would be in Mississlppi; while the repute of our democracy presages a shock of disappointment with a people who are proud enough-some of them-to constitute a local aristocracy, and who are tolerably cer-

tain to resent an American claim to



ISHAFL PUTRAM

social superiority. What will be the effect of our social and racial as sumptions, when it comes to an actual assimilative process, as yet not fairly begun? As a novel that raises these questions, and hints at some of the vast difficulties in the way, this book may certainly claim to be timely.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

### THE LITERARY PRODEST is in receipt of the fol-

lowing books

"The Truth in Christian Science."-Herbert E. Cushman. | James H. West, \$0 60.)

"Miss Petticoats," - Dwight Tilton (C. M. Clark Publishing Company )

"State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at the End of the Century: A History vols , edited by Edward Field. (Mason Publishing

Company a "A Welsh Witch,"-Allen Raine. (D Appleton

& Co., \$4 50) "Animal Forms."- David L. Jordan and Harold Heath (D. Appleton & Co., \$1 to net.)

"The Courage of Conviction."-T. R Sullivan. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1 90.)

"My Captive." J. A. Altsheler. (1) Appleton & Co., \$1.25.)

"The Code of Joy."- Clarence Lathbury. (The Swedenborg Publishing Association.)

"Some Fragments and a Few Poems."-Hallett (Published by Author at Lewiston, (dabo.)

"Soppers "-Hallett Abend (Published by Author at Lewiston, Idaho,)

## CURRENT POETRY.

#### A Sheaf of Verses

By PREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES.

#### A SIMPLE STORY

She sewed the little caps and frocks And bought the cradle-bed, The I may die, he shall not want For anything," she said,

One morn within her arms they laid The long awaited guest-

The mother lived but sh the child Was cold upon her breast?

And sadic in that careful drawer With tiny clothes replete

They left the fair white things untouched, All save the winding-sheet-

All save a little doll-like robe Petched forth with tears to be The silent stranger's only dreas Until eternity.

#### LOVE'S WORLD.

The earth upon its axis span Or e'er our Pather fashioned man, He viewed his worlds and called them good In their new-quickened lustihood; The flowers made riot with perfume And every grot was rank with bloom Ven death-doomed beauty made so free It minicked immortality-Wings cleft the air, fins clave the deep, All day was song, all night was sleep, But still, O still, unborn were three Pain, Sin, and History !

God knows how much those Junes have missed, Where lips of woman ne'er are kissed-Ah, tonely lanes be they, God knows, Where never lover plucks a rose The Sun, to his new course addressed. Feels his slow way across the West-Before one guest his door unbars God lights his chandelier of stars;

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The moon looks down on grass and wave, And sees an Earth without a grave! Por still, O still, unborn ere three-Grief, Death, and Memory !

O love, lean close! My spirit's drouth Is quenched of thirst against thy mouth; I crave thy human warmth, my soul Thou fillest as an emptied bowl! Pour in this cup all mad desire. Pour longing with its ruthless fire I diam the liquor to the lees-Did Eden know fierce joys like these' O dearest, what could life have meant To one in that fair prison pent -That hapless world without these three-Love, Sympathy-and Thee!

#### Song.

By ROBERT LOVEMAN.

The sun, and the sea, and the wind, The wave, and the wind, and the eky, We ere off to n magical find, My heart, and my soul, and I: Behind no the rales of despair And mountains of misery lie, We're away, any where, any where, My heart, and my soul, and t.

O islands and mountains of youth, O land that lies gleaming before, Life is love, hope and beauty, and truth,-We will weep o'er the past no more. Behind, are the bleak fallow years, Refore, ore the see and the sky,

We're away, with a truce to the tears, My heart, and my soul, and 1. -In May Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

#### A Casualty.

By EDGAR WALLACE

The sculptur'd stone, the graven preise: The tablet in the chancel dim : The churchyard by familiar ways. Are not for him

A stronge hand turns a stranger sod, And strongers bear him to his reat, Far from the homeland paths he trod. And loved the best

- In May Ainsler's Magazine.

#### PERSONALS.

Cambetta as a Spy -The recently published letters of Biamarck contain allusions to certain mysterious journeys to Germany made by Leon Gambetta. The Eche de Paris has been interviewing old friends of the French statesman on the THE One of these. Gambetta's former stenographer, recalled one of his trips, which occurred in 1876. Gambetta, not being able to ob tain from the French embassy at Berlin, or from any other source, reliable information concerning the increase of the German navy, resolved to inthe increase or the terman navy, ressured to inrestigate the matter for himself. How secretly
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he did so is shown by the following anecdote related by the stenographer :

Gambetta went to Berlin with his valet and engaged the best suite of rooms in a fashionable hotel. He had shaved off his beard and would not have been recognized on a Parls boulevard. He took his meals in a private room adjoining the public dining-room, with which it communicated by a curtained window.

On two or three occasions Gembetta saw this curtain move and inferred that he was being watched. Finally, one day, instead of his nwn valet who usually waited upon him, a botel waiter appeared and said, in good French :

"Monsienr, I am sure that you are M. Gambetta."

"Nothing of the sort. Who said so? I don't even know the man.

"I can not be mistaken, monsleur. Frenchman and I have waited on you in a Paris café. I tought for my country in 1870 and I feel compelled to wern you that Rismarck is having you watched and that the police are at your "I thenk you very much, my man," said Gam-

betta. "Another word, M. Gambette," the waiter con-

tinued. "When you declare war again, I will come back and fight for the flag." Gambetta pressed the man's hand, enjoined

silence, and left Berlin by the next train .- Translation made for THE LIVERARY DIGEST. Senator Frye and Agassiz, - Senator William

P. Frye, author of the Ship Subsidy bill, is an ardent lover of the sport of fishing. On one occusion, says The Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia), after his return from his summer onting to the Penobscot woods of Maine, he met the celebrated naturalist, Agassiz, to whom he described his experiences.

"Among the triumphs," said he, "was the capture of a speckled trout that weighed fully eight

Doctor Agessiz smiled, and said : "Reserve that for the credulous and convivial circles of rod and reel celebrants, but spare the feelings of a sober scientist."

"This is not a campaign whopper I'm telling : I weighed that trout carefully, and it was an eightponnder."

"My dear Mr. Prye," remonstrated Doctor Agassiz, "permit on to inform you that the salvalinus fontinalis pover ettains that extraordinary weight. The creature you caught could not have been a speckled trout. All the authorities on ichthyology would disprove your claim."

"All I can say to that," replied Senator Free, "is that there are, then, bigger fish in Meine than are dreamed of in your noble science." parted, Mr. Frye added, marrily : "If you will established a sammer school somewhere under the shadows of Mount Katabdin, I'll wager that It will not be long before you will have occasion to alter your text-books."

The pext season found the statesmen at his usual avocation in the Meine words. One day be caught a speckled tront that weighed nine pounds. He packed it in ice and sent it to Doctor Agaselz.

A few days later be tramped to the station where he received his mail and telegrams. One of the latter was an epigrammatic measure from the great scientist, which Senator Prye cherishes to this day. It reads :

"The science of a lifetime kicked to death by a fact.

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- Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Price of a Shave, - A man walking through the suburbs of a certain large town poticed a barber's pole to which was attached a signboard with

the inscription, "Shaving One Halfpenny. His chin being rough and his funds low he promptly entered the shop, seated himself in tha chair, and asked to be shaved.

The knight of the razor carefully lathered and scraped away at one side of the customer's face sponged it, and drew the cloth away with the usual flourish.

"But you don't call this finished?" expostulated his victim, kneping his seat. "Beg pardon, sir, do you want the other side

done as well?" said the burber with a halr-olly amile. "Cert'nly I do. Do you think I can go out in

the street half-shaved?" replied the other. And the barber proceeded to operate on the other aide of his customer.

When the job was finished the man, who began to amell a rat, fumbled in his pockets and fished out a halfpenny, which ha tendered to the barber. GOUNTRY ENAME EXCLUSIVELY
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"Very good, sir. There are two sides to my board and two sides to your face "

"I see," teplied the man, with his hand on the door-knob; "and, if you will have the goodness to observe that ha penny, you will find there are two sides to that as well." - I'd Sil).

#### Coming Events.

June to Convention of the Knights and Ladies of Security at Lamsville, Kv

June to-12. Convention of the National Associa-tion of Credit Men at Lanusville, Kv. June 10-14.—Convention of the American Local Freight Agents' Association at Chicago

Convention of the American Water-Works

June to it Convention of the Swedish Evangel-ical Mission Covenant of America at Itales-burg, Iti.

June 11-11 - Convention of the American Nur-seymen's Association at Milwaukee, Win June 11 13 Convention of the Y. M. C. A. Se-cretaties of North America at Mountain Lake, Md.

June 12-14. Convention of the National Master Steam and Hot-Water Fitters' Association at Atlantic City, N. J.

June 15 -- Convention of the National Brother-kood of Coal Heisting at Believille, III. June 16-17 -Convention of the American Book-sellers' Association at New York City

#### Current Events.

May 26.- A provisional government, with M. Itoground Canal as president, is formed in Hatti.

It is reported that a force of Venezuelan revo-lutionists, aided by the Colombian Govern-ment, is preparing to invade Venezuela from Colombia

May sa.- Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant, the eminent Prench painter, dies in Paris

May 27.- Partiller volcanic distribunces are re-ported from Martinique.

A rehearsal of the coronation procession takes place at London. posal of the United States to extend for year the time limit for the satisfication of the Danish West Industriests.

President Loubet returns to France

May 24-The Seventh Internationa Red Cross convention is opplied at St. Petersburg

May to It is reported in Loudon total Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of the British Esta-tation in Paris, will succeed Land Panneefste as British Ambasador at Washington. The King's birthday is celebrifted in Great Britain.

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June 1.—An official despatch from Lord Kitch-eor, announcing that a document contain-ing the terms of surrender hed been signed in Pretoria by all of the Boer representatives, is received by the Bertish War Office.

May s6.—Senate: Senator Patierson, of Colo-rado, speaks against the Philippine Unvil Government bill. Senators Forsher, of Ohio, and Host, of Massachusetts, debate over President McKinley's proclamation to the Pilipinos.

four. The day is devoted to business con-pected with the District of Columbia.

May sp. —Senate: Senetor Patterson, of Colora-do, finishes his speech in apposition to the Philippine Civil toverament bill. Another fruitless effort in made to secure an egree-ment on the time for a vote on the measure.

ment on the time for a vote on the measure. However, The Shettu Chmigration bill is passed. A lively debate on the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating (quoes at inaccessing (quoes at inaccessing the prohibition) of the prohibition of the prohibiti

May el. "Srade: An agreement is reached by which a final vote on the Philippine Civil Government bill and all emendments will be taken on June 3; Senator Burrowa, of Michi-gan, apease in delense of the Administra-tion's policy.

House: The bill to increase the coinage of sub-sidiery silver is discussed. Senator New-lands, of Neveda, offers an amendment to make the subsidiery silver a legal tender.

May 29.—Senate: The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. Sena-tors Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Morgen, of Alabama, speak in support of the bilt while Senator Clay, of Georgia, opposes it. House: The bill to increase the coinage of auto-sidiary silver is passed. The conference re-ports on the Omnibus Public Buildings and Fortifications. Appropriation bills are edopted.

May 11.—Senate: The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill is continued. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsine, concludes his apsect which began on May 50. The other speakers are Senators Pattus, of Alabane, McLaurin, of Missussippi, and Carmack, of Tennessee. The Honse does not assemble.

#### OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 56.—The President nominates Robert S, McCormick, now United Sistes Minister at Vienna, to be ambassador to Austria-Hun-

May 27.—The sentiment of the Ohio Republ State convention of Cleveland, is un mous in layor of Senator Hanna, upani-Mey 28 .- General Wood arrives in Washington.

May 30.—Memorial Day is generally observed in all the Stetes. President Rossevelt makes a speech at Washington in enawer to the charges of cruelty against the army.

May 31.—By direction of the President an order is issued reducing the total strength of the army to 66,497 men; a decrease of 10,790. Seftor Busnumino, e Filipino leader, appears before the House Committee on Insular Affairs and makes a statemest in favor of American sovereighty in the Philippines.

June s.-The French battle-ship Gaulois ands from Boston with a few members of the French mission. The others remained for a more extended visit in this country.

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White - Seven Pieces. SapsilapskaliPiRa. Pr. 2 K 5; a Q 5

White mates in two moves.

#### Problem 626

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST By C. D. P. HAMBLTON Black - Six Pieces.



White-Twelve Pieces

8; 7Q; 5Ppt; 6Pt; 4SPtRz; B2: DE BP PpiK; trk . S .. White mates in three moves

#### Solution of Problems

No. 669: Key-move, R (Kt 5) - () R 3

No. 670. R-R+ R x Kt P, dis, ch B-Kt 6, mate

K-B z (must) K-B 3 R-Q 5 dbl. ch. P-K 4, mate KxR Q-Bach B. Q r, mate K-B<sub>3</sub> Q-B sch R K B 4, mate

K-B 3 0-0 10

Q-Q 4ch

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlebem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham,

R K 4, mate

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B Kt 6 caught many of our best solvers, but it will not do. Look at this:

B- K16 Q-H s ch Q - Q sq

now. 3 R x Kt P dis. ch is not mate, for 1. Q Q 5.
In this variation the mate must be given by R-K
B 4, hence, you see the necessity for B-R 7 instead of B-K t 6.

J. L. D. and J. P. got 665, 667 and 668. J. H. Lou-den, Bloomington, 1nd., 667.

#### A Hint to New Solvers

We receive almost every day attempted solution of problems published in THE LITERARY DI-(41.81, with the key-move a "capture" or a "check." You may be certain that you are wrong if you attempt to solve our problems by taking a piece or by giving check, on the first move. We do not entlish that kind of problems if we know it. The Chess-editor :s too husy to write to every person who attampts to solve problems in this way. You may be sure of this fact : the solution published in Tits Digest is the only solution. If you tried it any other way you are wrong,

#### The Franklin-Manhattan Match.

A match was played on Memorial Day, between is of the mambers of the Franklin Chess-Club of Philadelphia, and an equal number of the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York, at the rooms of the latter club. Result, 9 to 6 in favor of the Manhattan Club.

#### From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

PHIABILBY OF IPLAYS MASON

Irregular Opening. PILLSBURY.

Notes by Emil Kemeny.

(a) Which turns the game into a Queen's Gam-bit Declined. (b) The position now shows an even development, but Black has gained a move.

(c) Preferable, perhaps, was Kt-Kt a. (d) Q-R 8 was hardly better.

(e) To guard against Q -B 7. Better was P-Kt 3 (f) An important move; Black now obtains a decided advantage.

(g) An exchange of Queens would prove disas-trous, since the Black King would quickly enter the Queen's wing, capturing the Pawns (h) White might have played K-B sq. followed eventually by K-K sq. bringing his King into play. The text-move wins the game.

(i) Q. Kt 6 at onea could have been played. The test-move invites the P-Kt 3 play, which will make Black's Q-K 3 move more formidable.

(k) Q x P ch, would have lost speedily, since llack wins the Pawns on the King's side,

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# TOPICS OF THE DAY.

# PEPUBLICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD ULTIMATE PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

A NY one who reads the papers carefully has noticed a slight but perceptible change of helm lately by a number of Republican journals in their course of thought on the Philippier problem. During the last few weeks, while the achievement of Colain independence has been such a prominent topic, the idea has gained currency that some time the Filiphos may be given their independence in the same way. The President himself, in his Memorial-Day address, said a few words on this matter that have aroused comment. He remarked:

"We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Phillippine islands not only low to enjoy but how to make good not of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge, their growth in self-government shall keep steady pnee. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest."

Such a possibility, that the Filipinos may some time "exist independently of us," has not heretofore been openly considered by the journals that support the Republican Philippine policy, and their indorsement of it is a new position. Whether it is the beginning of a general movement toward treating the Philippines as Cuba has been treated or is only a passing phase of popular thought, it is too early to say.

A number of influential Republican journals have been strong and consistent advocates of ultimate Philippine independence were since the discussion began. Among them may be named the Philadelphia Ledger and North American, the Boston Advertier, the Buffulo Express, the Pittsburg Dispatch, and the San Francisco Call. There is no change in their attitude. But

it is something new for the Cleveland Leader (Rep.) to say that "what the United States has done for Cubn may be done some day for the Philippines," and for the Brooklyn Times (Rep.) to remark that "in time the United States will produce in the Philippines the same miracle which was wrought yeaterday in Cuba." The Kansas City Journal (Rep.) admits that "perhaps independence may be granted some day," and the Chicago Tribune believes that if the Filipinos "ine a progressive race, as the Japanese have shown themselves to be, the future will see the independent if they desire independence." And it is predicted by the Boston Kecord (Rep.) that "before September 15, 1944. Theotore Rooseveit will have taken the first official steps looking to the establishment of self-government in the Philippines along much the same lines as those laid down in Cuba." The New York Tribune (Rep.) says:

"At every stage the Republicans have kept the ultimate disposition of the islands an open question. Ultimate independence may be the solution, but nobody can say that is the wise solution till pence is established and the capacity for independence tested. It is not a thing to be promised blindly, even to disard urmed to the encouragement of those enemies to persist in war till they can extort the independence which their advocates here tell them they ought to have. First must come peace, bringing to the Filiphions civil government and personal freedom according to our bill of rights. Then our Government and the Filiphions can consider how best their happiness can be subserved.

Another equally loyal Republican paper, the Philadelphia \*\*Press, also makes the Cuba-Philippines comparison and urges that the Filipinos be made "free and self-governing as are the renlly free peoples." To quote:

"The United States has brought Cuba to a point where it was best for Cuba to withdraw, and the United States has withdrawn.

"As this promise has been kept—tho all the world doubted—so our promises in the Philippines will be kept. The task is harder. The problem is more complex. Mixed races and an Asiatic environment render progress slow. But the work will be done. Peace has come. Order will be created. The reign of law will begin. Self-government will succeed. Antonomy in due season will be possible. Whatever is then best for the Philippines and the Asiatic problem, of which it is a part, will be done, whatever may be done, exactly as now we are doing what is best for Cuba and the American problem, of which it is a part.

"The Cuban promise has been kept. The Philippine pledge, will be kept. The American people can be trusted. It seekes no conquest. It desires no alien territory. But where the American flag is put it will 'stay put' while it has work to do, as it has in Cuba and as it will in the Philippines—the final solution being dictated by the purpose and determination to make its people free and self-governing, as are the really free peoples."

The Indianapolis fournal (Rep.) says:

"It appears that the only difference between the avowed poicty of the Democrats in the Senate and of the Republicans is that the former would promise the Filipinos Independence without condition except to protect them against foreign interference, while the latter would make it conditional upon their capacity and purpose to maintain an independent government. If the long and aimless discussion has had any influence whatever, it has been to drive the Democrats in Washington to practically abandon the policy of 'scuttle' and adopt the more honorable one of occupying the islands with the promise of independence when the inhabitants are able to maintain stable and free government.

The declarations in favor of Philippine independence made by President Schurman of the first Philippine commission and by ex-Secretary Long should also be noticed here. None of the anti-expansionist papers seems to be coming over to the expansionist side, but a number of the leading Democratic papers, such as the New York Journal, the Atlanta Constitution, the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Nashville American, and the Memphis Commercial Appeal, have favored the expansionist policy from the beginning, and show no signs of shifting the rudder now. Nor have the rank and file of the Republican press experienced the change of thought indicated in the above quotations. The leading organ, perhaps, of those who are determined that the flug shall "stay put" is the St. Louis tilobe-Democrat (Rep.). It says:

"The flag which is up in the Philippine islands will stay up. . . . Two or three years hence when all the Filipinos will be shouting for the retention of American sway in the archipelago, the present flag-furlers will be either denying that they ever proposed to sneak out of the Philippines, or will be acknowledging that their course, if followed, would have been disgraceful for the country and fatal to all chances for the regeneration of the islands. The Republican party, the party which does things, is as united, as harmonious, and as enthusiastic to-day as it was during the canvasses in which it elected

Lincoln.\*

It is thought Uncle Paul Kruger has managed to save a portion of his salary out of the wreck - The Chicago Testune.

Cicu. Ruones will probably never forgive himself for not holding on a few weeks longer. -The Chicago Record-Herald. Ir is understood that England will not be

ready for another "little war" until she has spent some little time in recuperation. - 7 hr Philadelphia Ledger PERHAPS the Buers held out so long hoping to get a l'anama but for each of the borghers. Glancing over the peace terms, there appears to be nothing else left out .- The Change Birn-



CORONATION NOT BO USELESS AFTER ALL -7'he Detroit News

# EFFECTS OF THE BOER SURRENDER.

HIS country and the world at large, so several papers remark, will soon find some phases of the South African peace decidedly interesting. Great Britain's visible loss of commercial prestige has been coincident with her expenditure of nearly \$500,000,000 a year in war and the withdrawal of nearly 200,000 men from productive occupations. Now that peace has come, this expenditure will cease, this force of men will be returned to industrial activities, the Boer forces will line up in the British industrial ranks, and the gold-mines of the Rand will nour from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year into the world's money market. What the result of all this will be upon the currents of trade, the conditions of prosperity, and the level of prices here and abroad is a question the answer to which is awaited with considerable interest and concern.

That the terms of peace will make for the prosperity of South Africa is pretty generally conceded. The Chicago Evening Post calls the terms "surprisingly generous," and the Richmond Disbatch considers them "exceedingly liberal," Some of the British war party, indeed, it is reported, think them entirely too liberal. Secretary Chamberlain, who, the Boston Journal remarks, "hase been kept in the background "during the present negotiations, is said to be of the opinion that the King's desire for the consummation of peace before the coronation has resulted in a had blun-

> der, and that "the empire has been sold for a circus." King Edward has exerted a surprisingly strong influence over the Government, it is said, and his efforts have been ably seconded by General Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa. The terms are far better than those offered to the Boers a year ago, and the Detroit News and other papers remark that the seemingly useless fight that the Boers have kept up has brought them very substantial returns in favorable peace conditions.

The pro-Boer papers in this country



ANGEL OF PEACE: "Come, Uncle Sam, stop chasing that Filipine boy, and join the choir ! - The New York American and Journal



BRINGING HOME THE NEW PET

JOHN BULL: "And now, my dear, all 'e needs is just domesticating " -The Chicago News

THE SURRENDER IN QUIP AND CARTOON.

seem to accept the peace terms as cheerfully as do the burghers in South Africa. Thus the Philadelphia North American says:

"The Borrs have forfeited their independence, which they must have done in any probable event; but their long struggle againt overwhelming odds has not been truitless. The more closely the terms of peace are studied the more clear; it must appear that they are surprisingly favorable to the Borrs. The Borrs have been forced to abandon their demand for annesty for all British subjects who took up arms in the Borr cause; but on the other hand they have secured from General Kitchener the assurance that while all Cape and Natal rebels are to be disfranchised, in so case shall the death penalty be infitted.

"In other respects the Boers have gained practically all the conditions Botha previously offered to accept. All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, including prisoners of war, who declarer themselves British subjects, will be returned to their homes without loss of liberty or property, and the British Government will make a grant of \$15. 00,000 for the restocking of the Boer farms and inaugurate iliberal system of land loans. Furthermore, no special tax will be imposed on landed property to defray the expenses of the



VISCOUNT KITCHENER.

war, so that in a material way the Boers will not fare badly. The distinct pledge is given that a civil government will be established at the earliest possible date, and, following that, representative institutions and self-government, when circumstances permit, will be introduced. The Dutch language is to be taught in the school where desired, and allowed in the courts. This again violates the precedent which Chamberlain set himself in Malta.

"On the whole, the settlement promises well for the future of the annexed territory. The chief danger will lie in Cape Colony, where the continual presence of a large body of Dutch, who are barred from the framehies for life, will tend to embitter all of Dutch descent and leanings against the Government. In all probability, if events progress satisfactorily, the British Government in due time will find it expedient to remit the penalty of armed rebellion. Ow imposed upon subjects who have been in armed rebellion.

A less optimistic view, however, is taken by the Chicago Tribune, which says:

"The Boer republies have been blotted from the map, but the Boers remain. The Boers have ceased their fight for independence, but they still cherish the thought of independence. So long as they do that and have the superiority in numbers in South Africa, so long will the South African question remain un-



A NEW PORTRAIT OF KING EDWARD

settled. The wonads of a civil war are soon healed. The Whigs and Tories of the revolution soon forgot their animosities. The North and the South are at peace. Where civilized men of one race are subjugated by eivilized men of another race a spirit of undving hostility appears.

"The Irish are unreconciled still. The Polish provinces of Prussia have been a part of the kingdom for more than a een-



SIR ALFRED MH.NEH, British High Commissioner of South Africa,

tury, yet Prussia finds it necessary now to take steps to strengthers the German element in the Polish provinces. It is proposed to spend over \$50,000,000 in colonizing German farmers in East Prassis and Posen. If Great Britain can colonize South Africa with men whose children will not imbibe the sentiments of the Boers when they grow up and can send enough of them there to outsumber the Boers, then there will be an English South Africa. Otherwise at some future day the Boers will seek independen and a great Boer republic may succeed the two small ones which have been extignished.

"Great Britain has disposed of the first great problem, that of compelling the Boers to lay down their arms. There now axis compelling the Boers to lay down their arms. There now axis it the second great problem, that of governing the men whome only the direct need has driven to submission. It is a problem the solution of which calls for the greatest tact, delicater, gentle firmness, and many other qualities needed for the successful goverment of an unwilling people. There have been occasions when the British Government or its agents have been lacking in these qualities. Until it shall have been demonstrated that the English are able to Anglicies Bouth Africa it will not be expelled in assume that Boer independence is dead. It may be merely aleeping."

The end of the war brings into greater prominence than before the general who brought it to a successful close. Says the New York Tribune:

"Another name is added to the roll of Great Britain's national heroes. For some years Kitchener of Khartoum has been a marked man. To-day he is in the foremost rank of those whom the British, from King to commoner, delight to honor. The King promotes him from the rank of a baron to that of a viscount, and her flouse of Commons by a practically unamonus vote—for the Irish opposition was a perfunctory matter, of course—votes him the British army to-day that ranks with his, and disparty of age and the sure processes of time will presently leave that of 'good old Kitchener' supreme.

"From the American, and therefore democratic, point of view the career of Lord Kitchener is full of sympathetic interest. It is a noteworthy instance of rising from the ranks by sheer force of merit. Born a commoner, without family influence or political 'pull,' Horatio Herbert Kitchener has attained such success as only a handful of men of his generation in England have In his time he has played many parts, and he has played them all well. Volunteer in the Franco-German War, surveyor and mapmaker of Palestine and of Cyprus, planuer of the one practical scheme for the rescue of Gordon at Khartoum. which failed only because it was negatived by the crass folly of political superiors; Sirdar of the Egyptian army, redeemer of the fellaheen, destroyer of Mahdist deviltry, and avenger of that Gordon of whom he was not permitted to be the rescuer; author and founder of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, organizer of victory in South Africa and preserver of the British empire in that quarter of the globe, and henceforth destined to be at the head of the Indian army, and doubtless commander-inchief of the British army, he is a fine example of what may be done by one of humble origin, even in a land of hereditary privilege and aristocratic pride."

# SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OREGON ELECTIONS.

THE result of the elections in Oregon on June 2 has elicited considerable press comment. Outside the fact that it was the first state election of the year, it also shows, according to the Republican and a few independent papers, that the policy of the Present Administration is upheld by the Republicans in Oregon. The Chicago Post (Ind.) thinks that the election "indicates that there is no disastifaction among Oregon Republicans and Independents with the policy of the Reosevelt Administration and of the party now in power," and the New York Sun (Rep.) says it "indicates no reaction on the Pacific coast against the Administration and present the Administration and present the Administration and present the Administration and republican policy in national affairs." The Hartford Times, which is an anti-expansionist paper, believes that "with odimination of the Republican amjorities for members of Congress it may be argued that Oregon says, 'Hold on to the Philippoines.' We admit that this election result means just that, and

it also means 'never mind the wishes or the hopes of the people of the Philippines,"

The Democratic candidate for governor, George Chamberlain, was elected by a small plurality, but all the rest of the state ticket was elected by the Republicans with about 10,000 plurality. It is stated that the election of Mr. Chamberlain was due to a split in the Republican ranks, and that the trouble was due to the fact that Pernish, the Republican rankindidate for governor, was a gold Democrat, who went over to the Republicans after 1500.

The Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), however, looks upon the election of Chamberlain as a significant Democratic victory. It says:

"The result of the Oregon election is the greater surprise because it has been commonly believed that the Pacific slope enenthusiastically in favor of expansion in the direction of Asia, and would give an emphatic indorsement of the Administration." Philippine policy. Instead of that the Republicans are congraulating themselves on what they saved out of the wreck.

"The Oregon election comes as a message of good cheer to Democrats everywhere. Like the town elections a few months ago, it indicates that the people are weary of Republican misgovernment, and are really to make a change. And certainly it is time that they should do sake a change that certainly it is time that they should do sake a country being placed more rapidly in the control of privileged classes than this one is."

# FINANCIAL FAILURE OF THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

THE Charleston Exposition, which closed May 31, is reported to have been a financial failure. The amount of the deficit has not been ascertained. "The Exposition was not a financial success, but its losses were not overwhelming by any means," says the Charleston Pest, for "they should not be considered otherwise than as investments, just as advertising is." The Columbia (S. C.) Yaste says:

"The successful expositions that have been held in this country have been held in large cities, with many suburban towns and planted in thickly populated areas. They were easy of access to millions of people, and the attendance of millions was secured by quick transportation at low rates. How different it was with Charleston! The white people of that city number only about 24,000, and outside the city the white population is very sparse until a distance of about 100 miles from the coast is reached. The negroes constitute a negligible quantity in exposition attendance, so the abounding black population of the coast region did not count for the success of the big fair. And there were not as many white people within 75 miles of Charleston as within 25 miles of Nashville or Atlanta. Thus, most of the visitors to the exposition had to be drawn from the middle and upcountry of South Carolina and from other States, and the time and money required for these long trips kept the number of such visitors down to a minimum. .

"There can be little doubt that the exposition, difficult as it was to draw crowds to it, did pay the people of Charleston-owns to make the work of the control of the cont

"The people of this country are tired of expositions," says the Cheago Tribbare, for "since the World's Fair at Chicago, exposition has followed exposition in rapid succession, and nearly all, if not all, have been reproductions of the Columbian Exposition in the leading features, but on a smaller scale." The postponment of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis for a year was wisely determined upon, says the same paper, for "had it been given in 1903, the time originally fixed, it would certainly have invited the fate which overtook Omaha and Buffalo and has visited Charleston."

# FAMOUS AND UNKNOWN AMBASSADORS.

SOME remarks on the kind of men the United States sends to the Court of St. James and Great Britain sends to Washington have been called out by the appointment of Nichael Henry Herbert to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote as mnbassador. Nothing but good words are heard for Ambassador Herbert, but it is noted that he is



MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT, New British Ambassador to the United States.

comparatively unknown beyond the British Foreign Office. The same was true of Lord Pauncefore, who made his reputation here. The press despatches from London speak of Mr. Herbert as being comparatively unknown there also He was Secretary of Legation in Washington in 1888-89 and 1892-93. and married an American wife, Miss Leila Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson of New York, and sister of

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; but he does not seem to be known outside of the diplomatic and social circles of Washington and New York. The New York Time; notes these facts "with a sense of regret, a feeting akin to humiliation." and contrasts the names of the menwe have sent to the Court of St. James—Lowell, Phelps, Bayard, Hav, and Choate.

No reflection upon the worth or ability of the new ambassador seems to be intended in these comments, but rather a wish that Great Britain would adopt the American plan of sending prominent public mea abroad as representatives at foreign capitals. There is no expectation that Great Britain will reform its diplomatic service along this line, but it is reported that the British Government will do the next best filing—place their embassy at Washington on a level with their embassies to the other great Powers. The Boston Transcript says:

"The announcement that with Mr. Herbert's accession to office the British embasy to this country will be raised to the first rank, in standing, pay, and emoluments, if correct, means that the British Government has with its slow conservations at last come to the conclusion that the United States is as important a Power to it as France or Russia. Herefore the salary of the British ambassador at Washington has been little more than two thirds that of his colleague at Paris. Since the United States has become a "world power" the necessity foreign governments are under of being represented at Washington by men in touch with the world will work for the improvement of the diplomatic corps at Washington.

"The diplomats at Washington representing the great Powers as a rule men of good standing in their own countries, but within the memory of Washingtonians not old that city was the refuge of some who were but the 'vagron men' of diplomacy. Some of this class were sent to Washington because they had to

be 'taken care of ' and were not regarded as able enough for European service; others were banished for blunders in Europe, and some resided in Amerien because their residence in their own country was inconvenient to some of its political leaders. Two of these 'vagroni men' received polite hints from our Government that their room was better than their conjuany, one because he was detected in intrigues with American politicians, and another because only his diplomatic immunities prevented his being arrested for debts due the butcher and baker.

"There is no member of the diplomatic corps in Washington now, we believe, who comes within the category of bad characters, at least as far as the public knows, but there are one or two to whom our Government would express only purely consentional regrets on the occasion of their departure from the United States."

### TWENTY YEARS OF STRIKES.

T was in 1880 that the era of strikes began in this country, and in the twenty years from 1881 to 1900 there were about 23,000 of these industrial wars, or more than a thousand a year, These interesting figures are given by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, in The North American Review. and he adds the still more interesting fact that nearly fifty-one per cent, of all these strikes were successful. Thirteen per centspecceded partly, while 36 per cent, failed. The strikes lasted an average of about 24 days, and more than 6,000,000 employees, all told, were out of work for a loager or shorter period. This idleness resulted in a wage loss to them of nearly \$255,000,000, while the loss of their employers was about \$123,000,000, or less than half the loss of the strikers. Most of the strikes were caused by disputes about wages and hours. "The "sympathetic" strikes and strikes based entirely on demands for recognition of umons failed in the great majority of cases. Six lines of industry scem particularly liable to strike-the building trades, the coal and coke industry, the manufacture of metals and metallic goods, and the clothing, tobacco, and transportation industries. Of the total number of strikes in the twenty years, 59 per cent. were in these six industries, including 77 per cent, of the total number of establishments affected and 72 per cent, of the total number of employees involved.

What of the geography of strikes? Mr. Wright says on this point:

"The distribution of strikes offers occasion for some very serious reflections. During the twenty years included in the report, New York shows the largest number of strikes as well as the largest number of establishments affected, that State having 8.5 sper cent. of the total number of strikes in the country during the whole period, and 32.00 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Pennsylvania follows, with 12.45 per cent. of the total number of establishments involved. Illinois had 17.55 per cent. of the strikes and 17.65 per cent. of the strikes and 17.65 per cent. of the establishments involved. Illinois had 17.55 per cent. of the strikes and 17.65 per cent. of the establishments affected.

"In a group of States consisting of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, there were 8,878 establishments under strike during the period, out of a total of 117,509 inthe whole country; that is, in this group of States the establishments involved were 74,78 per cent. of all involved. These States contained 45.0 per cent. of the manufacturing establishments and employed 5,15 per cent. of the capital invested in the mechanical industries of the United States."

Strikes indicate intelligence, says the commissioner, but arbitration indicates more intelligence. To quote:

"Whatever the exact truth, the approximate statements are sufficient to convince any right-minded person that every effort that can be made to adjust differences and deal with grievances in such a way as to prevent an open outbreak should be encouraged. Such attempts, where honestly and faithfully made, are leading everywhere whether in the United States or in other countries devoted to manufacturing industries to satisfactory results. The organization of private boards of arbitration now being resorted to in this country, following the long-successful example in the industries of Great Britain, is meeting with success. It is recognized now that labor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence. The avoidance or adjustment of such conlicts must be the result of increased intelligence. Fools do not strike; it is only men who have intelligence enough to recognize their condition that make use of this last resort. With increased intelligence they will look back upon the strike period as one of development; and when they shall have accommodated themselves to the new conditions, and when employers shall have receives by the new conditions, and when employers shall have receives will be handled in such a way as to prevent in the father a repetition of incidents like those which are chronicled in the statistical history of the strikes of the last twenty years.

### STRIKE RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

THE most serious rioting that had occurred in Chicago since the railroad strike in 1894, so the despatches say, was seen there last week in connection with the teamsters' strike. And the strikers woo, in spite of the now accepted principle that strikers who riot lose. The striking teamsters were in the em-



"ONE NEVER KNOWS WHAT ONE CAN DO UNTIL ONE HAS TO,"

- The St. Paul Proper Press.

ploy of the big meat-packing firms, and while the strike lasted little meat could be delivered, and Chicngo faced the prospect of becoming vegetarian. After three days of disorder, the governor and the state board of arbitration came to the rescue, most of the strikers' demands were granted, and business in the Western metropolis was resumed. The Philadelphia Press thinks that the success of the strike was not due to the riots, but was attained in splic of them. It says:

"The success of the strike, if such it can be called, was due to to the mob violence which marked its progress, but to the fact that public sentiment was found to be overwhelmingly against the meat packers. It was this force which determined the issue of the strike. Without it all the missile throwing and lawlessuess which disgraced the ten days of trouble would have been in vain. The meat packers had alienated public sentiment by showing a callous indifference toward it and by using a tem-

porary scarcity of cattle as an opportunity to advance the pine of meat much beyond the figure that conditions authorized. As a consequence, when their employees struck and demanded share of the enormous profits the packers were making, the public looked on with amused indirectnee or sympathized with the

"The result is a victory for public sentiment and not for moviolence. It demonstrates the fact that a corporation can not run counter to public interests and look for support from the people when it is in trouble. The bricks and stones throw and the lawless acts committed in Chicago were probably by sympathizers and not by the strikers themselves. But they would have accomplished little had not the great public shown plainly on which side its sympathies lay. This makes public options the determining factor on such occasions, a fact which should lead all labor organizations to seek its support by making their cause justs and by discarding all violence as a means to success."

Says the Buffalo Express:

"It is disgraceful that the husiness interests of a city should be interfered with the way they have been in Chicago in the Las few days. Such occurrences are the strongest possible arguments for compulsory arbitration. The general sentiment of the country does not as yet favor this method for settling labor disputes, but every such outbreak as has taken place in Chicago must make new converts to the plan. The ideal method for settling disagreements between employees and employers is seggested in the policy of the National Civic Federation, but if capital and labor will not enter into voluntary disension. In State and the computer of the computer

# WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

WHATEVER may be the form of government for the Philippine Islands in the distant future, the form of government now is a matter of more pressing importance, and it is this matter that is engaging the present attention of Congress. The Senate has one plan and the House another; and while it is not yet certain which will prevail, it seems to be the general impression among the newspapers that the main features of the Senate bill, which passed that body last week, will become law. According to the Senate bill the Philippine government will be administered by a civil governor, vice-governor, and commission, appointed by the President, with a system of courts whose judges shall be appointed by the American authorities in Washington and Manila. The municipal and provincial governments, however, are to be popularly representative so far as the commission deems the people fit for such government; and when the insurrection is over, the commission is to take a census and advise the President and Congress" whether or not all or certain of the Philippine islands are capable, fit, and ready for the establishment of a permanent, popular, representative government." The Senate bill also provided for the free coinage of Philippine silver dollars to pass at about 50 cents' value in our money; pro vides for the acquisition by the Government of the land new held by religious orders, and provides for franchises and concessions for railroads, mining, timber-cutting, etc. The people are declared to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and under the protection of the United States.

The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Rep.) declares the measure "as libera, as generous, and as just as the most existing friend of the Filipino people could demand," and the Baltmore Herald (Ind.) asyst: "Compared with the Spanish last under which the Filipinos were taxed and builted for ecenture, the present bill is freedom itself, and beyond this is the certainty that the American laws will be administered by clean hands."

In opposition to the measure, the Buffalo Express (Ind. Rep.)
deplores the features of the bill which throw the forest and mi-

ning lands and the railroad franchises open to American exploitation; and the Philadelphia Record (Ind.) says in similar vein:

"Nor have the Senators lost sight of the real object of their bill, which is the exappropriation by aliens of the mineral resources of the archipelage. While the bill requires all money obtained from the lease of any portion of the insular public domain to be covered into the Philippine treasury, care has been taken to relieve the mining syndicate from the payment of any rent to the Philippine Government. The mineral lands are not to be leased, but granted outright under letters-patent; and nothing is to be paid for the metals, oil, or coal taken out of the land of the Filipinos by persons bearing to them the relation of foreigners.

"The Senate evidently agrees with Senator Stewart, who characterized the Flippinos as 'pirates and barbatans who would of course, resist the march of civilization." It would not do for course, resist the march of civilization." It would not do for course, remit such riff-arfi to stand in its path when there is a lot of gold, silver, tin, oil, and coal to be rescued from their pirate and barbarlan hands. The considerations that these toes to civilization have a prior title and should at least receive a fair remuneration for what may be taken from them weigh as nothing. Americaus (syndicated) must first be given opportunities to make money out of the Philipipnes, to quote the classic phrase of Senator Lodge. When the Philipipne orange shall have been squeezed dry the Filipinos can have it and welcome."

The free-silver colunge feature of the bill is strongly opposed by the Manila Freedom and Volcano, the New York Journal of Commerce and The Bankers' Magazine, and it is not favored by the silver organs in this country. Says The Bankers' Magazine.

"It is difficult to understand the purpose of the proposition that the United States shall open its mints to the free coinage of any form of silver dollar. This is the proposition of the Senate committee on the Philippines, however, in providing the monetary system of the islands. The committee is not content with substituting an American silver dollar for the Mexican dollar now in use, but proposes that this dollar shall be coined on private account, and that the mint at San Prancisco as well as the mint at Manila shall be open for this coinage. The project affords an



WORSE THAN THE WATER CURE.

Senator Hoar would have the Filipino come to America and testify before the Senate Committee of Inquiry.

- The Denter Republican.

opportunity for the holders of all the surplus silver bullion of the United States to convert it into legal-tender money and unload it on the Philippines.

"There are serious objections to this proposition, even if the silver standard is to be perpetuated in the Philippines. The Senate committee seems to have been strangely careless in its definition of the new coin. It is called a dollar without qualifcation. Traders in the East who recognize the American dollare, whatever its material may be, as the equivalent of one hundred cents in gold, are likely to be puzzled, if they are not swindled, by the appearance of a dollar worth less than forty cents. This dollar is made legal tender for debts in the Philippines. Under operation of this proposed measure Americans accustomed to make contracts in dollars would be compelled to specify the kind of dollar intended, unless they desired to become involved in serious losses and prolonged litigation. The issue of silver certificates in terms of the new dollars would only add to the confusion and compel every one who received American paper in the Orient to subject it to a careful examination to determine whether it

represented dollars of one hundred cents or dollars of forty cents. "In addition to this source of confusion in the colnage of the Philippines, there is grave danger that the new silver coins would become a source of trouble in the domestic circulation of the United States. They would not, of course, circulate in large quantities, but they might be worked off here and there upon the careless and the ignorant as the equivalent or nearly the equivalent of the corresponding denomination of American money. This happened with the 'trade dollar,' and every one old enough to remember its history knows that it was a source of infinite confusion and annoyance. The trade dollar was availed of by mascrupulous persons to make the difference of about the cents between its bullion value and its face value, by passing it upon the public. The tendency to prepetrate this fraul would be multiplied many times when the profit upon the bublic. The tendency to prepetrate this fraul would be multiplied many times when the profit upon the bublion employed was 150 per cent. instead of 100 r 12 per cent.

"American laborers and tradesmen ought to make their protest heard in Congress against any renewal of the annoyances and frauds connected with the trade dollar."

# CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

TWENTY thossand little children are "toiling out their lives in the textile mills of the South," says a recent magazine writer; and she blames, not the Southern people, but the New England capitalists who own the mills. She is Mrs. Irene Ashby-MacKayden, who has been heard from before on this subject, and her present article (in The American Federationit), Washington) is the frint of a recent trip through the South. Many of these little toilers work for ten cents a day, and she knows "of babies working for five and six cents a day." The "day" is often from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., or, worse, from 6 p.m. to 6 h.m., when she found "little children working from dark until long past dawn, kept awake by cold water being dashed into their faces." She says, on the subject of night-work:

"Without regulation of hours there is no reason to prevent the mills working at night, and when they can do so profately they avail themselves of this permission. I have talked with a little boy of seven years who worked for so nights, in Alabama, and another child not nine years old, who at six years old had been on the night shift it months.

"A clerk in a cotton-mill told me that little boys turned out at two in the morning for some trivial fault, afraid to go home, would beg him to allow them to go to sleep on the office floor.

"In Georgia it is a common sight to see the children of cotton operatives stretched on the bed dressed as they came from the mills in the morning, too weary to do anything but fling themselves down for rest.

"In South Carolina Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, found a child of five working at night in the fine, large, new mills. Only a few weeks ago I stood at 10:30 at night in a mill in Columbia, S. C., controlled and owned by Northern capital, where children who did not know their own ages were working from 6 r.m. to 6.m. without a moment for rest or food or a single cessation of the maddening rack of the machinery, in an atmosphere meaning and ordered with humidity and lint."

The health of the children is not improved by this treatment. She says, in fact:

"The physical, mental, and moral effect of these long hours of toil and confinement on the children is indescribably sad. Mill children are so stunted that every foreman, as you enter the mill. will tell you that you can not judge their ages. Children may look, he says, to be 10 or 11, and be in reality 14 or 15.

"A borrible form of dropsy occurs among the children. A doctor in a city mill, who has made a special study of the subject, tells me that ten per cent, of the children who go to work before 12 years of age, after the years contract active consumption. The lint forms in their lungs a perfect cultivating medium for tuberculosis, while the change from the hot atmosphere of the mill to the chill night or morning air often brings on pneumonia, which frequently, if not the cause of death, is a forerunner of consumption.

"How sternly the 'pound of flesh' is justisted on by the various employers is illustrated by the case of two little boys of and 11, who had to walk three miles to work on the night shift for 12 hours. One night they were five minutes late and were shut out, having to tramp the whole three miles back again. The number of accidents to those poor little ones who do not know the dangers of machinery, is appulling.

"In Huntsville, Ala., in January, just before 1 was there, a child of eight years, who had been a few weeks in the mills, lost the index and middle finger of her right hand. A child of seven had lost her thimb a year previously.

"In one mill city in the South a doctor told a friend that he personally amputated more than a hundred babies' fingers mangled in the mill. A cotton-merchant in Atlanta told me he had frequently seen mill-children without fingers or thumb and sometimes without the whole hand.

"So frequent are these accidents that in some mills applicants for employment have to sign a contract that in case of injury in the mill the company will not be held responsible, and patents or guardians sign for minors.

"No mill-children look healthy. Any one that does by chance, you are sure to find out has lost recently begun work. They are characterized by extreme pallor and an aged, worn expression infinitely pitting and incongruous in a child's face. The dull eyes raised by the little ones inured to toll before they ever learned to play, shut unt by this damnable system of child slavery from liberty and the purvait of happiness, often to be early to be a compared to the purpose of the control of the probabel of life itself, are not those of a child but of an imprisoned proach. There is unfortunately no question as to the physical debasement of the mill-child.

Elbert Hubbard has also been making a trip through the Southland; and the condition of the children in the mills impressed him so deeply that he writes a feeling article in *The Philistine* about it. He says:

"I know the sweatshops of Hester Street. New York: I am familiar with the vice, deprayin, and degradation of the Whiechapel district; I have visited the Ghetto of Venice; I know the lot of the cod-miners of Pennsylvania and I know somether of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, wo, and hopeless suffering. I have never seen anything to equal the cotton mill salvery of South Carolina—this in my own America—the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

He goes on to describe one of the little fellows in the mills as follows:

"I thought to lift one of the little toilers to ascertain his weight. Straightway through his hitty-five pounds of skin and bones there ran a tremor of fear, and he struggled forward to it as broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch, and of ferrel him a silver dime. He looked at me dumbly, from a face that might have belonged to a man of sixty, so farrowed, lightly drawn, and full of pain it was. He did not reach for the money he did not know what it was. . . . There were ducens of just such children in this particular mil. A physician who was with their places filled with others—there were plenty more. Pueumonia carries off most of them. Their systems are ripe for disease, and when it comes there is no rebound—no response. Medicine simply does not act—nature is whipped, beaten, discorraged, and the child sinks into a sutpor, and dies.

Mrs, Ashby-Macfayden says that there is hope that the legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina may, at their next sessions, pass laws prohibiting the employment of children under twelve, altho the efforts in that direction thus far have met uniform failure.

On the other side, The Manufacturers' Record (Baltimore) says that Mrs. Ashby-Macfayden "and others of that class" "should bear in mind that the South is slowly but surely working out its own salvation in labor matters as in others, and that interference on the part of theorists and sentimentalists with eyes on one point alone can only complicate the conditions and bring disaster and suffering njoin the very class they would benefit." So, too, thinks the Galveston Arore, which says:

Women and children who work in factories are made up largely of those who have no other opportunities. The main question is not whether they have just what we prefer that they should have, but whether they have, bad us it may be, the best they can get. Has any provision been made for them elsewhere? Are their sympathetic friends ready at the door to receive and provide for them? Is their condition in the mill, laundry, cannery, factory, bakery, or shop as good as the condition of thousands of others who would gladly exchange places with them? Will it really belo them to deprive them of a chance to work even in a mill? Most of these questions must be answered with a negative. We would all prefer it otherwise; but eloquent appeals to the pride and sympathy of the people and to the natural ove of the young have not yet made it so. At this time, as The News sees it, the opportunities of the young as well as the old should be doubled over and over again by a general multiplication of manufacturing establishments in grand old Texas, and nothing should be done to discourage the good work which we have so well begun in this line."

# TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Now let the Boers shave up and get in the game.—The Atlanta Journal.

POST LACKRARS AUSTIN has the opportunity of his life now.—The Palladishal Laders.

It may not be long before we have a bodiety of the Pirst Men to Climb Mont Pelée,-7he Haltimore American.

WHETHER the Constitution follows the flag to the Philippines, you can bet the appropriations do. The Atlanta Constitution.

If a Panama canal is going to cost as much as a Panama hat perhaps it will be well not to rush things too moch — The Philadelphia Press.

If things keep on going this way we may yet have to adopt beef and Panama hats as our double standard of value.—The Adams Journal.

The fact that Spain still has beef to waste in bull-fights arouses suspicion that the reports of that nation's poverty have been exaggerated.—The

Washington Star.

We notice that many of our exchanges are giving us credit now. We trust their example will be emulated by the grover and butcher at home—The Lebanon (Texas) (assette.



THE RICH MAN'S PLAYTRING,

— The Philadelphia North American.

# LETTERS AND ART.

# INFLUENCE OF THE DRAMA UPON THE MASSES.

THE theater undoubtedly ministers in large measure to the desires of the well-to-do, and it is sometimes assumed, probably not without a basis of truth, that the drama has been devitalized because its appeal has been made too exclusively to those who have money and leisure. And yet, as we are reminded by Miss Ettaabeth McCrackeu, a Boston settlement worker, there is a gallery in every theater, and the "perennial attraction of the play" is often as potent in the tenement as in the mansion. Miss McCrackeu writes (in The Atlantis Monthly):

"It has given me much delight to find that some of the people whom I have met in various tenements have thus strongly. Mr. William Winter says most of us have in some measure—the dramatic perception. It has been to me so beautiful to have in common with them an interest in things so lovely as the drama and dramatic att. I meet it in new sequinatnees among them with keen pleasure; and they, when they happen to discover that I too like to go to see plays, seem always to feel 'a killed to joy to see plays, seem always to feel 'a killed to go to see plays, seem always to feel 'a killed to go to see plays, seem always to feel 'a killed to go to see plays.

"They go from their tenements to see plays: they see, and they feel, and they think, and they effectually remember. They are influenced; they are made greater or less; and, simple as the influence may be, its result is surely felt by their associates and their surroundings.

"They go not once, but often,—as often as they can buy tickets of admission to the galleries. The majority of them work throughout the day, and they go to the gallery in the evening. So much does the experience mean to them that many times they save for their suppers portions of the lunches brought in the norming to the shops and factories in which they work; and thus, enabled to go directly from their work to the theater, they gain another hour in which to await the opening of the doors leading to the gallery."

Miss McCracken proceeds to cite a number of instances coming within the range of her own personal experience and vividly illustrating the kind of influence that the drama exerts in its contact with humble lives. We quote as follows:

"One day I went to call upon a woman whose life had been very hard, whom circumstances might well have made more hard. She lived in one of the least model of tenements, and I had difficulty in groping my way through the dim hall and up the dark stairs. The woman received me in a room from which great poverty had not taken all cheer, and silently, stolidly waited until I should open the conversation. I had been warned that she would expect me 'to do rather most of the talking.' Very much at a loss for a topic, I glanced around the room. On a small shelf in one corner I saw a picture, cut from a magnitude of Miss Ellen Terry as Portia. Supposing it to be purely decorative, I said, partly for the sake of breaking the sitence, when was then threatening to be protracted, 'That is a beautiful picture.'

"'Yes, but it ain't as beautiful as she was,' said the woman nnexpectedly, 'Have you seen her?' I exclaimed in amazement. It seemed scarcely possible.

""Yes,' said the woman, 'once I saw her. I saw "The Merchant of Venice," and she was in it., . I 've never forgut the things she said 'bout havin' mercy, and how she looked when she said 'em. People ain' I always had mercy for ne; and when I've wanted to pay 'em back for it or be mean to anybody, I jes' remember her aud what she said 'bout havin' mercy—and I don'; want to be mean 'cause of her,' she concluded, almost shylo;'

Sometimes, adds Miss McCracken, the influence upon life and character is of the opposite kind:

"A boy, almost grown to manhood, living in the tenements, went at times to the gallery to see a play. I had known this boy also for several years, and realized that to an unusual degree his future rested upon the relative strengths of the influences which might be hought to bear upon him. With misgivings I lastened, therefore, when he said one evening: 'I saw a play the other night named "The Gay Lord Quex." The people in it are a bad lot, but they get out all right. The worst is the best, and they gets out best,'

"'But in real life it is different,' I replied to his inference,
"'Maybe it is,' said the boy, 'maybe it ain't. There's no tell-

"'Maybe it is,' said the boy, 'maybe it ain't. There's no tellin'.' This doubt he still holds. It is a dangerous doubt, and in the tenement district especially dangerous."

As a merely humanzing influence, intlinates the writer, the value of the theater is inestinable in its relation to the lives of the poor. The play quickens the idealistic and esthetic impulse; it fills the mind with beautiful images. Miss McCracken recalls the case of a girl who worked in a factory, but whose long, no-notonous days could not blot from her memory the picture of Miss Virginia Harned as "Rautendelein" in "The Sunken Bell."
"She was like a fairy come true," said the girl; "and sometimes, when I get tired, it rests me just to remember her, with her fairy ways and looks." The writer concludes:

"To me and my work in the tenements the theaters meant very much. Through them I was enabled to substitute volumes



GEORGE HARVEY, Editor of Harper's Weekly.

CHARLES FRANCIS HOURKE, Editor of Collier's Weekly,

JOHN A. SLEICHER,

of Shakespeare, of Sheridan, of Goldsmith, of Rostand, of Washington Irving (the last was lent to a loay who had seen Mr. os seph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle), and of too many other masters of literature for present mention, for sensational papers worse than sensational books. The value of the substitutions is evident, and the value of the value of the value of the substitutions is

"The influence of the theater had been, through the gallery, a force, a real force for good and for evil. When it had been for good, it had been very good; and chiefly it had been, it would seem, for good. At its beginning the acted play was meant to be a power for good. It was given, as it is given, with a serious ness of purpose which was, and is, the secret of its power. It may be—with all its failures, it to-day is—a power for good. Wherever else it may glance saide, certain it it is that the people of the gallery abundantly receive it, and through it affect social and moral standards in the tenments."

# JOAQUIN MILLER ON BRET HARTE.

I T is appropriate that Joaquin Miller," the poet of the Sierras,"
should write his impressions of Bret Harte, for both of these
men have been in a special sense interpreters of the primitive
spirit in Western life. Mr. Miller thinks that Bret Harte was
"the brightest genius that has yet set foot on Californian soil,"
and he describes (in the New York Times Saturday Review,

May 31) his first meeting, in 1870, with the author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp":

"On reaching San Francisco, I went at once to [Charles Warren] Stoddard, and he took me to Harte. I found a spare, slim young man, in a chip hat and a summer dress of the neatest and nattiest cut, who took me cordially into his confidence at once. I liked his low voice, his quiet, earnest, and unaffected manner, from the first. He had neat editorial rooms, where he made me welcome, altho he was then engaged as secretary in the Mint. He told me, half-laughing, that he was playing secretary for fun, but running the magazine for glory. The fact is, Swain, the superintendent of the Mint, liked Harte, and gave him very little to do outside of drawing his salary.

"Harte's friends were always of the strongest and best in the land—whether in Loudon or San Fran-icso, a good sign of a good man at heart, I think. But he did not mix greatly with men; nor did he talk much. I think he was the cleanest man I ever net. He was always as clean, modest, and graceful of speech as a girl.

"Harte took me to the Zoo, the Mint, the park, and all sorts of or places of interest to a young man from the mountains, and places of interest to a young man from the mountains, met think of it now the more I marvel that this man, who keept aloof from the multitude in the trib should give his time and attention to an unknown man from the mountains."

One of Harte's loyalest friends during the early eighties was John Hay, at that time editor of the New York *Tribune*. Says Mr. Miller:

"Come to think of it, Hay knows more about Harte than anybody else; but maybe affairs of state keep him still for awhile. I recall with what exultation he wrote me: 'Sire, we've got yon Ratizbon! Hurrah, we've got Glassow for Harte!' Then after a change of Administration had turned Harte out, how he worked to get him back to Glasgow consulate again! Yes, our gifted Secretary of State knew Harte a heap better than any one else, and, as you can see, loved him and trusted him entirely."

It seems that Bret Harte did not put the same estimate on some of his earlier literary efforts that his admirers did. The writer recounts the following anecdote:

"Harte was always disgusted with bis 'Heathen Chines.' Its begged in never to speak of it. Once, as we were about to set out to breakfast with Lord Houghton, he bested." Description of the what was the matter. He sast! "Will be quote the Heathen Chines?' I sent a servant before us with a note to Houghton begging him not to say one word about 'the heathen.' But the jolly old nobleman gave the tip to a lot of good fellows at his babe, and they all talked nothing else. However, Harte soon saw through it all, and joined in cheerfully. I never saw him better spirits. You may know that he never meant this him seriously. It is simply a parody on one of Swinburne's sweeping and superb poems of the lonian Sea. Lengthen out the Heathen Chines, that is, make two lines into one, and you will have a sea chorrus that will, so far as sound goes, sing itself."

To enjoy Harte entirely, continues Joaquin Miller, one should read his "Condensed Novels," after being saturated with the real novels that he satirizes. "This is wonderful work—wonderful!" he exclaims. Mr. Miller's attitude toward Harte's famous mining stories is less enthusiastic.



JOAQUIN MILLER.

"I could never quite take to his mountain and mining-camp stories, for every page or so I find something out of joint-slang that was never used except in Dickens, who dug it up in London, cockney words. and so on. And then the men there in the days of gold were mighty men, and good. There was Chief Justice Field, John Mackay, Senator Hearst, Senator Jones, Senator Stewart, and more than a hundred thousand others of like stamp and strength. The rats were down by the waterfront; the hangings and 'hold-ups' were not in the mines, but in San Francisco. And Harte's gamblers! The John Oakhursts with their pretty polished boots! 1 never saw any man of that sort in the mines. I knew some gamblers. They gathered around me in Shasta, where I was teaching a night school in a miner's cabin, and coaxed and coaxed to get me to play. At last one of them borrowed the little money I had laid up and ran away with it, and then they let me alone,

The Times Saturday Review, commenting editorially on Joaquin Miller's article, thinks that the charge of travestying Western life

which has been made against Bret Harte is hardly a just one. Such a charge "might perhaps be true if the stories were written now, but it is not true of them as artistic presentations of the life of 'ao." The same paper adds:

"The rest of the world has accepted Mr. Harte's studies of the acrly Californians as admirable literary art, and the rest of the world is right. And, as we have already said, there is no reason why California should repudiate these stories. If they preach any doctrine at all it is the sound one that neither the coat nor the manners make the man, but the heart that beats within him. They proclaim in fulness of conviction the very old truth that the human heart is the same yearday, to-day, and whit worse than Washington Irving's early New Vorken. They are venered with a different twentry to be many constraints.

neath is pretty sound wood in both species. The time will probably come when California will be proud of the characters accredited to her by Bret Harte."

### AN ARTISTIC EXPONENT OF "NEO-JUDAISM."

A YOUNG artist has arisen in Germany who bids fair to become one of the most distinctive interpreters of new Jewish art and idealism. His name is E. M. Lilien, and in Jewish Comment (Baltimore, May 39) appears the following account of bis early life and struggles:

"Lilien is in his twenty-seventh year. Through his own exertions he rose from the depths of poor, contracted circumstances to independence and the light of the broad horizon. Born in Drohobycz in Galicia, the son of a poor journeyman turner, Lilien is absolutely self-taught. The artistic impulse by which he was early stirred had at first to be satisfied by hard work with a sign-painter. But he longed for art, and the way to his ideal was a way of suffering. For a short while he attended the art school in Cracow; then he made his way to the artists' Mecca, Munich, feeling the call to be the Mohammed of new-Jewish art. There he lacked the means to realize his hopes, and could not enter the Munich Academy. Without guidance, apart, therefore, from every art clique or coterie, he was forced to find his own way. In tireless work, interrupted only by dire necessity, in stiff-necked opposition to his hostile fate, in stern seclusion, away from the guiding rays of a kindly star, his talent developed itself, and his will became the pole-star of his life.

Lilien rapidly won recognition, and became a contributor to fugend and many of the best German periodicals. He also began to develop a style of his own. Jewish Comment declares:

"He became a symbolist. That is probably not due to the Jew in him, for it is a Jewish peculiarity to follow up an idea to its last consequences in all its forms. Lilied does not like the plain paths of thought, the trodden highways; he prefers losely, winding woodland trails, with their mysterious mazes, distant dream-



"HOMELESS"
Lilien's Portrayal of the Tragic Destiny of the Jewish Race.

journeys to the land of the Fata Morgana, the kingdom of yearning and thought. An unpublished drawing of his, called 'Trugland,' the land of deceit, reveals this characteristic trait quite clearly.

"All his work shows his symbolism, but the illustrations to Juda" afford the clearest evidence of it. At the same time, they indicate Lillen's second, quite personal note. He is a lyrist. His heart turns the discords of every-day life into trembling harmonies. There is music in his pietures. 'On Tender Chords,' which appeared in Jugend, illustrates, as do many others of his pictures, his tendency to depict tragedy and humor at the same time. Possibly the difficulties of his career cast their shadows upon his art. Be that as it may, he has what may be called a tragic longing for ideal harmonics, so that his pictures seem to have the rhythm of poetry. At the same time, they stimulate you to read their deeper meaning-they make you think.

"It has been said that Lilien's work has the melody that can be understood only by the few. This is shown by his headpieces for papers. The their general effect is highly decorative.

their symbolism is not plain to the man in the street."

Lilien has done some notable work in his designs for book bindings and book-plates. One of the most interesting of the latter is reproduced herewith. It was made for Richard Fischer, the Social-Democratic deputy, and represents the proud form of a woman, Freedom, wearing the crown of labor and a flowing robe into which are wrought "Liberty caps" and lilies of the valley that suggest the first



EX-LIBRIS OF DEPUTY R. FISCHER.

of May. A flock of swallows, the harbingers of the spring of hope, fly about her, and on the background are various symbols of labor. Jewish Comment says in conclusion:

"The arist's career seems to show a gradual transition from the chaffsman to the painter, and it is probable that he will soon estimated by the seems of the seems of the seems and patent. And since in the dedication of 'Juda' he calls himself' one of the faithful sons of Zion, 'we may hope that he will develop a new Jewish art, a true art."

# BALZAC'S FATE WITH A CHICAGO JURY.

"THERE will be little left of literary glory for France," remarks the New York Times, "when the Chicago courts get through with it." It is only a few days since Rostand, the eminent French playwright, was convicted of plagiarism, and now it is Balasca who is pronounced unifs for the libraries of selfrespecting people. The Times gives the following account of the events leading up to this sensational denomenent:

"It seems that a certain Chicago matron, Mrs. Mary A. Jerome, was recently persuaded by a peripatetic purveyor of masterpieces to subscribe for a many-volumed and expensively bound edition of what he spelled 'La Comedy Humaine,' the P. P. having told her, she now declares, that the books were especially suited for the edification of her growing family. After they had arrived, Mrs. Jerome, cautious matron that she is, proceeded to read them herself before trusting them to her husband and children. The first volume excited her suspicions, the second her alarm, the third her horror, and the fourth compelled the writing of a frantic letter to the agent, the substance of which epistle was-'Take them away! take them away!' This appeal was not heeded. Instead bill followed bill in quick succession, and when the angry lady announced her firm determination never to pay for what she didn't want and would not have, suit was brought to compel a settlement. The case was tried last week in the superior court before Judge Jonas Hutchinson and a jury, and the latter, after listening with what may have been loathing, but looked much like interest, to the reading of certain passages from the volumes that had been perused by Mrs. Jerome, decided that her repudiation of her contract was perfectly justified and that the publishers would have to take back their dreadful books. Thus does Chicago rise superior to the laxity of a too careless world, and set a standard for herself."

If books are to be judged by detacled passages, comments the Chicago Evening Post, "one shudders to think of the reputation of Shakespeare or even of the too realistic and conscientious chroniclers of the Old Testament! A smart Cook contry lawyer would have no difficulty In persuading some jurors that a man need not pay for his Bible. As for the literary classics—English, French, Italian, Spanish, etc.—there is now nothing to prevent a Cook-county citizen from acquiring a whole library of them without a cent." The Chicago Record-Herald thinks it will be wise if the publishers of classical authors "with whom a misguided literary world have classed Balrac" hereafter justit upon "payment in advance" for books sold in Chicago.

# ON "OXFORDIZING" AMERICA.

N the flood of comment evoked by the educational features of Cecil Rhodes's will and its provision for the entrance into Oxford University of scholars from every State and Territory in this country, a good deal is being written that would hardly prove very grateful reading to Mr. Rhodes, were he now alive. only beneficial result which The Electrical Review (New York) anticipates from the Rhodes bequest is for Oxford. "To-day, It declares, "it is doubtful if any young man going to Oxford from the United States would find the advantages he leaves behind. To-morrow, it may be that the influx of new students with new ideas from newer countries may cause a revolution in the methods of teaching and the methods of thought of Oxford itself, and perhaps out of a combination of dignified tradition and energetic, progressive vitality thus engendered may come something better than anything that has yet been seen in educational institutions. We may at least hope that this will be the case and that the lavish millions which Mr. Rhodes has left will not be wasted," Similarly, Prof. E. E. Slosson, of the University of Wyoming, confesses that there is some truth in the charge that "the average American is prejudiced against Oxford." He contiques (in The Independent, May 22) ;

"Our difficulty is chiefly that Oxford is so unlike the German universities and our own, which are somewhat modeled after them, that we do not understand it. Our ideal of a university is a place where any one can learn anything, and many of our institutions are making sad work trying to attain prematurely att impossible ideal. We like to have a university keep closely in touch with current life in all its phases.

"The American thinks that the educated man should differ from the uneducated, not so much by what he knows as by its freedom from prejudices and irrational conservatism, by his eagerness for all wise changes in language, institutions and customs. The American thinks that a university should always be in advance of public opinion, and it seems to him that offer, but ford, instead of being in the van of progress, has often been behind, and, like a cannon pointing backward, has been slowly dragged from point to point as the people advanced. He admires of the progress is the case if it is not modern. That it gives culture he knows, but he fears it is not the kind of culture demanded by modern life. He likes often without he will be the control of the

"What we are afraid of is that the student in his three years' recidence at the 'home of lost causes' may acquire somewhat of insularity which will be out of place on our continent; that he may wish to wrap himself in a rug rather than share the common warmth of steam-heated cars; that he may prefer books with uncatedges and in limited editions, and that he may build him a house with a high stope wall around it crowned with broken bottles, rather than sit in the cool of the evening on the front stop.

where he may see and be seen of passing neighbors in the good old American way."

Such views as these emanate from England as well as from America, Mr. E. S. P. Haynes, an Oxford M.A. who has recently visited this country, records in the June Bookman his belief that "Great Britain has more to learn from American universities than from any other transatlantic institution," "I felt an atmosphere of invigorating cosmopolitanism," he declares, "in all of the American universities I visited, and this was the more striking the further West I went." Ile adds:

"The American whom you meet casually has probably been to a nuiversity, and has a range of companionship and of intelectual interests which the Englishman of a corresponding class has not. Such an Englishman will have a distant and pury social veneration for Oxford and Cambridge, the he may profess a hearty contempt for the indeeleged university man on the threshold of business life. So long, however, as Oxford and Cambridge on the contempt of the indicated primarily as 'finishing' establishments for wealthy young men, this undestrable state of things will without doubt continue."

And yet, as is pointed out by Mr. C. H. Hinton, a former exhibitioner of Balliol College, Oxford, in a paper on "The Oxford Spirit," contributed to The Independent (May 22), Oxford has much of highest worth to offer to the American student. "Oxford and Cambridge," he affirms, "are so indisputably the best that England has to offer, so inevitable, that any panegyric appears like an unpertinence," He says forther.

"What is of importance to those whom Cecil Rhodes's will concerns is the closeness with which Oxford is in touch with the political life of England. In those reunions in the common room in which those who have gone forth confer with those who have remained behind, national questions form the subjects of most absorbing interest, and there are sure to be not a few who are taking an active part in their decision.

"University distinction is a passport into the ranks of those concerned with the administration of the empire. It is to the absorption of the past, not as dead learning or elegant scholarship, but in living application to the problems of the present time, that is the Oxford ideal.

"16 England, among his fellow undergraduates, the American student will mingle with those on whom a full share of the responsibility of the administration of a great empire will subset of underly fall. If he loses those associations of friendship withs own countrymen which a college engenders, he will have in their own place friendships which will enable him to look on national fallirs with a broader view, and which will be doubly valuable as America begins to manifest more and more those tendencies of racial expansion which have found a temporary assuagement in the plains of the West."

# NOTES.

MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE has returned to England, and will make his residence there during the coming six months.

MARK TWAIN has been made a Doctor of Laws by the University of Missouri-the State in which he was born and which his early books have made famous.

In November last the publishers of Gord Words (London) announced that they would give  $d_{T}$  in cash prizes for the three best Coronation Odes submitted to them. The number of those who entered the competition is sore, and hardly any part of the British Empire, even down to the smallest island in the most remote seas, is nortpresented.

THE "Boys' Empire Leagne" of England has presented to M. Joles Verne a gold-headed walking-steck. In a letter accompanying the gift the donors remark that "boys are not much burdened with pocket-money, as you know, and the gift is not to be prized for its intrinsic value." M. Verne is the anthor of about sightly books, and lives at Amiens.

JEAN JOREPH BNS/AMIN-CONSTANT, the well-known French painter, was fix-sever pears old at the time of his death to Frisa few days ago. In slop he was commissioned to paint a portrait of Queen Victoria, and it was a portrait painter that be gained his widerd fame. His Oriental pictures, record from the painter of the pain

# SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

# THE VOCABULARY OF A CHILD.

H OW many words does a two-yenr-old child know and use?

We are told by M. C. and H. Gale, of the University of
Minnesota, who have actually counted them, that the number is
much larger than one would think; in fact, it runs up into the
thousands. Say these writers in The Popular Science Monthly
(May):

"A physician and father was asked to guess how many different words were need by our three children up to two and a different words were need by our three children up to two and and years of age, either in common or by any one of them. He gave vent to emphatic protests of incredulity when his guess of 'about 200' was met by the actual number of 2,170. And we ourselves have found several times that after following a child about all duy with pad and pencil and taking down all his talk for a wating day till we were almost exhausted, when we then tried to make an estimate of the words used we larve only come to within mation of a child's vocabulary is so universal that it can only be corrected by cataloguing, indexing, and actually counting the words thus recorded for a whole day.

"Such a record does not by any means include all the words which it would be possible for a child to use in one day, could it come into contact with its entire little world of experience by playing all its plays, looking at all its books, going on all its occasional visits, seeing all its acquaintances, living through the days of the week and seasons of the year—that would involve almost its entire vocabulary up to that date.

Most of the estimates of children's vocabularies hitherto published have been underestimates, the writers tell us, because, in the first place, the first child has usually been the one observed, and the vocabulary increuses in the case of each uddition to the family; and, in the second place, unreliable methods have been used. The authors go on to sav:

"The total number of words used on one day is to many people even more actionishing than the number of different words. For the child's energy represented in the production of 3,000 or 9,200 words is something relatively enormous. Would that this child energy could be expressed in figures! But here again some idea of what a speech 'record' is, can be obtained from the case of Carl A., who used on his second birthday a total of 10,507 words!"

Here is a little table of the number of repetitions in a single day of various common words, observed and set down in the case of one of the writer's children:

Sammy,	1,057	water,	34	will,	79		BOW.	151
Papa,	150	want,	704	did,	66		there,	114
Mama,	193	see,	128	Was,	61	٠	down,	105
Dick,	148	going,	124	have,	56		here,	100
Hilde.	60	don't	191	take.	55		that.	226
bov.	45	go,	97	some,	134		this,	216
bed.	43	get,	88	no,	202		in,	145
house,	41	put,	86	5'05,	104		to,	947

The child's own name was "Sammy," which accounts for the large number of repetitions of that name. Those writers have classified the words used at different periods and have come to the following conclusions regarding the laws of their acquisition:

"We believe that the acquisition of words by a child Is mainly accounted for by the psychological laws of pleasure-pain, viz.;

(i) the biological law that whatever is favorable or more immediately beneficial to our organism is pleasurable and that the harmful is painful; (i) between these extreme limits things are further differentiated as pleasurable or painful by being associated with things already differentiated by the biological law, and this principle of association comes indirectly under (i): (3) by the babit or custom principle, whereby we come to have pleasure in anything long-continued about us—supposing it is not so immediately harmful as to kill us in the process of adaptation.

"Words then are simply the tools whereby the child gets more

pleasures and avoids more pains. And the number of these words is normally limited only by the pleasure-pains which are of sufficient intensity to make the motor connections for speaking the words. We have many observations showing how this association of the sound with the thing was made without any paparent attention to the sound; so that when the child's pleasure-pain interest in the thing was enough for it to want to use the control of the control

# THE ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZATION OF EGGS.

A LTHO public attention has only recently been directed to this subject by the newspaper notices of Professor Loeb's experiments, it has occupied the attention of biologists for many years-at least since 1895. The Revue Scientifique, in answer to a request from a reader, prints a brief résumé of the work already done, from which it may be seen that the Chicago experimenters have merely been carrying out a series of investigations begun years ago. The fertilization of an egg becomes evident to the eye by the beginning of a process of cell-division known as segmentation or karyokinesis-a well-defined series of changes which ends in the production of a new individual, When this process takes place without fertilization it is known as parthogenesis. Now the discovery of Loeb and his predecessors is simply that in certain cases parthogenesis can be induced or stimulated in the case of crentures when it does not usually take place. In other words, the process of cell-division in eves can be started in various ways artificially. To quote the article just referred to:

"In 1895 Hertwig showed that by exposing the eggs of seaurchins to the action of a solution containing a little sulfate of strychnin, these eggs could be caused to present the phenomena of karyokinesis. This was the starting point for the researches of Morgan, who in 1898 . . . obtained the same result, not by employing a poison, but by increasing the osmotic pressure of sea-water. Eggs thus treated showed the pheuomena of segmentation as soon as replaced in ordinary sea-water. In 1899, Mead took up Hertwig's studies with the eggs of a different creature, the Chetoptera, and proved that these eggs would develop when potassium chlorate was added to the sea-water that held them, Then Morgan in 1899 confirmed Hertwig's strychnin experiments, and expressed the opinion that the non-fecundated egg is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and that, under the influence of various exciting agents, it is ready to react, which it does in the manner natural to it; that is to say, by segmentation. In other words, there is nothing specific in the excitnnt; only the reaction is specific. Many facts of physiology go to confirm this, such as are presented by the muscular, nervous, and secretory cells, etc.

"In the same year Loeb obtained experimental parthenogenesis by exposing sea-urchiu's eggs for n very brief time to the action of a small quantity of neid or alkali in solution in sea-water.

"It may thus be seen that the chemical products capable of bringing about the segmenturion of the unfertilized egg are quite various. The list is not closed yet; Professor Mathews extended it in 1893 and 1909. He exposed searnchins' eggs to the acted of sear-water saturated with ether, for 10 to 15 minutes, and the ether provoked karyokinetic division of almost all the eggs. Chloroform in sea-water acts similarly, but n certain proportion of the eggs disintegrate. Alcohol exerts the same action.

"In like manner, the absence of certain chemical substances provokes segmentation. If we take from sea-water the oxygen that it contains, and replace it by hydrogen and leave the eggs out of contact with oxygen for a time . . . they will, when transferred to normal sea-water, begin to divide. . . . Heat acts similarly: eggs warmed to 32 or 32 °C. [about 90° F.] for three or four minutes, begin segmentation as soon as placed in water of normal temperature. . . On the other hand, lowering of temperature will also provoke segmentation, and agitation or mechanical excitation, as Mathews has shown, provokes no only the

expulsion of the polar globules but also segmentation. A curious fact noted by Matthews is that our results hitherto seem to show that cellular division consists in the production of localised zones of liquefaction in the protoplasm of the egg. There is something analogous to local digestion, and we can hardly help asking whether the centrosome fa body that appears near the cell-nucleus in segmentation] may not play the part of a liquefying enzyme."- Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# NERVOUS AFFECTIONS IN ANIMALS.

"HE study of animal psychology has directed attention also to mental disease or its analogs in animals, especially in dogs, cats, and horses, which come more directly under our ordinary observation. Investigation has thus shown that animals, as well as man, may have hysteria and various forms of insanity, and that the physical effects of violent emotion are as marked in them. M. Henri Coupin, who contributes an article on this subject to La Nature, writes as follows:

"Mental pathology is beginning to be a familiar subject in the case of man, and unfortunately there are only too many objects for study: but it has scarcely been touched with animals. Nevertheless, these clearly present mental troubles, from the angry dog to the horse that takes fright causelessly. A veterinary surgeon, M. Lépinay, has just directed attention to this subject in a paper read to the Society of Hypnology and Psychology; he begs every one to make observations regarding it, no matter how apparently slight and unimportant they may be.

Nervous troubles may be provoked in animals, as with us, by different causes.

"First, there are the lively emotions. The fear that horses show toward locomotives or automobiles is the cause of trembling and temporary paralysis, whose real origin is often unnoticed. Fear of punishment in small animals or joy at sceing a beloved master has given rise to nervous crises that have been mistaken for epilepsy. One female dog, about whom M. Lepinay tells, was put out to board every year at vacation time, and on her return it was necessary not to let her see her mistress at once, in order to prevent an attack of nervous joy that recurred at intervals for several months.

"A case of nervous trouble brought on by fear is related by Dr. Hyger, regarding a canary. The bird was executing its most varied trills in its cage when a cat came in suddenly and, leaping on the cage, threw it to the ground. The doctor ran up in time to drive the cat away before the bird had been wounded, or even touched; but the shock was such that the canary lay on the floor of the cage voiceless and still. It could be revived only by sprinkling cold water on it. Then it came to, and shortly was leaping and flying about as usual; but it had become suddenly dumb, and remained so for six weeks, when as suddenly it recovered its voice.

'A traumatic shock may also produce hysteria. Very often a horse that has been in an accident gives evidence of paralysis, or some such affection, without exhibiting any symptom that can plausibly explain it, and when the injured animal is killed, no lesion is discovered that would justify the malady. Insurance companies have records of a great number of cases of this kind,

"Dr. Hyger cites another similar case. A cat, nine months old, was bitten by a dog that had pursued her. The cat at once acted as if paralyzed, and from that moment she could not move her hind limbs, but dragged them on the ground as she walked. The posterior third of the trunk and the hind legs were completely anesthetized, as well as the tail, which had lost all power of movement. About two months after the accident, a servant, of an original turn of mind, wishing to see whether a paralyzed cat would fall on its feet like a normal one, threw the poor creature out of a second-story window. The cat did fall on her feet, and, wonderful to relate, at the same instant jumped with all her legs. This sudden shock had completely cured her paraly-

"Lightning striking a stable has often caused insignificant wounds or burns followed by serious hysterical attacks, generally involving paralysis or contraction, . . . M. Arueli, of the Milan Veterinary School, relates the following similar observa-

tions on dogs showing that acute nervous affections may be due to causes that are rather moral than physical. One of these animals, who had already, on one occasion, been made ill by the departure of her master, was greatly affected by seeing her mistress with her new-born babe in her arms. The dog was a female, about two and a half years old, and very intelligent and affectionate. Her symptoms were loss of appetite, cough, a change of voice, and a capricious humor; then there was progressive paralysis of the limbs and the creature became dumb. The animal was killed, but at the autopsy no lesion of the nervous centers was found,

"In the second case, a dog eleven years old, fat, intelligent, and affectionate, was seized for the first time with convulsions, without loss of consciousness, when sharply reprimanded by his master, After this the animal was taken with a similar attack whenever his master entered the house, the convulsion taking the place of his customary manifestations of joy.

"A third observation was of a two-year-old terrier that had previously had a paralytic attack of which he had been cured for a year. His mistress having purchased another dog, he at once lost his habitual gaiety and appetite, and then his paralytic troubles returned. No medical treatment did any good, but the animal recovered rapidly when separated from the other dog."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# THE STELLAR BACKGROUND.

HE background of the visible universe is not dark, but light, altho the light is of almost inconceivable dimness, and broken here and there with rifts through which the astronomer seems to gaze into the blackness of outer space. So we are told by Edgar Larkin, of Lowe Observatory, California, who writes to Popular Astronomy (May) on "The Stellar Floor," as he has named this dim background. Says Mr. Larkin:

"The stellar floor is surely visible from the Lowe Observatory, It is the background of the universe or that part of it within range of telescopes—that glimmer or phosphoresence shining be-yond the separate stars. The entire sidereal structure is draped in white, but the cloth of pearl is rent and torn in thousands of places. These apparent openings or rifts are dark, or in some cases apparently black. The robe of nature is not nebula, being unlike that sheen round about Orion, for where the real cosmical floor is on display the nebulosity is absent. The azoic pavement, basic rocks of stars, appears to be made up of inconceivable mul; titudes of minute stellar points. The sidereal sheet is granular, and the granules are as fine as those seen on a gelatin-bromid plate. When first seen here it was thought a mistake had been made, so nothing has been printed until now after more than a year of careful scrutiny, through all possible changes of weather and varying conditions of air. In the darkest mountain-night, extensive areas of the celestial vault are almost solid white, yet made up of microscopic points.

"Positively this is not due to diffused light in the atmosphere of the earth, for other parts are dark, or seemingly black, on the same night. Thus, on last night, February 28, 1902, after a three days' rain, the primordial stellar floor was seen in more wonderful display than during the past year. The dust from the Mojave desert was absent and the mountain air was of such absolute purity that the air on plains, even, can not be compared with it. The floor below the stars ranges through all degrees of intensity from pure white easily seen down through faintest shimmer and sheen to the limits of visibility. . .

"The starless fields are not black, neither is the rift in the Orion nebula-that which seems so is contrast. There is light in space and it does not suffer extinction to the amount usually supposed. The universe is also doubtless far larger and more massive than commonly believed,"

The Ethics of Patents,-It has long been deemed unprofessional among physicians for one of their number to patent a medicine or a surgical device; and now it appears that some members of the engineering profession are taking a similar view. In a paper read before the "American Society of Civil Engineers," A. R. Eldridge ridicules this idea. Says The Engineering Magazine, which abstracts Mr. Eldridge's paper:

"Mr. Eldridge strikes a very happy point when he compares patents and copyrights. 'One does not see or hear of any objection being raised when an engineer copyrights a book which he writes, or even compiles, yet wherein is to be drawn the fine distinction between a patent and a copyright? An article, a device, a method of manifacture may be patented, whereas a book may be copyrighted. In either case others than the owners of the patent or copyright are restrained from using the article or the contents of the book without compensation in one form or another, being paid to the holder of the patent or the copyrigh.

"Especially pertinent is the fact pointed out that the Proceeding of the American Society of Civil Engineers are themselves copyrighted, so that the whole society as a body is continually doing that which some of its individual members would have us believe is in violation of the ethics of the profession!"

# TO THE NORTH POLE BY AUTOMOBILE.

A NDRÉE tried to reach the north pole in a balloon; Nansen tried to walk there; and now Captain Bernier, a Canadian explorer, proposes to reach the pole in an automobile, so we are told by *The Marine Review* (May 22). Says this paper:

"The automobiles in which he proposes to make the last stages of his trip to the north pole are adapted from a Russian invention. Instead of wheels they have rollers. Such invention has been used, it is said, with success on extensive ice-packs similar to those of the polar regions. The nearer to the pole the closer is the ice packed, presenting after snowfalls a comparatively smooth surface for many miles at a stretch. Rough masses of ice and large spaces of open water are less common. The captain's plan is to place his vessel in the ice-pack off the coast of Siberia, at a point which he calculates will drift him to the nearest point attainable to the pole. When that point is reached he will disembark working parties, who will earry wireless telegraph outfits, with which his ship is also to be furnished. The parties will drill holes in the ice and plant poles as landmarks as they proceed and establish their first station and storehouse about 50 miles from the ship. The road having been made as practicable as possible, the automobile sleigh will be put into commission to stock the station with supplies. In the mean time other parties will be working on toward the second 50-mile station, and so on, There will be a second automobile in reserve or for use where two can be usefully employed, as well as dog-sleighs with teams of thirty dogs.

"The sleighs on which the motors are to be placed will be so constructed as to be capable of being used for navigating open stretches of water, where such can not be avoided. In case rough ice is met with that presents an insurmountable obstacle to the automobiles, the machines will be disconnected and taken to pieces and portaged, a work in which Canadians, such as a will form a large proportion of the exploring company, have been familiar with since infancy. Fower for the electric dynamos will be furnished when the conditions allow, by windmilis, and are wireless communication with the civilized world through Dawson City. Captain Bernier's plan for drifting with the currents that carry the pack-ice to the coast of Greenland is based on actual observation by men experienced in the polar seas, among whom are several members of his own family."

The ship in which Captain Bernier is to make the first stages of his trip is to be 133 feet long, 23 feet beam, 18 feet depth of bold, and a little over 300 tons register, to run under both steam and sail. She will have a perpendicular stern-post with outside radder, so that either rudder or propeller nay be unshipped at will. This will prevent the rudder and screw getting frozen in the ice, as with other Arctic vessels. Captain Bernier's ship will also have a flush-deck, which will prevent her being over-weighted by flooding the forward deck with water and slushy snow. To quote again:

"The engines will be more powerful and better protected than

in any other Arctic vessels hitherto constructed. She will have three masts, and her total sail area will be 1,000 feet more than that of the Fram, or 7,000 square feet. She will be provisioned for a six years' voyage and will have a company of fourteen. These will consist of six scientific men, including a surveyor, an astronomer, a geologist, a biographist, an artist, photographer, and doctor. There will be three navigators, all qualified as capitains; three sailors, one engineer and one assistant engineer, who will be a mechanic and letertician."

### AN OIL-BURNING LOCOMOTIVE.

THE locomotive represented in the accompanying picture burns only oil as a fuel and is now in service on the Pacific coast, drawing passenger-trains from San Francisco to the town of Cazadero on the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Says Railroay Machinery, from which we take both illustration and description:

"A glance at the wheels will show that the lower part is constructed in the ordinary manner, but the cab is placed on the front of the truck instead of in the usual manner, while the boiler is also reversed. . . . The usual spraying device for introducing the oil into the firebox is provided, the fluid being conducted to the burner from the tank located on the top of the boiler. This is what might be called the distributing-tank and is fed by a pipe line running along the side of the boiler and connected by flexible tubing with the reservoir on the tender. Valves in the cab



NORTH PACIFIC COAST NAILROAD OIL-BURNING LOCONOTIVE

control the supply both of oil and water, so that the services of a freman are not required. The water is feel to the boiler also through pipes which can be merely disconnected when desired, as will be noted in the photograph, the tender is coupled to the truek-frame of the engine, while air-brakes are also provided, Both the oil and water reservoirs are provided with openings in the top, so that they can be filled from elevated tanks or otherwise as desired. Crude petrolems such as is procured in the Los Angeles district is used altogether, and thus far the locomotive has been operated at a saving in finel as compared with coal ranging as high as so per cent. Another advantage chimed for locomotives of this type is the fact that the cab is located in consortive of this type is the fact that the cab is located in the rank abord. Hereby lessenting the danger of collisions or other accidents.

New Receiver for Wireless Telegraphy.—Widespeed interest has been aroused by the experiments carried on by Professor Fessenden with a new form of aerial telegraphicreceiver, which gives promise of greater rapidity than the cobeter with which the public is generally familiar. Experiments have been carried out under the auspices of the Weather Bureau for about two years. Says The Scientife American:

"Some of the results achieved have been made public by the Bureau, and they are considered to foreshadow a great improvement in the speed of aerial telegraphy. The work has been earied on between llatteras inlet and Roanobe faland, over a distance of fifty miles, and messages have been sent and received without the use of the coherer, the place of which is taken by the new receiver, which Professor Pessenden calk a waye-detection. The elaims that he has worked it experimentally at speeds which would be equal to over five hundred words a minute, and this with only about twenty-five per cent. increase of energy per signal over that which is used with the ordinary apparatus. We understand that the wave-detector consists of a wire whose con-

ductivity is automatically increased and diminished through a range which can be determined by the adjustment of the apparatus, and that the making and breaking of the circuit is so delicately adjusted that the higher speeds are easily realized."

# DOMINATION BY DISEASED IDEAS.

"HE word "obsession," which in old times meant investment of an evil spirit in preparation for demoniac possession, is now used by medical men to denote that abnormal state of mind in which a person broads over some one idea which continually recurs with discressing persistence. A person may suffer an obsession and still be sane; but he certainly is not normal. Obsessions, we are told by a reviewer in The British Medical Journal (May 24), play a more important part in life than is usually supposed, and especially with neurotic or psychopathic persons, in whom impulsive tendencies and fixed ideas, often strange and obscure, play a potent part in influencing moods and conduct. In an interesting article in the Archives de Neurologies for April, Dr. F. L. Arnaud discusses this subject. He states at the outset that obsessions can develop only in a morbid brain, most frequently when there is defective will-power as the result of disease. Every one, for example, has some conception or mental image of hydrophobia, and entertains a natural and legitimate fear of a mad dog; but the healthy mind does not continually brood or dwell on the idea of contracting hydrophobia. Such a phenomenou, a morbid fear recurring with distressing persistence, constitutes an obsession. Some persons exhibit similar morbid fears of becoming infected with some loathsome disease. Many other kinds are well known to the allenist. Dr. Arnaud attempts to explain the nature and origin of obsessions

"In man emotional reactions may be aroused by visual, auditory, tactile, and other stimuli, as also by memories of bygone experiences. In some persons such emotional responses may be provoked in great intensity and with unusual facility, whereas other individuals exhibit but little emotion even under the most exciting circumstances. The author points out that individuals who are the most prone to obsessions belong usually to the former class, and he adopts as his basis of subdivision the theory of emotion advocated by Lange and James, and now widely accepted, that the somatic and visceral disturbances which form the basis of the emotion secondarily arouse in the mind the consciousness or experience of the emotion in question. Some people react more than others in this respect. Obsessions may often take the form of theological and metaphysical scruples, doubts, and perpetual questionings on the Creation, on angels, on free will, predestination, etc. An interesting case, reported by Séglas, is quoted of a patient with recurrent obsessions of suicide, in whom each attack was preceded by a period of vague unrest and mental distress. Dr. Arnaud concludes that obsessions are not purely intellectual or purely emotional in origin, but complex phenomena. 'Among patients with obsessions, whatever may be the Intensity of the malady, a lesion or defect of volition (aboulia) is always met with. It preexists, and, in fact, predisposes to obsession. If these observations are correct, it will be seen that a field exists for early diagnosis, and for education and training, so that obsessions and impulses of a dangerous or objectionable nature may be selected and dealt with in their inciplent stages, so as to be nipped in the bud, as it were,"

The Earliest Man.—The discovery by Dubbis of the much discussed remains of Phitacenthropus recruits has reawakened interest in the autiquity of man, and has led to a reexamination of some of the more interesting prehistoric remains, we are told in The Popular Science Monthly (June). Says this magazine "The Neanderthal skeleton has recently been carefully studied and minute comparisons have been made with recent races on the one hand, with the Nyp remains and Phitacenthropus on the tone the new properties of the new propert

them as representatives of a distinct species of Homo, the Homo Neanderthaliensis. Of this species we know at least three individuals and possibly more, and It seems certain that It is quite distinct from the Pithecanthropus, the skull characters of this Javanese form placing it on a much lower level than the Neanderthal-Spy skulls, and showing a more pronounced approach toward generalized anthropoid condition than is to be seen in the European skulls. There is, however, an enormous gap between even Pithecanthropus and the recent anthropoids, and, indeed, it seems certain that the latter can not be regarded as coming into the direct line of human descent, but both these and existing human races must trace back to a common ancestor, whose characteristics are perhaps indicated in the cranial peculiarities of young anthropoids. If this be the case it would seem that the origin of the human race must be referred back to a period antedating considerably the horizons to which H. Neanderthaliensis and Pithecanthropus belong. The former is assigned by Klaatsch to the first interglacial period, while the latter seems to pertain to the late Pliocene, and the divergence of form which led to the genus Homo would accordingly seem to be referable to the early Pliocene or possibly even to the Miocene period,"

Substitutes for Sugar.—The growing use of saccharin and other sweet coal-tar derivatives instead of sugar is noted in the coarse of an article on food adulteration by Dr. de Lavarenne, editor of La Press Medicale (April 30). Says The British Medical [swanta], in an abstract of those paragraphs in which he treats of this subjects.

"It [saccharin] is one of the many bodies made out of coal-tar. and is, of course, not a sugar at all, altho many people are quite convinced it is. It is not only used to sweeten beer, but it is now also employed in the manufacture of syrups, jams, lemonades, wines (especially champagne), cider, brandy, pastry, and chocolate. Special substances of this nature are on the market for sweetening cider and brandy. Among these sucramine may be mentioned, which is said to be 700 times sweeter than canesugar. Other products of the same kind are sugar extract (made in Switzerland), cannabin, etc. All these names are misleading, for the substances are only sugars in name, being all coal-tar derivatives. They are not foods. Moreover, their longcontinued use may gravely affect the digestive functions. According to Professor von Bunge, of Basle, saccharin reappears in the saliva after being absorbed, and in this way leads to a persistent sweet taste in the mouth, which interferes with the appetite. Dr. Plugge has shown that the addition of saccharin in artificial digestion experiments with various digestive ferments interfered with the breaking up of food substances. Dulcin, an other sweetening body, which has been used as a substitute for saccharin, was given to a dog at the rate of one gram a day. The animal died in three weeks.

# SCIENCE BREVITIES.

An immediate his unexpected result of a recent hot ware, may The Entertical Review, "was that its several of the large office buildings in the business center (of New York) part of the elevator service had to be distincted recent to the large of the la

The effect of blue light in reducing inflammation, diminishing pain, promoting absorption of morbid secretions, and curing diseases of the skin, has been shown by several recent researches, says the Staats-Zeitung (New York, March 301. "Dr. Kniser has given to the Vienna medical society the results of his investigations on the effect of the blue rays on tuberculosis and tubercle bacilli. He threw the beam of a powerful lantern, filtered through a glass which allowed only blue rays to pass, directly opon cultures of bucliff. Similar cultures were attached to the back of a patient whose chest was exposed to the beam at a distance of five meters, for half an hour daily for six days. In all these cases the bacilli were killed, even when the invisible heat rays were also filtered out. The blue rays, therefore, penetrate the human body. The effect of exposing inherculous pa-tients to the light was markedly beneficial. A few days' treatment produced a perceptible improvement and a diminution of the number of bacilli in the sputa. Tuberculous abscesses which had resisted every other treatment during three months were healed by the blue light in four -Translation made for THE LITERARY INGEST.

# THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

# AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS TO BUY THE HOLY LAND.

RECENT activities in the Zionist ranks both in Burope and in this country would seem to indicate that the Jews are at least within measurable distance of the realization of Dr. Herzl's plan to purchase Palestine and make it the home of a rejuvenated Judaism. 'There are signs, however, that the Jews may be forestalled in their project unless they make haste. Mr. Arthur Smedley Green, who is appealing to Christians to undertake a new "crusade" to the Holy Land, based on money instead or arms, and who claims to have considerable financial backing, writes of the project in all seriousness in Everybody's Magazine (June). He says:

"How strangely inconsistent it is that the Holy Land, where Christ was born, where he lived and died, should be under to control of a cunning, superstitious, and barbarous nation! Yet this is the deplorable fact, notwithstanding that to Christianty we owe the rich blessing of our present civilization, progress, and enlightenemen.

"Situated under the blue Eastern skies; endowed with a glorious luxuriance of foliage, luscious fruits, and brilliant flowers; and abundantly blessed with rich, natural resources. Palestine was apparently designed to be the garden spot of the world.

"What is Palestine to-day? A country desolated by Molammedan misrule; a country of vagabonds and beggars, who prey upon travelers and pilgrims; a country of bad roads and filtly, cobblestone streets which shake all the sentiment and reverence out of a traveler before he has ridden a mile. What should be the brightest spots are the scenes of the most pitiable desolation and desecration.

"How much longer will Christendom allow this fair land, with its wealth of associations, to remain under the blighting influence of a nation aggressively opposed to Christianity?"

The crusades of past centuries failed, in Mr. Green's opinion, because they were an attempt to wrest Palestine from the hands of the spoiler, "Conquest," he says, "is only theft on a large scale, and is not in accord with the fundamental principles of Christianity." He pleads for a crusade which "shall be in accord with Christ'a teaching and our modern sense of right";

"It must be a crustade of money, contributed by the Christian peoples of the world for the purchase of the floly Land. A combination of Christian meu and women for this purpose, regardless of creed or dogmas, could raise out of the chaos caused by backward looking and unprogressive fanaticism a republic in honor of Christ; could restore the famous cities of the Bible to more than their former grandeur, and regenerate the whole country by the infusion of our Western Christian civilization.

"With the construction of a much-needed safe harbor at Jaffa, by making good roads through the country, and by the thorough development of the marvelous natural resources, Palestine would become a land 'flowing with milk and honey,' and one restful place in all the world for the pilgrim tured in mind and body."

"No great undertaking," adds the writer, "was ever accomplished without the meeting and surmounting of apparently impossible obstacles"; and he goes on to say that "a properly organized international society for the raising of the necessary funds" is already in process of formation. He conclude:

"When the society is formed, the chances of success seem not at all chimerical. Turkey is poor. Christendom is fabulously rich. In Christendom money flows like water for any worthy cause, and, without a doubt, when once the Christians of the world are thoroughly awakened to the necessity and duty of bringing under Christian influence the gloriously fair lander of Palestine, money will flow in abundance into the treasuries of the society.

"An investigation is now being made to enable us to form an approximate estimate of the amount of money required. As soon as the society can be established with sufficient money to give it

weight and dignity in keeping with so noble a cause, a Christian Power or Powers will be petitioned to negotiate with Turkey for the purchase in the name of the Christian peoples. Palestine will then be created a republic, and the Powers will, as a matter of course, guarantee its independence, neutrality, and integrity. It will stand as a living example of peace on earth and good-will to men.

"When we speak of the purchase and control of the Holy Land by the Christians, it must not be inferred by people of other eligious beliefs that this is a movement to exclude them. It is not. The Christians have simply the first and strongest claim; but any laws made under Christian rule could not, and would not, admit of intolerance.

"The aim of Christendom will be to restore Palestine to its former greatness and prosperity, and to enfold the birthplace of Christ with the mantle of brotherly love."

# OBJECTIONS TO "JEFFERSON'S BIBLE."

GOME account of Thomas Jefferson's famous New Testament, which bears the title. "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, Extracted Textually from the Gospels in Greek, Latin, French, and English," was given in The Liferance Dears of February 8, in connection with the bill then pending before Congress to authorise the printing of 9,000 copies of this Bible." On May to a resolution favoring the publication of the work was adopted by the House of Representatives; and it was not anticipated that any serious obstacle would be put in the way of carrying out the plan. As Representative Lacey, of lowa, explained in a statement made before the House, Congress had authorized the publication of all the works of Thomas Jefferson except this volume, which had apparently been overlooked.

The decision of the House, however, was greeted by a storm of protest. Objections were raised by secular and religious papers alike, and the clergy have been almost unanimous in their hostility to the project. The basis for opposition in almost every case is the fact that Jefferson was a Deist and not a Christian, and that his compilation omits all reference to the supernatural artifulates of Jesus. The Critistian Intelligencer (Dutch Reformed, New York) characterized the whole undertaking as "a meetless waste of money." The Jewith Exponent (Philadelphia) took the ground that the publication of the book was entrely outside of the province of the national Government, and was likely to do violence to the religious sentiments of many people. The Cithelic Union and Times (Binfalo) said:

"Let us grant that the look is a curiosity. So, it may be added, would be the attack on Christianity by Celsus the pagan. If it be asserted that Jefferson was an American statesman, what legitimate excuse can be given for not publishing Paine's 'Age of Reagon'?

"Frankly, we do not think much good will be done by bringing on the work at the present dangerous moment. We can not believe the Christian people of this country were demanding it very urgently. They have an ample host of things similar to engage their attention. Above all, we fall to see why the Government of the United States should lend itself to the diffusion of free-thought literature. We can not see what right it has to do so, to grind in stocking the public libraries of the country with a Gospel that refuses divinity to our Lord.

"Positively and absolutely, such books should not be brought out at public expense. Does the Government mean to adopt free-thought as the national religion?"

Many elergymen expressed emphatic disapproval of the action taken by the House. The following protest from the Rev. Charles W. Nevin, of Philadelphia (printed in the Philadelphia Press) may be taken as representative:

"The publication proposed is said to advocate certain views, commonly called infidel views, as to the deity of Jesus of Naza-

reth, and the dissemination of these would be a direct, public, and powerful attack upon the religion of Christians everywhere. No one could fairly object to the publication of Mr. Jefferson's annotated Bible by private enterprise, but every citizen should object to a national assault of this character upon any religious belief, and every Christian should resent a proposed attack upon Christianity under the imprint of national sanction."

In view of these and similar objections, the House has requested the Senate to return the bill directing the printing of the "Jefferson Bible." Private publishers, it is said, are eager to issue the Bible at their own cost, and it seems probable that they will be given an opportunity.

# THE CONDITION OF RELIGION IN NEW YORK.

N EW YORK is as cosmopolitan in its religion as in its population. In the opinion of the Rev, Walter Laidlaw, Ph.D., who has been making an exhaustive study of religious conditions in the metropolis, "the world has never known the like of New York's roster of religions, not even in that ancient India, center as it also was of trade, where the first parliament of religions was suggested to King Asoka by the collected complexities of a Babel of beliefs." A single block, he says, on the upper East Side of Manhattan Island "has Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Armenians, Jews, and ten Protestant communions," while "Ethical Culturists, Orthodox

Russians, Spiritualists, and Christian Scientists, and fourteen other species of Protestantism are found in adjacent blocks." The writer continue (New York Evangelist, May 29) as follows:

"The non-Christian population of New York has grown proportionately more in the last ten years than its Christian population. Chinese, Japanese, Hindus, Turks, and miscellaneons Asiaties have increased 165 per cent, and fully half of this increase, of course, is non-Christian. The accession to alien faiths, moreover, is not all use to immigration. The net is spread in vain in the sight of any bird, but a few Hudson River fish are being meshed in Hindu nets, and the Vedanta doctrine is advocated every Sunday afternoon in Carnegie Lyceum.

The Hebrew growth of New York during the last decade has been astonishingly large. On this point Mr. Laidlaw writes:

"There are to-day not less than 69,000 Jews within the limits of Greater New York, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. in ten pears. This growth is continued by the arrival of every immigrant bearing ship; 66,172 Hehrew-jargeaking immigrants landed at Ellis Stand between Juse 30, 1000, and April 1, 1923. In addition to 4,000 other Jews speaking Polish, addition to 4,000 other Jews speaking Polish, birth-rate is no much higher than the Protestant birth-rate that it is altogether likely that New York's Jewish population will soon reach one million."

Roman Catholicism, declares the writer, has greatly distanced Protestantism in New York since 1890. This is true both concerning property and membership. He adds:

"The Roman Catholic Church is growing in A<sup>AD BRONS, NAM numbers, however, not only on account of immigration, but because it stays hy every neighborhood in which it has commenced work. On the East Side of Manhattan, from the Battery to the Harlem River, its property amounts to \$1,002,000, while in the same area Protestantism, in all its forms, has nearly one million dollars less investment. As a</sup>

consequence only 4.3 per cent, of the population of Manhattan's East Side are communicant members of the Protestant churches, when the proportion on the West Side is twice as high, and along Fifth avenue six times as high. . . . Throughout Greater New York the Roman Church claims 954,602 persons, and the Protestant communicant membership is 332.546. Of the entire population of New York at the time of the federal census, viz., 3,437,202 persons, the Federation of Churches estimates that 1, 206, 955 were practical or hereditary Roman Catholics; 598,012 Hebrews, the balance actual or potential Protestants, making a potential Protestant population of 1,632,335 persons. The actual Protestant communicants of the city represent about one million persons, hence the missionary population of New York, which is Protestant in affiliation, must be over six hundred thousand persons, and it is in the reclamation of these lapsed people that Protestantism. federated, has its duty and opportunity for the next decade."

The following table shows the value of properties exempt from taxation held by the religious bodies of New York:

	Pro- lestanl.	Roman Catholic.	Hebrew.	Ail other.	Total.
Manhatian Bronx Brooklyn Richmond Queeus	13,008,670 634,200	\$23,822,700 4,119,800 9,311,100 477,350 1,043,125	\$6,036,500 \$0,000 339,300 26,725 56,000	\$16,583,500 3,001,950 12,395,310 279,200 1,251,900	\$104,286,200 6,791,850 35:954,380 ,1:417:475 3:458,135
Total	874,687,570	\$38,774,075	\$4,538,515	\$33,511,880	\$153,812,030

Appended is a diagram showing the percentage of population in Manhattan and Bronx composed of communicant members of Protestant churches.

# CAN THE CHURCH AS NOW CON-STITUTED MEET PRESENT DE-MANDS?

THE Rev. Harvey E. Berkey, A.M., who propounds this question in the current issue of The Lutheran Quarterly (Gettysburg, Pa.), admits that the answer must be largely determined by one's attitude toward the church and one's view of its mission. This is an age when all kinds of demands—reasonable and unreasonable—are made upon the church. Says Mr. Berkey:

"There are the demands of the low and the vile dens of infanty and their supporters that ask the church to go on its way and let them alone. Demands of well-meaning but misled friends in and out of the church that the church incorporate Eddyism or Dowieism or something similar. Demands of professional and imaginary reformers that the church father every new fad, scheme, or ism, as well as every real reform. Demands of Socialist leaders that the church become the champion of the masses against the rich, be the arbiter between labor and capital, preach to the masses about present-day secular problems rather than about God and Christ and the Christian life. Demands of scientists that the church accept their latest theory as a fact and incorporate it in the church's doctrine, even tho it is labeled 'liable to change without notice.' mands of the higher critics that the church accent their theory that they have discovered the original coat of many colors, and that the Bible account that it belonged to Joseph is not credible inasmuch as the coat fits Genesis perfectly. De-

mands of progressive liberalists that the church



DIAGRAM SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF PROJESTANT CHUNCIL MEMBERS IN THE BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX, NEW YORK,

discard the doctrine of an infallible Bible, of future punish ment, of the immortality of the soul, of original sin, for behold, say they, these things are not found in the Bible, and are not in accord with the views of scholars or with reason. Demands of sealous enthusiasts for the coming of the Kingdom, that the church adopt hot-house methods and bring the millennium in this generation. Demands of nameless hosts that the church discard present and historic doctrines and methods and return to Christ."

How many of these demands, asks the writer, are rational or reasonable? How many are in accord with the teaching of Christ, or of the Bihle? He continues:

"It will be well for us to keep in mind the fact that when Christ was on earth there were some demands which he himself could not meet—in the sense of granting them. The fond mother who wanted her sons exalted was told frankly, 'That is not mine to give.' When the Jews, in their enthusiasm, sought to make him their temporal king, he was compelled to remind them.' My kingdom is not of this world.' And doubtless, if the Savior's teachings mean anything, we may believe that, were solved to the savior's teachings mean anything, we may believe that, were of his church to-day than he could the things just cited, in the days of old."

If the church leaves the "golden standard of truth as it is in Jesus through the Bible," adds Mr. Berkey, only confusion can result. He says further:

"Let us now look for a moment at the demands made by and for the masses. Let us see how they accord with the teaching of lesus, . . . With all charity for the honest and sincere souls among those from whom these demands come, must it not be admitted that their demands are of the earth earthy? Demands for the bread that perisheth? Such demands are diametrically opposite to the Savior's exhortation, 'Seek first the kingdom, This class want all temporal things' first ' justead of 'added, ' and the 'kingdom of God ' last-if indeed at ail. To their minds the church must begin with the 'added' things. And because the church insists on following the Lord's orders, the church is condemned. They forget the Lord's words to the man who came saying: 'Master, bid my brother divide the inheritance with The Master's stern answer was, ' Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you?' And then to the multitude he added the warning: 'Take heed and beware of covetousness, for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.' . .

"Another demand that we need to examine in reference to its scripturalness is the popular rery: Back to Christ." This demand is on the lips of men like Principal Fairbairn, of Oxford, progressive liberalists like Professor Hermann of Marburg, the leader of Ritschitanism in Germany, and President Eliot, of Harvard; and it is the watchword of social reformers and the laboring that the same in every case? By no means. To Principal Pair batter and his class Christ is indeed the Son of Gol, the Savior of men. To Professor Hermann and President Eliot Christ is a difference preson altogether."

Mr. Berkey, while conscious of the shortcomings of the church as at present constituted, believes that its conservative attitude is fully justified. It has shown itself, and will continue to show itself, he thinks, ready to meet the new demands of our age, in so far as tiep can be reconciled with the Gospel teaching. Noting the statement of a recent critic of the Christian religion, to the effect that in two titousand years it has won the allegiance of but thirty per cent, of the world's population, he goes on to say:

"If the church is slow in its growth, and sometimes shows, signs of decline and apparent paralysis, it, by this very fact, shows itself to be in harmony with food's laws of growth in the naturals world, and in the spiritual life of the individual believer. The most casual observer of nature sees that the things that have any degree of permanence have been slow in their development. The mushroom grows in a night, but declines in a day. The tee marks its development by centuries, and its ago, barring accidents, is practically limitless. During its entire history it is subject to the vicisitudes of time. The cold and frost of winter, the storms, the lightning, the hait, and the drought of summer, in turn, blight its buds, distort and disfigure its branches, check, and all but paralyze its growth. But are not these the very things that help to hadnel it and give it the power of endurance?

"So too in the individual Christian life. It grows slowly and is only completed at death. Like the tree, it too has its vicis-

situdes, exaltation, depression, assurance, doubt, joy, sorrow, sometimes almost despair, yet through them all it grows slowly but surely up into the full stature of the Lord of Life."

### PROGRESS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

THE Roman Catholic "society for the Propagation of the Faith" has recently issued from Baltimore an interesting history of its work, bearing the Imprimatur of Cardinal Gibbons. This society, as is explained in the report, should not be confounded with the "Roman Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith," which is a department of the general administration of the Entheth, established in 1622. The society "takes no part in selecting missionaries nor in appointing them their field of work, nor in training them for it," and it does not concern itself with the interior administration of missions. Its aim is "to support missionaries who are chosen, trained, and sent forth on their mission by the usual authorities of the church."

The enterprise has grown out of very humble beginnings. Its organization, which was effected in Lyons in 1822, was due in no small measure to the influence of Bishop Dubourg, of New Orleans. Only towlve persons were present at the first meeting of the Society, and the receipts for the first year amounted to about four thousand dollars. Soon after its foundation a central council was established in Paris, and words of encouragement were received from nearly three hundred hishops in different countries. Finally, Popo Gregory XVI, published an encyclical in the year 1840, recommending the Society to all churches and placing it in the rank of "aniversal Christian institutions."

The following table shows the contributions made from 1822 to 1900, and gives some idea of the remarkable financial support that the Society has received:

that	the Society has received:	
1822	France, French Colonies	\$42,076,005.00
1825	Belgium	3,701,140 00
1827	Germany and Austria	5,862,666.00
1827	Italy	5,460,135.00
1827	Switzerland	775-457-90
1827	Balkan States	987,943.00
1833	United States	1,130,411.00
1811	Canada, Mexico, West Indies	1,143,476.00
1813	Great Britain and Ireland	2,301,754.00
1817	Holland	1,167,634.00
1817	Portugal,	445-371.00
1817	Russia, Poland,	68,754.00
1829	Spain,	\$23,608.00
1840	Central and South America	\$15,706.00
1843	Oceanica	85,875.00
1848	Asia	74,068 00
1857	Africa,	256,536.00
	Countries not named,	22,558.00
	Total	\$65,690,017.00

The money collected was distributed as follows:

America	\$0,072,016.00
Europe,	
Asia,	
Africa	
Oceanica	6,011,630.00
Special gifts sent to missions as directed by the donors, trans-	

\$65,690,017.00

The total sum given to the cause of missions in the United States during the same period was \$5,807,393, the the receipts from this country have been only \$6,120,420.

The missions now assisted number several hundred. Those in the United States are chiefly among the Indians, and Asia has a greater number than any other continent. Regarding the number of missionaries in the field, the report says:

"We may safely assert that there are at least 15,000 priests and religious, 5,000 teaching brothers, and 45,000 sisters laboring as missionaries, not to speak of the priests, brothers, and sisters native to the regions where they work, catechists and othere who make up the personnel of a mission, and the laborers among the Oriental Rites. Probably the estimate is much too small, but he is so. At the lowest computation there are, at the

opening of the twentieth century, about sixty-five thousand missionaries, istiry-five thousand men and women who have joint their country, their brothers and sisters, houses and lands, and all the blessings they hold most idear in this world, to bring the still greater blessing of the faith to those who are as yet deprived of its Assuredly it is an astonishing number, which may well missionaries such all the more because a century ago those missionaries such all the distributions of the still greater blessing of the still greater blessing of the faith to those who are as yet deprived in the still greater blessing of the faith to those who are as yet deprived to the still greater blessing of the faith to those who are as yet deprived missionaries such as the still greater blessing of the still greater bl

"Sixty-five thousand missionaries is a noble army; but what victories are yet to be won! Almost fifteen hundred millions of human beings inhabit the earth; and only about four hundred millions are baptized Christians. The immense majority of more than a thousand millions have not yet acknowledged Christ, and are divided among the many sects of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, Petichism, and infidelity."

# IS OXFORD ORTHODOX?

THE University of Oxford has the historic reputation of being the stronghold of High-Church theology; but times have been changing and evidently Oxford ortholoxy has changed also. Recently six Oxford University professors united in the publication of a volume called "Contento Veritatis: Essays in Constructive Theology," which is practically a theological manifests and confession, and which, The Christian World, of London, declares, would make a Pusey and a Liddon turn in their graves could they read these new essays.

This is not the first time that Oxford theologians have disturbed the church by such publication. The famous "Essays and Reviews," of which Dr. Temple, now Archhishop of Canterbury, was one of the authors, was an epoch-making event in the church affairs of England; but, The Christian World claims, that famous book was as the light of the moon compared with the light of the sun, when placed side by side with this new production.

The new work contains seven parts. The first, by Dr. Rash-dall, discusses "The Lost Grounds of Theism"; Dr. Inge discusses "The Person of Christ"; a third essay is devoted to the "Doctrines of Christ" by Vice-Principal Wild; a fourth describes "The Personaent Value of the Old Testament," and is written by Rev. Burney; the fifth, from Rev. Carlyle, discusses "The Modern Criticism of the New Testament"; a sixth discusses "The Church"; and the seventh "The Sacraments," the last also by lurge.

The six collaborators, as stated by a German critic in the Leipsic Chronik (No. 17), are a unit in accepting the leading results of modern Biblical criticism. They regard the Pentateuch as a composite from various sources, accept the priority of the old prophets over the Mosaic legislation, divide Isaiah into two books, believe that many of the earlier accounts in the Old Testament are legends, and maintain the difference in the ethical ideas of the various stages in Israel's historical development. In the same way there is a practical agreement on New-Testament critical problems. The Gospel of Mark is regarded as the oldest and most reliable source for the life of Christ, and, together with the Logia, as the source of Matthew and of Luke. These two latter are not in such close touch with the oldest traditions, but have modified certain facts in their reports. 'The fourth Gospel is discussed in the modern sense advocated by the German professor Wundt. The Panline letters have in the main stood the test of critical research, and the Acts in their main contents are considered historically reliable.

In the discussion of the fundamental problems in connection with Christ, such as his person, his miracles, etc. the writers substantially agree with Harnack. Jesus no doubt performed great deeds, but by a psychical power, the limitations of which can not be scientifically determined. Wild declares that the probabilities do not favor "nature miracles." In the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, the views of Rischel have found expres-

sion, according to which Christ represents for us the religious value of God. We find our God in and through Christ. Modera views in general are maintained on these matters. In the essays on Church and Sacraments, the exclusive, priestly views of the Anglican Church are sharply attacked.

The Chronic asks: What is the significance of this manifesto at this time from the center of Anglicanism for the Christianity of to-day? It is an evidence, it thinks, that the revolutionary results of modern critical theology can be made to serve the church and her best interests. It shows that modern Biblical criticism is not merely or chiefly destructive and negative, but also positive and reconstructive.—Translation made for The LITERANY DIGEST.

# AN ARTIST'S PLEA FOR A "FULL-BLOODED"

"WHEN is an artist going to arise amongst the people of this earth who will paint us a true likeness of the Christ?" asks Grace A. Williams in the Boston Transcript. The world is weary, she declares, of "stoop-shouldered, worn-out-looking Christs, going about in rags or trailing gowns"; it craves the Christ "of lofty and majestic carriage and superb physique; a man the picture of vigorous health, who gives out even in the picture some suggestion of the tremendous magnetic force and power that Jesus most assuredly had." She writes further:

"Christ's whole life goes to prove that he was not only a brawny, muscular, powerful, and absolutely healthy man, but that he was a man of imposing height, galt, and appearance, and of wonderful physical beauty. He must have been, to attact crowds wherever he went as he did; to have so inspired them with awe that they would listen spellbound to him fonours; would throw themselves at his feet, fawning upon him, calling him 'master,' and in unhesitating faith imploring him to have pity on them and heal their diseases. A weak, feeble, sickly looking man most certainly could not have won the admiration, respect, and reverence and absolute confidence of the multitudes, nor inspired with terror, jealousy, and awe all the high priests and Roman efficiels, as Jesus of Nazareth did.

Oh, we have had enough of feeble Christs! Paint us a stalwart, broad-shouldered, muscular lew of the highest caste in appearance; aristocratic and scholarly in looks; of great height, with the high-bred Jewish features tanned by the sun and wind; with great, deep, brown eyes shining with a tender, yet brilliant light, the dark hair curling upon the neck, just visible under the white, hood-like head-dress which falls upon the shoulders and is bound about the head with a band, much the same kind of head-dress as is worn by the Arabs to-day and which is necessary for protection from the hot sun. As for the dress, it certainly was not the ridiculous trailing gown of voluminous proportions painted for ns by all painters, which would have necessitated eing held up, like a grand dame's reception gown; neither was he clad in dirty, disreputable rags. His garment is said in the New Testament to have been without a seam; which meant a handsome and costly garment, and certainly, like all the other garments of that period and this, it escaped the ground by nearly a foot. As Jesus was a lay reader in the Jewish Church, he wore the insignia of his office, which consisted of a deep blue border to his garment; also, if I remember aright, a blue sash about his waist, the ends of which hung at the side and were fringed with blue tassels. The rest of the garment and the head-dress

"As for the face, apart from the highly refined Jewish features, every noble and lovable quality of character known would have to be depicted therein; all the finest feminine qualities, all the finest maculine qualities combined in perfect balance, for it would necessarily be a face as full of power, force, courage, and energy as of gentleness, frankness, tenderness, and sympaty full of firmness, intensity, and resolution, yet as full of love and compassion. A subline face, illuminated with an inspired light."

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

# EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GIFT TO THE UNITED

THE gift of a statue of Frederick the Great which it has pleased the German Emperor to bestow upon the United States is the occasion of contending emotions in the German editorial mind. There is a general but conventional laudation of the Emperor's act as one of infinite delicacy and courtesy, but there is also a tendency to criticize the American people for being unable to appreciate fully the gracious thing which his imperial Majesty has done for them. "Notwithstanding President Roosevelt's thankful auswer," says the Berliner Tageblatt, "we must be prepared to discover that the same absence of discord will not characterize every echo coming to us from the United States." The Lokal-Anzeiger (Berlin) is overcome with admiration at Emperor William's depth of policy "in spinning the thread of the connection he had established " with this country. The Socialist Vorwarts (Berlin) approaches the subject from another point of view altogether:

"The monument to old Fritz that the German Emperor means to honor the Americans with is preparing notable anxieties for President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt has laid up numerous embarrassments for himself by forming hasty resolutions which he has later been obliged to alter. Delighted with the dithyrambic heartiness of the imperial offer of a statue, Mr. Roosevelt sent the Emperor an equally dithyrambic telegram of reply. But while his grateful telegram let loose the jubilee of the German Byzantine press, he himself ran against the opposing reality of the republican traditions of his country, which is not yet sufficiently accustomed to monarchical gewgaws. When Mr. Roosevelt had announced to the Emperor in his telegram that he would at once lay the offer of a statue before Congress, he turned to his Cabinet for further developments. In the Cabinet, however, Mr. Roosevelt was apprised of unexpected difficulties. The result of the deliberations was the abandonment of the plan, conceived in the first warmth of impulse, to lay the offer before Congress and thus before the American people. A despatch from Washington shows what a surprising change had taken place in the appreciation of this monarchical statue at Washington.

Thereupon Vorwarts quotes the Washington news despatch stating that Mr. Roosevelt had decided that Congress need not be consulted regarding the statue, and that. Frederick the Great having been a great commander, the gift could be put in the yard of the war school. Verwafts resumes:

"On Tuesday President Roosevelt meant to lay the gift-statue before Congress, that its enthusiatic acceptance might indicate the intense delight of the American people. Now Mr. Roosevelt deprives the American people of all opportunity of indicate their intense delight, and at the same time deprives the Emperor of the pleasure of receiving the vociferous thanks of the republicans for the monarchical statue. Vesterday President Roosevelt volt celebrated the Pressian King Preferried. It as 'one discussion the greatest of men of all time.' Now he sees that he was a 'great commander.'

Whereupon our authority concludes, with the fine sarcasm habitual to it, that the monarchists surrounding the Emperor will regret that Congress can not now send over to Berlin the statue of one of our "historical heroes" to decorate some thoroughfare given over to statues of men of the people and champions of republican freedom. This sort of thing is annoying to the Hamburger Nachrichten, and it even intimates that the Americans are likely to have too good an opinion of themselves in view of the way Emperor William is spoiling them. An English view of it all. Iron the London Standard, runs:

"Mr. Roosevelt undertook to lay the Emperor's offer before Congress, but on second thoughts he appears to have decided that this was superfluons. Congress, it is reported, showed itself somewhat pusseld as to what it was to do with the statue. There is, indeed, a touch of oddness in the situation created by the present of an image of Frederick the Great to a republican nation. Kings as despotic have been common, and even still are not unknown. No other ever combined in so great a degree the property of the status of the status

# CORONATION CARES.

E VERYTHING that can be said about the coronation seems to have been said by the English press, and it is pretty generally agreed that the occasion will surpass any merely spectacular demonstration witnessed in Europe for a long time. Attention now is concentrated upon details, and among them is the care of the crowds. Says The St. James's Gazette (London):

"There has been no lack of warnings addressed to the authorities through the medium of the press as to the probable difficul-



PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

- Brooklyn Eagle.

ties in dealing with coronation crowds. Whether the authorities will accept them in a spirit of liberalminded docility, is not a matter of such moment as the precautions that are being taken. These may, we fear, 'from information received, and so far as that information goes, prove inadequate, not through any fault of those in charge, but by lack of numbers of the police, and by the loyalty and excitement of unprecedented crowds. We have no wish to pose as prophets of ill, but if, as has been suggested,

likely to stay out all night so as to scure a good place next day, their safe regulation might well tax the powers of several army corps. It is not or business to suggest expedients; we must leave the question to the powers whose immediate concern it is, with the fullest confidence that they will do their best, but not, it must be confessed, without certain tremors. If to be forewarned were but (to revive an old joke) to be four-armed, then would the police indeed be fortunate."

Not only has there been trouble regarding the crowds, but there has been trouble regarding the poetry. It is too imperialistic, in the opinion of the "pro-Boers"; but The Westminster Gazztie (London) says "the wave of imperialism which has just been passing over ne" is responsible for that. Another objection is to the language of the coronation service, a point upon which the Socialistic Keyneldr's Newspaper (London) asserts:

"The French tongue will be used in portions of the coronation service a few weeks hence, as, for instance, 'Du tres hant, tres puissant, et tres excellent monarque Edouard par le grace de Dieu, roy de la Grande Britagne et Irlande, defenseur de la foy, Largess.' Any nation with a sense of humor, any people not a race of helots, would not tolerate such a reminder of defeat."

The grand features of the coronation as a rite will be the anointing, the investiture and enthronement, according to the London Pilot, which traces the ceremonies back through a remote past:

"The accounts contained in the Books of the Kings of the inauguration of Solomon and of Joash seem to have been followed more or less consciously in the formation of the English coronation rite. In them we may trace the riding of the king in state to the palace of his coronation, the giving of the cant, the anointing, the putting on of crown and robes, the setting of the king upon his throne or upon some substitute for a throne, the cacknowledging of him, so set, by the princes and the people of the land. The anointing, the crowning, and the enthronement, which are, perhaps, the most marked features of the ancient cermonies, are made in the Christian rite to be the central points round which the forms of prayer and beneficition gather; they are the essential parts of the actual rite of the hallowing of the English kings.

# RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH PREMIER.

WillEN the announcement was first made that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French premier, intended to resign, there was an almost unanimous chorus of astonishment and incredulity. French and English papers agreed that there could be nothing in the

report. M. Waldeck-Rousseau

had just come ont

of the elections

victorious after

remaining at the

head of a cabinet

longer than any

other premier the

third republic has

seen, Why should

he go? Now that

there is no longer

any doubt of M.

Waldeck - Rous-

seau's departure, the French papers

do not know what



PAUL DOUMER, TO-DAY A FRENCH POSSIBILITY,
TO-MORROW?

—Le Rire (Paris).

to say. The only definite utterance comes from the Intransigéant (Paris):

"The apparent cause of Waldeck-Rousseau's retirement is the state of his health. It is true that while his age is but fifty-five he bears the weight of sixty-five, and with his pale and flathy cheeks he has the look of an old detard in decay. ... But it was really through fear of defeat on the bill fagninst the religious orders) that he made up his mind to go."

This opinion is that of a pronounced political enemy of the former premier and, curiously enough, it finds a sort of confirmation in something that has been said by the Clerical Correspondant (Paris):

"M. Waldeck-Rousseau announces his intention to retire. He gives a very queer reason. If he has made up his mind to leave the ministry it is because, according to him, he is sure of having a majority. He would have remained if things had gone against him. Things do not happen thus ordinarily. Ministers retire when the majority is against them. . . From all this we infer that the ministerial faction is beaten and that it knows it."

The ministerial Temps (Paris) asserts that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's work is done and therefore he goes. It ridicules the statement that there can be any question about the genuineness of the majority in the Chamber. The République (Paris), nevertheless, questions the majority. The Matin (Paris) prints details of the premier's worn-out condition. As for the Combes ministry, which succeeds that of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, there is nothing in the editorial utterances of French newspapers which have reached this country to indicate that they had any intimation of its make-up. M. Combes, a radical republican Senator. had, however, been regarded in the light of a possible premier. According to the news despatches of the New York Tribune, the Journal des Debats (Paris) does not expect the Combes ministry to last three years, as did its predecessor, while the Temps (Paris), a ministerial paper, says the great need of France is sound financial legislation, which it hopes the new ministry will provide .- Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

# UNCLE SAM'S CRITICS ON CUBA.

THE United States is not acting in good faith toward Cuba,
if the views of the continental European press may be accepted. It seems to be considered that the inauguration of a
republican government for the island and the effacement of our
officials are parts of some solemn sham. This idea pervades a
recent elaborate editorial in the Journal des Dibats (Paris),
which says:

"So far as Cuba is concerned, it is known that her independence is only relative, if even that. The Platt amendment, adopted by the American Congress, placed Spain's former colony under the disguised protectorate of the United States. The Cubans, attho it went against the grain, resigned themselves to the inevitable, asking no more of their liberators, become their protectors, than that they come to their aid in their economic distress."

A similar tone is manifest throughout most of the editorial



THE ELECTION OF A CUBAN PRESIDENT,

Which brings with it a few who are Cubans and more who are not.

—Electronista Internacional (New York)

This Liberal paper considers that selfish and material imperialism alone actuates the United States Government. It notes,

"From its incention the Government of Cuba will have to contend with very serious financial difficulties. It will have to raise

\$2,000,000 for the back pay of the soldiers of the republican army, Every Cuban family being interested in this payment, it may be seen how the Congress will concern itself with its liquidation; but the poverty of the treasury is so great that President Palma appeals to the moderation and patriotism of the people for delay until a more propitious period. Will this appeal be heeded? It is difficult to believe so, the opponents of the President being always able to argue that Cuba, before everything else, should pay her debt to those who contributed so greatly to her freedom from Spanish domination '

Naturally, those Enropean newspapers which doubted from the beginning the good faith of the United States toward Cuba can see nothing in the present posture of affairs to alter their opinion. An idea of their standpoint may be gathered from what the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

" I wonder what I was begun for If I was so soon to be done for."

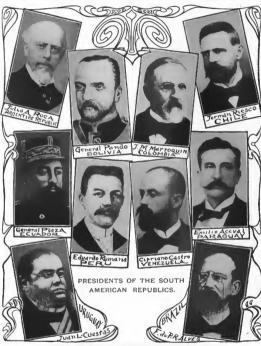
This couplet might be recommended as a motto to the republic of Cuba which came into existence on May This republic will evi-20. dently give the historian of future days little to do. for its career can not extend over a long period. If in a not too distant future it enters the American Union. the wonder will be that a more independent form of government was ever established in Cuba. The transition from a Spanish colony to an American one, or to

a State of the Union, could have been effected more directly. The Americans, however, were not in favor of this plan. Before the beginning of the Spanish-American war they had made their jubilant promise of a free Cuba. Moreover, it is desired that Cuba shall make a plea for annexation in view of intolerable conditions on the island, whereupon Uncle Sam can say to the natives. 'You wanted it,' With the establishment of the Cuban republic deference is paid to the wishes of those who yearned and fought for a 'free Cuba' and when this heart's desire of theirs is realized they will not set themselves against admission into the union, in which one State is on a level with all the others."

English papers are quite generally disposed to give the United States eredit for work well done in Cuba, and to be sparing

utterances of the Indépendance Beige (Brussels) on the subject. of adverse criticism, but an exception must be made in the ease of the anti-American Saturday Review (London), which avers:

> "Cuba, we are officially assured, is now a free and independent republic, and Americans are quite frankly lost in admiration of their own faithfulness and magnanimity. President Roose-



From Photographs loaned us through couriesy of El Economista Internacional (New York).

velt has already discounted the rhapsodies of his 4th July oration in portraying the full unselfishness of the sacrifice; and the world, always curiously apt to take Americans at their own valnation, is more than half inclined to believe that something very fine and generous has actually happened. The facts are much less one-sided. It is true that the American troops and officials have been withdrawn, the American flag hauled down, and a republic of sorts inaugurated. But it is not true that the republic is independent even in the management of its internal affairs, while so far as foreign relations go, it is undisguisedly under the thumb of Washington. The republic has been obliged to cede naval and coaling-stations to the United States: it has no power to declare war without American consent: it may not add to the Cuban debt without permission; even its control over the island treasury is subject to supervision. Moreover the United States retains a most elastic right of intervention."

The same authority is induced to philosophize in the following fashion upon all that has gone before:

"Cuba supplies us with the formula of American expansion in the West Indies and South America. It offers, too, not a few data for a judgment on Americans as practical empire-builders. Where it is a mater of a road to be cut, a school built, or fewer-den like Havana cheaned out, the Americans do capitally. For the elementary mechanics of colonization they have a decided aptitude. . . The work was well done, but only Americans out of speaks of it as the beginning and end of government. They are the more inclined to exalt it as in other branches their success is less patient. They have not, for instance, the art of winning popularity or even respect."—Translations made for The Letters Duest.

# THE DIAZ DOCTRINE AGAINST THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Montroe Doctrine occupies the press of South America from time to time, but all expressions of opinion continue to be favorable to its maintenance in the sense indicated by Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress last winter. That is, the Doctrine must be maintained in its integrity as regards the prohibition of European encroachment upon the American continent. Thus the Pressa (Buenos Ayres), which, apparently, sees no need to dwell upon the so-called Dias doctrine, or at any rate, its columns contain little or no allusion to it. The Montreal Wilness thus defines the Dias doctrine.

"The obvious meaning of this amendment to the Monroe Doctrine is that, while the Latin-American republics accept the principle of inviolability against European encroachment, the plass desire a like guaranty against the United States. . . . The 'Diat doctrine' would bind the Spanish republics into one to resist the United States should she further assail any of them, and bind the United States to protect them against each other. It occurred the states of the states of the states of the states of the reduced to the states of the states of the states of the states of reduce to Chile, whose aggressions on her neighbors are almost ceaseless, but is specially amed at the United States."

South America is certainly in great peril from the United States in the estimation of the *Economiste Français* (Paris). This paper does not look for "brutal conquest," but it anticipates an "infiltration of capital":

"Latin America must develop rapidly enough to resist this infiltration or to absorb it without altering gravely her own character. Any halt in the development of Lutin America risks placing her at the mercy of Anglo-Saxon America. . . . The simplest foresight imposes upon Latin America these three conditions for the maintenance of her independence and her own development: order and good government internally, peace among the various sister republics, and close economic and financial relations with Eurone, from whom she has nothing to fear."

This article is from the pen of the distinguished economist, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, who takes up the South American republics one after another and notes the able men who are attaining or have attained power in each, and he warns the whole continent against the North Americans. But, if other authorities may be accepted, this warning can do no good, because of the mastery which the United States has attained on the American continent. The Celestial Empire, a British paper published in China saves.

"There is a rumor that a secret agreement has been come to hetween Russia and Germany, in which, for a free land in China, Russia is to allow an equally free hand to Germany in South America. Abourdity could hardly go further, since neither of the alleged contracting parties is in a position to prevent the other from doing what she chooses, while there are other Powers that most decidedly are. So far as South America is concerned a Europeau state would be better off with half a promise from the United States than she would with a signed, sealed,

and delivered treaty with Russia. Uncle Sam is, in short, master of the situation if he chooses. It remains to be seen whether he will choose. At present it looks as if he will,"

A careful study of the Europeau press does not reveal that it attaches importance to the Diaz doctrine. The official and semi-official press of Germany appear to be oblivious by the existence of this Mexican addition to the Mouroe axiom. This is doubtless due to the general European belief that the United States is the only Power to be reckoned with in the new world.—Translation made for The LITERAKY DIGST.

# SPANISH PRESS ON ALPHONSO'S ENTHRONEMENT.

A LTHO the newspapers of Spain have said nothing of great moment with reference to the recent enthronement of Alphonso XIII.—nothing, indeed, that was not anticipated and even discounted—their uterances have still a certain interest. The general wish to say nothing against the youtful monarch is compatible, it seems, with a notion that he is a Bourbon and that little can be expected from him. Nothing of this, of course, appears in the comment of the Epsea (Madrid):

"The general sympathies of the nation go out to the young sorties meeting. We trust his youth will be atoned for by the patriotism of our public men and our political parties, who will loyally cooperate with their aid and counsel. By sacrificing their personal and partiaen interests they can contribute to the realization by the new reign of the hopes the Spanish people have built uron it."

But this is a dynastic paper, and it takes a view of the situation which finds little or no support in papers of another tendency. The republican Pair, published in Madrid or elsewhere according to the necessities of the hour, prints a great editorial oath of its own as a counterblast to the King's oath. It thus cows. amono other thinos:

"We swear to fight to the end the religious intolerance that has covered the soil of Spain with inquisitorial infamise and made her a reproach to the world for her sacerdotal fanaticism, causing an uprising against such intolerable religious conditions of the consciences of Americans and Filipinos and her own subiects everwhere."

The paper also awears to drive the English from Gibraltar if it can, and finally to try to establish progressive democracy in the land, to the end that a "great republic" may be founded. There is reason to believe that this sheet has in store for it the same ordeal as was recently undergone by the Corree Esphales (Madrid). This official organ of the Carlist party in Spain published the protest of Don Carlos against the enthronement of Alphonso XIII. The edition was confiscated and the publisher is to be prosecuted. No other paper published the protest, through fear of the police. The Liberal (Madrid) says:

"The country desires that under Alphonso XIII. the monarchy shall be honestly democratic and liberal. It will protest from the first day of his reign, against any relaxation of firmness in dealing with ultramontane pretension, a firmness which the uncompromising can be courteous."

Enthusiastic is the tone of the Implarcial (Madrid), which says that "those who aspire to reform ancient abuses and to away with standing errors in Spanish official life, those who hope that the first years of the twentieth century may make up to for the last years of the uncertainty, see in the King the hope of his country. He is very young. The bitterness thought and weakening his country. He is not each of the thing the hope of his country. He is not each of the water hope of his country. He is not each of the water has not eaten into his soul, making somber his thought and weakening his courage. He is notle and well disposed. It will be easy for him to put himself in touch with all that is generous and disinterested and illustrations in young Sosin."

But there are Spanish papers, among which is the *Heraldo de Cadia*, that take a gloomy view of the outlook and fear that Clericalism will gain the upper hand.—*Translations made for The Literary Dicest*.

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

# A BOOK OF REAL AMERICANS.

THE KENTONS By William Dean Howells. Cloth, 5x71/2 Inches, 317 pp. Price, & to. Harper & Brothers, New York

7 E may protest against Mr. William Dean Howells's literary methods; we may urge, and with justice, that he is tedious with his microscopic details, that his women are usually tiresome, and, as one reviewer has it, that he "describes the kind of people we have spent our lives in trying to avoid"; but after all this and



WILLIAM D. HOWELLS

more has been said, it must at last be admitted that there is no one in this country who can produce work of the same caliber as that of Mr. Howells's. If the reader happens to be one who has plunged deeply into the sea of contemporary fiction, he will have to give Mr. Howells the foremost place among American writers of the present. Besides Mr. Howells's books, the other work seems only a mass of tendencies, the other writers but authors in the making, their books but student work not yet ready for the public, and Mr. Howells about the only finished master of the craft. It is he alone who can give a true picture of life in this country. There have been other writers, it is true, who have drawn very real and very promis-

ing netures about small sections of the country. They have, however, usually mistaken localisms for American trans, and have thought that to represent the pacturesque of any given locality thought that to represent the partitional of any great standy was to give its spirit. Mr. Howells is not picturesque, neither does lie confuse some local individual with a type that is wide-spread enough to represent the dwellers of a large section of the country. In his latest novel, "The Kentons," he has given a page out of the life of an American family of the Middle West. In this one book we get the life of our people more truly embodied and many of the social traits of our present development more subtly characterized than in all the works of the other would-be portrayers of American life of the last five years. Most of our writers are too much influenced by what they have read in books to give a true picture of life. They re-create the types which they have admired in other people's work. We are a patriotic people tou, and are anxions to make our countrymen appear well on paper; we are still too childish and too near our own civilization to observe it closely. Mr. Howells alone has the distance necessary for a true perspective. Quietly and in his own tedious way, he gives an actual picture of things as they are. His manner may not be popular, and he may treat of questions in our social life that most people are not interested in ; but the result is as close a picture of life as is possible. "The Kentons" is a study of the relation of the American child to the American parent, and it is so exact a human document that a foreigner anxious to become enlightened on this perplexing question could not do better than to read the book. It is a masterplece in the way of character drawing. The only weak spot is Ellen. It is not that she is lacking in vividness, but we have only Mr. Howells's word for it that she is lovable. He has failed to make her appear so.

# THE NEGRO AS A SPOT.

THE LEGFARD'S SPOTS. A Romance of the White Man's Burden, 1865-1900 By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Cloth, 5½ x 72 Inches, 465 pp. Price, \$1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

HIS is a book by an intense Southerner on what the negro is to the Sonth. It is a vivid partizan portrayal of that section of the country from the period of the Civil War, with the consequent emancipation of slaves, up to our own day. The author most appro-priately takes as his motto: "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the Leopard his spots?" Mr. Dixon understands thereby, "Can the negro be elevated to equality with the white man, and will the South reiterated through four hundred and sixty-five pages.

Whether the author had or had not hope of proselytizing in the North (where he once occupied a Baptist pulpit) by this energetic work, it must have been a relief to him to pour himself out as he has on the subject. If what he says be true, there can be little question that the sufferings entailed on the South by reason of the negro may claim sym pathy from the unprejudiced. The two negro men he uses as awful examples may be rare exceptions. That they are types, the grim stories of negro outrages which come North at intervals prove, and they are enough to make even the blood of an Abolitionist boil.

It is impossible, of course, in dealing with a book so preeminently

one with a purpose, to ignore the author's sim. It is not necessary. however, to thrash out the old arguments here on the negro question Anybody must admit that the South is the section of the country which has suffered from the negro, especially during the period of reconstruc-

tion. The poverty and sorrow after defeat were less, according to Mr. Dixon's story, than the angulsh en-

dured from the freed blacks Mr. Dixon's story is not without interest apart from the race question involved. He shows a good appreciation of the Southern character, expecially of the young woman and her lover, she n "beile" and he her "beau." They are thoroughly typical of the romantic and chivalrous reintion of the seves in the South He introduces some of the characters of "Uncie Tom's Cabin" into this story. The monstrops Simon Legree, the slave baiter of the former novel, is a negrophile in this, purely for reasons of policy and interest. George Harris, son of Eliza, is a Harvard graduate, and friend of one of Boston's finest aristocrats until he



THOMAS DIXON

makes love to the daughter of the house, when he is promptly turned out. He fails to secure any occupation fitted to his education, and even as a workman finds doors closed on him.

### TWO ROMANCES OF THE SOUTH.

THE BATTLE-GROUND. By Ellen Glasgow. Illustrated by W. J. Baer and W. Granville Smith. Cloth, 31/4 x 7% inches, 500 pp. Price, \$1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

Cloth, 3% x 7% THE MASTER OF CARTON'S By Hildegarde Brooks inches, 413 pp. Price, \$1.30, Charles Scribner's Sons, New Yor

HERE are certain lands that apparently compel those who write stories concerning them to take a certain tone. The spirit of these countries, rightly or wrongly, has stood for so much in the

minds of its own people that its very name spells romance. It seems impossible to write of the South without a special tenderness. The South before the war has been the theme of hundreds of stories: whether the author is Southern-born or not we may trace a vague note of regret. The South of the present day has been chosen time and

again whenever an author wished to draw a community where grace and charm were the predominant

note instead of energy and push.

Two books have been published lately that are so similar in their spirit that they invite comparison. One, "The Battle-Ground," by Miss Ellen Glasgow, treats of the South in the sate-bellum days and carries the hero through the Civil War. The other, "The Master of Cazton's," by Miss Brooks, gives a picture of life in the South at the present day. The actual plots of the books are very different, of course. Miss Glasgow has chosen by far the deeper theme, and the one with the greatest dramatic possibilities. Miss Brooks's book is very simple as to plot and pretends to nothing be-



side picturing the life of a comsphere of the South is in both of them. They both paint a community, gay, graceful, hospitable, whose women are quixotic and lovable, whose men are quixotic and chivalrous.

Parts of both are somewhat spun out. Miss Glasgow has not added much to the battle literature of the world; the accounts of the fights themselves are the usual thing. Here and there she has fallen into the conventional phrases that all writers about battles find it impossible to do without. What one does feel, however, is the atter weariness of the men, their hunger and their hardships. And even If one is a Northerner by birth and conviction, for the moment Miss Glasgow makes the breast beat in sympathy with the South. Sympathy with the South is, in fact, the keynote of both books. The beauty of the old formal society, the joyousness of the less formal society that succeeded it, the dignity of the old-time manners, the unconscious grace of the manners of to-day,-these are the things that one finds in both books. Miss

Giasgow shows the regiment of young dandies starting out on a two weeks' campaign, attended by their negro servants, turned into me, through the four years of saffering. One might almost say that where Mass tilasgow lett the story of the country Mass Broads had taken it up. Her descriptions of the life are full of vigor and charm, the characters are clearly and eleverly farsm. The class of the beliefs, of the thrifty German with his thriftless neighbors, is very well brought out. There is more, light-her architectures and wholesomeness throughout the book. Mass Broads has yet to learn, however, the use of the blue pencil. The love interest of the book is drawn out unconsciously.

# AN ELOQUENT HISTORY OF THE BOER FIGHT.

THE BORN FIGHT FOR PREFION. By Michael Daviti. With maps and illustrations and photographs taken by the author and others. Large five, cloth, (egp., Price, \$100, Det; postage 28 cents. Funk & Wagnalla Company, New York and London.

THE result of the Boer War has been to deprive Paul Kruger of the title of President and to confer on him the reputation of a prophet. The contest has indeed "staggered humanity," and has in addition influenced, perhaps for generations to come, the poll-



MICHAEL DAVITT.

tics of Europe. The impetlal nations have been thrilled into sympathy with republican nationality, and England has been compelled to reconcile her inherited democratic polity with an imperial destiny which now can not be evaded. The South African war must be studied primarily from a statesman's point of view. The first authoritative book that takes in the whole conflict is this of Michael Davitt's, which brings the history down to the cessation of hostilities. It presents, of course, the Boer side, but does so with insight, a full knowledge of what is to be said for the other side, and with an eloquence that is never unrestrained. Mr. Davitt's book will convince the

most materialistic reader of the power of ideals. Patriotism in its most indomitable form, the brotherhood of race and tongue, the blood

that is theker than water and yet was poured out like water to center the union of the Afrikandre peoples, has withstood for almost the years assaults only less overwhelming than the Spanish invasion of the land from whence most of the Boers themselves had come. From its own observation Mr. Davitt describes the sincerity, integrity, and may annimity of the Boer leaders. Furthermore, he has the orator's comand over the rhetorical figure known as "vision." He makes the readers we for himself this attempts of purpose and purity and largeness readers we for himself this attempts of purpose and purity and largeness

Even when, years hence, the great, impartial history of the Boer War accounts to be written, this book of Michael Davitt's, penned at white heat on the spot and in the saddle, as it were, will still be the history to which the general reader will turn that he may see with the eyes and feel with the hearts of those brave men who have fought for "Land un Volk" the make literaic and not the least successful war of modern times.

# A AMERICAN GIRL ABROAD.

ABROAD WITH THE JIMMIES, By Lilian Bell. Cloth, 5 x 7% inches, 303 pp. Price, \$0.50. Le C. Page & Co., Boston.

R EADERS on good terms with themselves and the world in general will be likely to peruse this book with a ripple of amusement that may sometimes broaden into a laugh. The testure of the work is so very-slight that after it is done with one wonders what it was that proved so pleasing, while at the same time there is a distinct consciousness of respect for a talent that succeeds in pleasing with so little outlay of capital.

It is with a curious mingling of frolle, shrewdness, and American independence that Lilian Bield lidnes up her European trip. She extractspare fun even from the Englishwoman's contemptuous summing-up of the Jimmel party as Jux. 'Ammurikins,' no more, no less; and with equal gusto portrays Jimmie's quiet delight in throwing the Wirth-adoby into a purple rage by naively asking. 'Do you speak English' She omits no opportunity of letting us see her own lack of sympathy with our.' 'English ammerican feel themselves so temperamentally aftern while at the same time she does full justice to the especially nice English man or woman racely (to her case) me with the specially nice English man or woman racely (to her case) me with the specially nice

Most delectable is a little scene during the Henley races, when an English acquaintance made Jimmie's houseboat his own, composedly occupying Jimmie's bed and forcing him to extract what comfort be could

from a plank in the dining-room. At last the women (the author and leee) arose in defense of Jimmie and offered the Englishman their own stateroom, which he promptly accepted.

"Did you ever in all your life?"
asked Bee, looking at the other wo-

man.
"No I never did," came the reply.
"Never did what?" asked the Eng-

"Never saw anybody like you in a book or out of it," promptly returned liee; "but I suppose there are ten thousand just as good-looking as you are, just as tall, and well built and selfish."

"Selfish!" he blurted out, with a very red face, "what is there selfish about me, I'd like to know; you offered me your room, didn't you?"



LILIAN BELL.

fered me you'r rown, didn't you'r ''.
To many readers the most valuable thing in the book will be be 'To many readers' the most valuable thing in the rown of the control o

### A MACHINE-MADE NOVEL.

DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. By Charles Major. Cloth, 5 x % inches, 369 pp. Price, \$6.50. The Macmillan Company, New York.

THE first and most merited comment on this historical novel by the author of "When Kinjkhod Was in Plower," is that the obtains on of the artisanhip is insufferable. If Arrestector stone, the has Mr. Major cast art axide in this product of his pen. No reader of today can have failed to note that literary style, once regarded as the characteristic executence of a writer, is in these plaint times of flamboyator absolutely nuncressary to the success of a novel or the reputation of a subtor. Major is guilties of style. The vorpoison reader will not be distracted in this book by polished periods or elegant turns of plans: to the will find himself tripped up incessanily by the most trinating intrusions of the author himself, to you odd-be nalive comment. Is because the present of Malocum François de Lorraine Verton, Mr. Major is a frank-

The period is that of Elizabeth, and of the escape of Queen Maryinto England. The Houses of Vernon and Rutland have a tremendous fend. Sir George Vernon, of Haddon



CHARLES MAJOR.

Hall, Derbyshire, a violent, blueses "King of the Peak," is the father of Dorothy Vernon. Dorothy is heard compared to whom Helen of Troy was the Queen of Spades and Clooparts at the Queen of Spades and Clooparts. The browne of "When Knighthood Was thousand horse-power for loving. The browne of "When Knighthood Was Peak," the Character painting and winders that you have been dead to burothy she is as sedate safes. Fay. Character painting was a factor of the compared to burothy she is as sedate as the safe of the compared to burothy she had been dead to be a sedanting the compared to the compared to burothy in the deep she was the safe of the compared to the comp

but we are treated to a passage where that Queen makes the coughts of a Casno girl seem subble and evy.

See John Manners, son of the John Porton Hauten, although the cought of a Casno girl seem subble and evy.

See John Manners, son of the John Dorophy's Montr Feler outburst of love. He is the sanest, claracter in the book. But within there is diverted, and had Jiff Major been comment to John going and do in its journey to the same of the same o

Should this book be turned into a play, the features which mar it so greatly as a novel will necessarily be eliminated. Even stage "aode; or directions do not permit such a personal note on the part of the dramatist's welf.

# Fore River Ship and Engine

# Quincy, Massachusetts Company

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Incorporated

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The Company offers for public subscription 10,000 Shares of Preferred Stock on the following terms: Preferred stock at \$100 per share, and of the 10,000 shares of common stock now in treasury

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The founders of the business have personally invested over one million dollars in cash in the stock of the Fore River Ship and Engine Co. before the present offering of stock to the public is made.

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### THERE IS NO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

The preferred stock has a non-cumulative first preference upon the net profits of the Company up to 7 per cent, per annum. In case of hauidation or dissolution of the Company, and distribution of its assets, the Charter provides that \$125 per share must be paid to preferred stockholders before anything is paid to holders of the common stock. The Charter further provides that one half of all net profits in excess of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock shall be held as a sinking fund which, on reaching \$100,000, must be applied to redeeming the preferred stock at \$125 per share, or at a lower price if so offered by holders to the Company, to such amount as such sum will redeem. For example: When there is \$200,000 of net profits over and above the dividend on the preferred stock, \$100,000 is applicable to a dividend on the common and \$100,000 must be

ed to redemption of a portion of the preferred stock. Of the above \$4,000,000 total stock authorized, there is now in the treasury of the Company \$1,000,000 preferred and \$1,000,000 common. Prior to the incorporation of this Company in February, 1901, the business had been conducted for seventeen years by Messrs, T. A. Watson and F. O. Wellington as a co-partnership. During the last two years and since the incorporation of the Company, the sum of \$1,500,000 cash has been expended on the plant.

There is at present outstanding \$1,000,000 of preferred stock and \$1,000,000 of common stock issued against a plant which has cost \$1,500,000 cash; and the stock now to be sold provides cash for additions to plant and working capital to the amount of \$1,000,000.

The provisions of the Charter guarding the investor in this preferred stock are exceedingly strong, being drawn with great care by the highest legal talent. It has a preference not only on the net profits up to 7 per cent., but also upon the assets of the Company in case of distribution.

### EARNINGS

The earnings of the Company for five months to January 1, 1902, were \$101,574.36 in accordance with the certificate of the Eastern Audit Company

The entire \$2,000,000 preferred stock requires but \$140,000 for its 7 per cent, dividends. The Company earned, at the rate of over \$100,000 in excess of the amount required to pay the dividend on the entire \$2,000,000 preferred stock—this while construction of the works was under way.

By the operation of the sinking fund the earnings applicable to the common stock will naturally increase, and with the Company see common stock will naturally increase, and with the Company carring from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per annum in the future, which is quite possible with the yard filled with work, it will be seen that owing to the small capitalization the common stock is likely to earn very large dividends in the future.

By the provision that a sum equal to any dividends on the common stock must be used to retire preferred stock, it is probable that the preferred stock will rapidly decrease. As it decreases the common stock will command more of the net earnings of the Company on the small capitalization of \$2,000,000.

### DIVIDENDS

By the terms of the Charter, semi-annual dividends on the pre-ferred stock are payable on the second Mondays in January and July, out of the earnings of the Company.
In accordance with this provision a dividend on the preferred

stock of 34 per cent, will be paid on July 14, 1902, out of accrued earnings.

# DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS

Below is a brief description of the Company's plant, and business and contracts in hand:

### REAL ESTATE

# 78 Acres of Land, Bounded by 11/ Miles of Water Front

The buildings enumerated here are only the larger buildings comprising the Company's plant. In adultion to these there is a large office building and some fifteen other buildings which it is unnecessary to mention in detail. Outside of the plant proper the company owns a number of dwelling houses and other real estate in Quincy, which produces a substantial income, and this outside real estate is conservatively held as being worth \$100,000.

### BUILDINGS

Forge.	107×904.	21,400 4	eq. ft.	Wandwork Sho	mend		
Annealing Plant	LADRATO T . ATHOR	5 000	-			Boors, 43,774 (	m. D
Carawater Shop	(106x72+2 Bours.	15,190		Ship Tool Shop,	3892143	" \$0,770	
	(164a7f) I "		10	Machine Shop.	400'x 138		
Pattern Storage	(100 x72) 8 "	15,190	**	tialiery Pasement	(\$440's 18) (\$100 e 23)	76.204	84
Power House,	160×60.	18,559	**	Ship House.	#86*x 20%	Lie the	-
Coal Porkets,	60×48,	3,190	44	Ship C'pt'r Shop	10110	1 500	84
		Acres over				Marie P Street	
		195,45A				397,140	40

The forge in the above list is one of the three large forging plants in this country, and Fore River is the only shipyard having a forge capable of the largest work in shipbuilding. This forge is also kept busy on miscellaneous outside work.

Work in Progress in Fore River Yard May 1, 1902 Battleship—New Jersey. 15,000 tons. Torpedo Boat Destroyer—Lawrence.
Battleship—Rhode Island. 15,000 tons.
Torpedo Boat Destroyer—Macdonough. Cruiser—Des Moines.

Seven-Masted Steel Schooner (11,000 tone displacement).
(The largest sailing vessel in the world.)
Forgings for Steamships now being built in other yards. Steel Bridge, Son feet long, over Waymouth Fore Biver. Seventy-five Sets Porgings for rapid fire-guns. Miscellaneous Structural Work

Steel Car Floats (unsinkable) for N. Y., N. H & H. R. R. Co.

The above, with other work in hand, will bring the total amount of contracte up to over \$9,007,000. In addition to the above contracte in hand, the Company has

tenders under consideration for additional work aggregating several million dollars.

Upon application to the Boston office of the Company, a copy of the Charter of the Company, and an illustrated description of the plant will be sent by mail. Reference is made by permission to several banks and trust companies. Copies of reports made on the property by several eminent engineers and naval experts may be seen on application.

seen on apputation.

Subscriptions may be made by letter directed to the Fore River Ship and Engine Co., 115 Federal Street, Boston, Mass., or Federal Trust Co., Boston. Remittances may be made by check, registered letter or money order, payable either to Fore River Ship and Engine Co., or Federal Trust Co., Boston, Mass.

Since the first offering of this stock for public subscription more than half has already been subscribed for. We advise prompt action on the part of any one desiring to subscribe for any of the remaining shares.

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their families for logures or death.

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The Travelers Insurance Co. Hartford, Con

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the fullowing books:

"The Way of the West,"-General Charles King, (Rand, McNally & Co.)
"The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths"-Walter H. Page, (Doubledny, Page & Co., \$1.00

net.) "The Trust: Its Book "-Edited by James Bridge, (Doubleday, Page & Fo., \$1.03 net.)
"Unto the End."-Mis. R. G. Alden, (Lothrop Publishing Company, \$1.90.)

Publishing Company, 8; 90.

"Five. Little Peppers, Abroad."—Margaret Sidney. (Lothrop Publishing Company, 8; 10 ent.)

Publishing Company, 8; 10 ent.)

"Bylow Hill." (George W. Cable. (Charles Scripter's Non., 8; 45)

"Those Black Dammond Mes." William F. Gib
"Those Black Dammond Mes." William F. Gib
"Classified Indign Club Exercises and Drills."

bons. (F. H. Revell Company, 8; 96.)

"Classified Indiduc Club Exercises and Prills."—
A. K. Jones. (Published by author, care of the Y.
M. C. A., Nashville, K.y., 6.5.0)

"The Rike of a Soult"—James I. Vance. (P. H.
Revell Company, 5; 6: 0.0 etc.)

"The Hilmd Sport," Rev. W. L. Watkinson. (P.
H. Kevell Company, 6: 0.0 etc.)

"A Pasteboard Crown,"-Clara Morris. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

"The Suitors of Yvonne -Rafael Sabatini. (G. P. Putsam's Sons ) "Among the Waterfowl," Herbert K. Job. (Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.); net.)

# CURRENT POETRY.

Poems By ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

IN TESLA'S LABORATORY. Here in the dark what shoully figures press!-No phantom of the Past, or grum or sad;

No wailing spirit of wo, no specter, clad I white and w. ndering cloud, whose dumb dis-

14 that its crime it never may confess; No shape from the strewn sea; nor they that n dd

The link of Life and Death,-the tearless mad, That live por die in dreary nothingness.

But blesséd apirits waiting to be born Thoughts to unlock the fettering chains of Things:

The Better Time : the Universal Good. Their smile is like the joyous break of morn; How fair, how pear, how wistfully they broad! Listen! that murmur is of angels' wings.

# HEARTH-SONG.

When November's night comes down With a dark and sudden frown. Like belated traveler chill Hurrying o'er the tawny hill,-Higher, higher

Heap the pine-cones in a pyre! Where's a better friend than fire?

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Song's but a solace for a day : Wine's a traitor not a trust Love's a kiss and then away : Time's a pedier deals in dust. Righer, higher

Pile the driftwood in a pyre! Where's a firmer friend than fire? Knowiedge was but born to-night :

Wisdom's to be born to-morrow; One more log - and banish sorrow, One more branch-the world is bright. Higher, higher

Crown with baisam-boughs the ovre! Where's an older friend than fire

### A CHOPIN FANTASY. (On Remembrance of a Prélude.)

Come. love, sit here and let us jeave awhile This custom-laden world for warmer lands Where, 'neath the silken net of afternoon Leisure is duty and dread care a dream.

(The music begins.) That cliff's Minorca, that horizon Spaln. There in the west, like fragrance visible, Rises the soft light as the son goes down Till half the sky is palpltant with gold. Follow it eastward to the geotic ble With falth and childhood in it, and the peac Men agonize and roam for. See that fleet That flutters in the breeze from the Camarone Like white doves, huddled now, now scattering, (They say all native boats are homeward bound Against to-morrow's annual festival.) What rest there is in looking from this height On palma and olives, and the easy steps By which the terrace clambers youder hill ! How dark those hollows whence the roads of white

Ascend in angles to the high-perched town! Needleas the music of the convent bell : Tis vespers in the heart as in the air. This is the hour for love, that, like the breath Of yonder orange, sweetest is at eve.

Here, safe entwined, what could be wished for Hid in an island hidden in the sea?

Now set me lay my head upon your lap, And place your rose-leaf fingers on my ilds, Lest, catching glimpse of your respleadent eyes, My arder should blaspheme the coming stars!

How fast it durkens i. One must needs be blind To know the twilight softness of your voice. And Love .- not blind, but with a curtained sight .-Like one who dwells with Sorrow, can discern The shading of a shadow in a tone.

There's something troubles you, my sweet-ofbearts. A hesitance in that caressing word: Nothing unhappy-a presentiment Such as from far might thrill the under-denths Of some still trangoil lake before a storm. Be happy, love, not ponder happiness.

Unerringly I know your woman's soul,

Content to have your happiness put off Like well-planned feast against to-morrow's need, And more enjoyed in planning than in use. But, oh, we men, God made us-what was that? A drop upon your hand? Perhaps a tear Lost by an angel who remembers yet Some perfect moment of th' imperfect world, And goes rejuctantly her way to heaven, Still envisors of our fot? Another drop! Why, 'tis the rain. Stand here and see that sky

Blackness intense as sunlight. What a chasm. Of either where that lightning tore its way ! That erash was nearer! Here's our shelter, quick! Now it's upon us! Half a breath, and-there i No wonder you should tremble when the earth Sways thus and all the firmament's a-reel.

Tremble, but fear not-Love created Fear To drive men back to Love, where you are now. What rhythmic terror in the tideless sea. That wildly seeks the refuse of the rocks From unknown dangers (dangers known are

God! Did you see within the headland's jaws

That drifting sail? Walt the next fissh at d-

Oh, heaven! to cruise about a hundred coasts, Safe past the fabled monsters of the deep, To break supinely on familiar shoals Where one in childhood digged a mimic grave !

Thank God for those few, momentary stars, And that slow-lifting zone of topaz light, Like parting guest returning with a smile. We care not now that the insatiate storm Plunges with leaps of thunder on the east.

(The music ceases.)

Give me thy hand, dear one, the unto pain I crush it to be sure that this be drea Knowing 'twas Death that passed, and oh, how

- [From "Poems" (The Century Co.).

### PERSONALS.

Lincoln and Beecher Praying Together .-Samuel Scoville, Jr., grandson of Henry Ward Beecher, writing in The Sunday School Times (Philadelphia), tells of a secret meeting between President Lincoln and his grandfather in 1860 :

"Late one evening a stranger called at his [Mr. Reecher'sl home and asked to see him. Mr Beecher was working alone in his study, as was his usual custom, and this stranger refused to send up his name, and came muffled in a military cloak which completely hid his face. Beecher's suspicions were aroused, and she was very unwilling that he should have the interview which he requested, especially as Mr. Beecher's life had been frequently threatened by sympathizers of the South. The latter, however, insisted that his visitor be shown up. Accordingly the stranger entered, the doors were shut, and for hours the wife below could hear their voices and their footsteps as they paced back and forth, Readers of THE LITERARY DIDEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Finally toward midnight the mesterious visitor went out, still muffled in his closk, so that it was impossible to gain any idea of his features.

"The years went by. The war was finished. The President, had suffered martyrdom at his post, and it was not until shortly before Mr. Beecher's death, over twenty years later, that it was known that the mysterious stranger who had called on the stormy winter night was Abraham Lincoln. The stress and strain of those days and nights of struggle, with all the responsibilities and aorrows of a nation fighting for its life thrust upon him, had broken down his strength, and for a time undermined even his courage. He had traveled alone in disguise and at night from Washington to Brooklyn to gain the sympathy and help of one whom he knew as a man of God, engaged in the same great battle in which he was the leader Alone for hours that night the two had wreatled together in prayer with the God of battles and the Watcher over the right, until they had received the help which He had promised to those who seek His aid. Whatever were the con-victions and religious belief of Abraham Lincolu, there is no doubt that he believed in prayer, and made that the source of his attenuable

### MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Lifference,-What is the difference between a sewing-machine and a kiss?

One sews seams nice; and the other seems so nice.—Quips and Cranks. [C. C. N. Y.]

Her Query. - AGENT: "I have a book you should buy for your son, telling how to become a politician, statesman, President of the United States,

banker, broker,-MRS. HENNESY: "G'wan, did yer mother buy wan for you?"-Brooklyn Life.

Wanted-An Inventor,-P (sive years married): "Have you seen those noiseless baby-carriages, vet?"

Q (Married only a twelvemonth): "No; what I want is a noiseless buby."-Quips and Cranks, [C. C. N. E.]

# Coming Events.

June 16.—Convention of the International Union Boot and Shoe Warkers at Detroit.

June 16-18.—Convention of the National Mana-gers of the Newspaper Circulating Associa-tion at Detroit.

June 16-21.—Convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant Union of North America at Baltimore, June 17. -- Convention of the Train Despatchers'
Association at Pittsburg.

June 17-18.—Convention of the National Chil-dren's Home Society at Sioux Falls, S. D.

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June 17-19.-Convention of the American Poun-drymen's Association at Boston.

June 17-21. Convention of the American Insti-tution of Humoropathy at Claveland, Ohio. June 18.—Convention of the Railway Telegraph Superintendents' Association at Chicago.

June 18-21 - Convention of the American insti-tute of Electrical Engineers at Great Bar-rington, Mass.

ne 18-75 - Convention of the Master Car-Builders, Master Mechanics, and Supply Men's Association at Saratoga Springs, N.Y. June 23. - National Sunday School Conference at Maximkuckee, Ind.

Convention of American Bullway Master Me-chanics at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

June ayes - National Painters' Convention at St. Louis. June 23-27.—Convention of the National Associa-tion of Electronists at Chicago,

# Current Events. Foreign.

June v. - The peace torms for South Africa are made public in London. The Jesuit priests at Tien-Tain report that the rebellion in the southern part of Chi-li province is spreading.

June 1 - The members of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry tesign at Paris.

Sefor Quesada is confirmed by the Cuban Schate as minister to the United States.

June 4. - King Edward creates Lord Kitchener viscount and asks suthority from Parlia-ment to make him a money grant of 250,000. The English Derby is won by J. Gubbins's "Ard Patrick," ridden by J. H. Martin, an American jockey.

Michael Henry Herbert is appointed ambassa-dor to the United States from Great Britain, to succeed the late Lord Pauncefote.

June 5.—It is reported that a shipping trust has been formed in England to fight the syndi-cate formed by Mr. Morgan.

Governor Taft is received by the Pope and states the objects of his mission. The Pontiff expresses his approval of the American Gov-erament's plans.

June 6 - The names of the new French Ministers under the Premiership of M. Combes are made public in Paris.

June 5.—The new French Cabinet is presented to Prosident Loubet in Paris, A thousand persons are reported killed by an eruption of the Tacana volcano in Guate-mala.

Whitelaw Reid, special envoy of the United States to the commation of King Edward, arrives in England.

### Domestic.

### CONGRESS

June a.—Senate: The debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill la continned. The apeakers are Senatora Mason, of Illinois; Hoar, of Massachusetts; Foraker, of Onico; Cullom, of Illinois; Racon, of Georgia; Pat-terson, of Colorado; Teller, of Colorado; Carmack, of Tennessee, and Proctor, of Ver-

House: By a vote of 129 to 46 a resolution is adopted extending the thanks of Congress to Secretary of State Hay, for his address on

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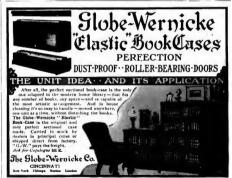
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the occasion of the McKinley memorial exer-cises last February. The 46 votes were cast by Democrats.

ov Democrats.

June 3. Sender. The Philippine Ciril Governo.

Threa. Republicans Senarius Ilong of Massachusetts; Mason, of Ilimois, and Wellington, of Massachusetts; Mason, of Ilimois, and Wellington, of Maryland vote aguitst it, and one Carolina—votes for it. All amendments of fored by the minority are rejected. The consideration of the Isthman Canal bill is Massachusetts.

House: Consideration of the bill to protect Presidents, known as the Anti-Anarchy bill, is begnn.

June 4.—Senate: Consideration of the Isthmian Canal bill is continued. Senator: Morgan, of Alabams, makes a three-bour speech. Home: The debate on the Anti-Anarchy bili

Juna 1.—Senate: The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued. Senator Hanna, of Ohio, speaks in lavor of the Panama, and Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, for the Nicara-gua route. The Military Academy Appro-priation bill is passed. House: The consideration of the Auti-Anarchy bull is continued

June 6.—Senate: The debate on the Isthmian Canal bill is continued; Senator Hanna, of Ohio, continues his speech in favor of the Ohio, continue

Panama route,

Hours: Debate on the Anti-Anarchy bill is

closed. The chief incident is the speech made

by Congressian Richard door, of Alabama, in

the Conference of the Conference of the Conference

term in the Conference in his Memorital

Day oration at Arlington to the epitheta

applied to Lincoln and Grant during the

Civil War, and for his allosionstolynchinga

e y. Senate: The debate on the lathmian Canal bill is continued. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, continues his speech in opposition

to the l'anuma foute. to the Pannim route.

House: The Anti-Anardy bill is discussed.
Several amendments are voted on, but all lail, except one proposed by Congressman anarchist section the word "assault," where it is coupled with "killing" in the inhibition against conspiring for the killing of the chief magistrate of a foreign country.

### OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS

June 2. Nearly 80 per cent. of the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen in the anthracita re-gion obey the order to atrike.

A letter from Gen J F. Bell, explaining his policy of concentration in Batangas Prov-ince, Luzon, is made public in Washington. fune 4.

ne 4. - Serious rioting takes place in Chicago ; Seflor Buencamino, the Filipina leader, finishes his statement in support of American sov-areignty in the Philippines.

5.—President Roosevelt sends a report to longress on British operations at Chalmette, a., holding that there has been no violation of the neutrality laws.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is settled by an agreement between the men and the packers.

pakasis.

Junn 6.—In reply to an appeal to end the coal sirike, President Rossevelt decides that there is no legal authority under which he could intervens for a settlement of the strike,

June y.—The Ambassadors of Germany and Rus-aia present a juint note to Secretary Hay, proposing concerted action by the Powers against anarchists.

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		Q-Kts

K-06 Anv

11-11 4

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Q-Q 7, mate

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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.

NQUIRIES are being heard in New York City as to just what improvements have been made in the government of the metropolis by the "reform" administration in the six months that it has been in power. It seems to the press that Devery. the ousted Tammany chief of police, still has more influence with the police than Commissioner Partridge or Mayor Low; and several papers are asking when the heralded reform is going to begin. Last week there was a big "shake-np" of police captains, evidently calculated to relegate the Tammany captains to rural precincts, and place the reform captains on the more responsible posts, and the papers interested in police reform are awaiting results and boping for the best.

The New York Times declares that "the situation is grave, definite, notorious," and the New York Evening Post attributes the state of affairs largely to Commissioner Partridge, for whom the police are said to entertain "a pitying contempt." The World is calling loudly for the commissioner's resignation, declaring that under his rule "the demoralization of the police force is going from bad to worse," and the Boston Herald takes a similar view, remarking that "his melancholy fallure is making reform a thing for mockery and sneers." Says the New York American and Journal:

Except for ridding the police department of Devery, what single positive thing have Mayor Low and his fellow officeholders done to distinguish his administration from any other?

'These are the questions that the men who made Dr. Low the city's chief executive, with the full belief that there was more to him than the familiar platitudes of any politician seeking a place, are asking.

"Even the one act that is quoted to the administration's credit Is incomplete. Removing Devery was an excellent thing, but it was implied that a competent substitute would be found. Yet we have in the sixth month of the new régime the spectacle of policemen actually appearing before their trial judge boisterously drunk-a condition of things that would never have happened even when the saturnalia of police corruption, with Devery at the head of the table, was at its wildest.

"The demoralization of the police department was one of the strongest counts against the former administration, but never in its history has the force been so demoralized as it is now.

"The gambling-houses, pool-rooms, and dives operate as extensively under the college president's headship of municipal affairs as it did under that of Van Wyck, admittedly as bad a mayor as ever afflicted this city. We were told by the spokesmen of the reformers that the evil resorts could only exist by virtue of the system of blackmail that honeycombed the police department from its foundation to its top,

Will anybody say that there is not as much blackmail levied in New York to-day as there was then? The flourishing condition of illegal estab-

lishments answers this question. The places exist openly. or with the thinnest possible disguise, and they would not be allowed to remain open a night if they did not pay tribute to somebody. That this tribute is distributed without involving any of the city's chiefs does not make for either morality or rever-The people are likely to consider a department head who can not stop his men from blackmailing asonly a shade less desirable than a participant in the plunder. It is the fact of the



JOHN N. PARTRIDGE, New York's Commissioner of Police.

blackmail and not its distribution that is the issue in New York. On the excise question the record of the Low administration is as feeble as in its other performances. The saloons are still carrying on business much as they did before, except that there is more irritation, without a particle of compensating effect, in the present wabbly method of getting around an unpopular law.

With patrolmen revolting against the system that cast the burden of the excise pretense on them; with District-Attorney Jerome carping at the mayor and the mayor's men for not doing as they promised, and the mayor's friends acridly reminding him of the beam in his own cye; with an amiable old gentleman police commissioner wondering why his men will not be good, and the town as wide open as it can be, the cause of reform is certainly making slow progress.

"Even if the very worst that was said of our former city governors was true, the utmost comfort that New York could take would be that it had exchanged rascals for incompetents. The soft-coal smoke is not the only fog over New York.

"There is plenty of room for reform in this city, but it must be real reform, and it will take men of force and backbone to effect it. Timid respectability and vacillating commonplace will never

Commissioner Partridge finds defenders, however, in his home papers, in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Times, for instance, believes that "it is altogether too early to pass judgment upon such an important brauch of the municipal government as the police department," and so says the Brooklyn Eagle. The Standard Union finds encouragement in the "shake-up" noticed above, and goes on to observe:

"To impatient reformers and other hasty critics the move has

seemed to be long in coming, but time for preparation was essential, and five months is really a short period in which to learn the 'true inwardness' of the Devery 'system' and to size up the good and bad material in a force of over 7,000 men, especially where there is so much bad and so comparatively little good. Commissioner Partridge has been earefully studying the situation. night and day, since he assumed office, and it must be remembered he has had very little efficient or honest aid. The inspectors and captains and headquarters men by whom he has been surrounded, and through whom he must necessarily act, were mostly in a league against him, not merely keeping important facts from his knowledge, but actually misleading and deceiving him so far as possible. . . . Steadily, from now on, the honest policemen will be advanced and encouraged, and the corrupt ones, so far as the courts will allow, gotten rid of or relegated to the rear. Deveryism will be gradually weakened and minimized, even tho it can not be extinguished."

# THE COAL STRIKE AND GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

HE idea is expressed in many papers that large industrial wars like the hard-coal strike are affairs of national concern, that they are "everybody's business," and that the national Government ought to take a hand in settling them. The President's action in sending the Commissioner of Labor to investigate the coal strike is thought by some to forecast Presidential interference, either by legal proceedings against the coal trust or by the use of moral sussion, and the action is variously regarded. One finds The Wall Street Journal, which is eminently conservative, and the Colorado Springs Gazette, which has Socialistic leanings, both approving of government interfercace in such struccles and the Baltimore Herald thinks there are good grounds for interference by the President. Says the Baltimore American: "The proceeding may sayor of using a club, but President Roosevelt will be indorsed in his action if he should wield that club, and wield it with vigor, until the strike is ended, the men return to work, the threatened coal famine averted, and the price of fuel lowered." So, too, thinks the Cleveland Leader, which observes:

"It is absolutely essential to the continuance of such good times as are now prevailing, that there should be a fair dependent of industrial harmony and peace in the United States. Reasonaidoe men's all classes must see this fundamental truth. Surface, and it is equally certain that he will do what he can to impress infinite and capable the state of the capable certain that he will do what he can to impress infinite and the state of the stat tial corporation officials with the full meaning of a great and prolonged labor deadlock which is said by such an authority as Senator Hanna to have been caused by the uncompromising and subborn attitude of a few grasping companies, which must have been provided by the companies of the property of the companies of the companies

"It may be, for these reasons, that industrial peace in Pensylvania will come quite directly from the White House. If there is fatted to be a less fortunate development of the present situation, it will not be the fault of Theodore Roosevelt."

The Philadelphia North American adds, in the same vein:

"President Roosevelt evidently looks upon the strike not as a private quarrel, but as a conflict in which public interests are directly involved. In response to the demand of the business community for protection from the disastrous disturbance threatened by continuance of the unnecessary quarrel, he doubtless will use such powers of coercion or persuasion as may be found lawful to put at an end to a situation which is becoming intolerable.

"That is clearly the President's duty to the public, and the performance of this duty does not involve either express or implied approval of the demands made by the miners. It does necessarily involve, however, indersement of the offer of the miners to submit their case to arbitration and abide by the result, and in giving such indorsement the President will be upheld by a practically minanimous public sentiment and by the deliberate utterances of his party conventions. It is to be hoped that his search for means of bring the coal trust to a realizing sense of responsibility to the source of all its privileges and powers—the people—may be immediately successful."

On the other side, the New York Journal of Commerce argues as follows:

"No law and no precedent has been found for action by the President of the United States in the coal strike. The operators have not asked his intervention, and there is nothing that he can do but to offer advice unasked, and possibly to be rejected. This would put the Chief Magistrate of the country in an embarrassing and audignified position. The President is no better placed to form an opinion in the matter than other well-informed citizens. It is very doubtful if there is anything at all to be decided except a question of strength. If the meu ask for more wages, and the owners decline to pay them, it is primarily, and it may be exclusively, a question whether the men are able to get the wages they ask. The freedom of bargain must be preserved in the interest of both sides. It is difficult to see what right the President has to advise either side. If this strike should develop into a serious interference with interstate commerce, or mail trains, it might be the duty of the President to act officially in the matter, and if he had already expressed an opinion that one



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SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL HARD-COAL OPERATORS.

party or the other ought to yield it would be very embarrassing or him as the Chief Magiartae to use the national resources for the protection of the public interests. The artikers are trying to drag the President into their quarrel in order to influence public sentiment and bring pressure upon the operators. As the Presdent has no official relation to the difficulty, he can not afford, as a matter of his own self-interest, to involve himself in the controversy, and to invoke the general Government in every local and personal dispute is permission paternalism which should be discouraged."

#### OPERATORS' SIDE OF THE COAL STRIKE.

HE majority of the daily newspapers appear to sympathize with the miners rather than with the operators in the present hard-coal strike, so that most of the renders of the daily press probably have a fairly good idea of the miners' side of the controversy. What is to be said for the operators? The correspondence between President Mitchell and the operators, made public a lew days ago, throws light on the employers' side of the case. It appears from this correspondence that the advance in wages granted at the end of the last strike resulted in decreased efficiency of the men, who worked fewer hours and produced less coal than before. As one operator says, in The Coal Trade fournal (New York), "they took the increase in time and not in money, showing that they had previously received sufficient money for their work"; and another operator remarks that this "makes it evident that their wages were satisfactorily high," The same journal reckons that the miner, "for the hours he labors, is the best-paid artisan in the State to-day." Mr. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, the largest of the hard-coal companies, says that President Mitchell suggested that the operators put up the price of hard coal, and so recoup themselves for the requested advance in wages; but this would be impracticable, says Mr. Baer, owing to the competition of soft coal. Another operator, Mr. R. M. Olyphant, puts his side of the case concisely in the following relegram to Mr. Mitchell:

"The concessions made by the mine operators in your last strike addied to the wages of the mine workers as millions of dollars or more per annum. You now propose changes adding a charge of many millions more, and suggest that you will make a further demand a year bence. The public will not meet such advances by submitting to an increase in the price of coal, and the operators can not meet them without such aid. I must, therefore, decline your proposition."

The suggestion that the dispute be referred to Archbishop Ire-

land, Bishop Potter, or others for arbitration is rejected by Mr. Baer on the ground that "anthracite mining is a business, and not a religious, sentimental, or academic proposition."

It is a rather curious fact that most of the papers outside of New York City factor the miners, while most of these in the metropolis favor the operators. The New York Tribine consulers the strike "ill founded," and the New York Mord and Express thinks the miners' position "minerable." The Times thinks the strike "without ostensble justification," and The Ann takes a similar view. The Executing Post says: "A foodsh strike can be settled only by the foolish strikers going back to work. We look to see that result greatly hastened by the revealation to the public of the indefensible nature of the position taken by the miners." Says The Commercial Adventure.

"There can be no further room for doubt that the coal operators are fighting the battle that the steel-mill owners fought last summer, to determine whether they shall have the right to control their own business or whether they must turn over this control for all time to an arrogant labor-muon. With this vital point



THE REAL SEFFERERS

- The New York Herata

at stake it is idle to think of arbitration or compromise, and whoever works to accomplish this mode of settlement simply encourages the miners' resistance and prolongs the stringgle."

The New York American and Journal and The World Issor the strikers. The World says have the mine-owners. "Public opnion, operating through moral force or through law, will in the end hold to their just responsibility those whose greed and arrogance have contributed so much to bring this trouble upon the country."

#### GOVERNOR TAFT AND THE POPE.

H AVING been assured by Secretary Root that Governor Taft's visit to the Pope would be "purely a business matter" and nothing more, the daily press seem to be heartily in favor of the errand. The purpose of the governor's visit, as



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stated in Tirk LITER-ARY DIGEST OF MAY 31, is to negotiate for the purchase of the friars' lands in the Philippines, for the settlement of land titles, and for the entire separation of church and state. If the mission succeeds, says the Seattle Post - Intelligences, "one of the most vexatious problems presented in the Philippines will be solved, and the most crying abuse in the islands, dating back for generations. will be done away

with." The Minneapolis Times remarks, further, that "it is a high compliment to the success of American institutions when an American emissary, without plenary powers, is given a hearing of more satisfactoriness than has been accorded to fully accredited ambassadors of European monarchies bear on less innovatant missions."

The reason for the purchasing of these lands, it is stated, is to quiet the apprehensions of the Filipinos who fear the return to power of those Spanish priests who ruled them under the system of government established by Spain up to 1896. It is also reported that these apprehensions have grown to such an extent that it is impossible for the priests to return to their posts without the protection of the United States troops. Says the New York Times:

"One Government, therefore, is, as we expected that it would be, now prepared to purchase the lands of the friars at a fair value, but it wishes, if it shall purchase them, that the friars shall not return to their posts to be a cause of infinite disturbance, expense, and difficulty. And this the authorities of theurch can guarantee with entire propriety, without saryficing any of the essential rights of the friars, without any compromise of its own position, and with great and permanent advantage to its own most substantial interests. It is reported, and is highly probable, that the church authorities understand the situation, and are ready to meet the views of the United States in a most friendly and lepful spirit."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat believes the purchase of the friars' lands is "essential to the free development of the archipelago." The Salt Lake Herald's asys the transaction will have no effect on the ultimate independence of the Flippinos, for should they be granted a government of their own "the friars' lands can easily be paid for by the Flippinos through direct taxation, customs receipts, or in some other way." The Chago News publishes the following list giving the area of friars' lands in the Philiopines.

"The friars' lands, of which so much has been said, consist of about 40,000 acres, owned by the Dominiens, Augustinians, and Recolletos. The annual income of the friars from their lands was formetry about \$200,000. In the populous and fertile province of Cavité alone the friars own 121,000 acres, and bere have started the various revolts against Sanjaish rule. Other

large holdings on the island of Luxon are in the following provinces: Lagua, &coo. acres: Manila, \$0.000 acres: Capua, \$0.000 acres: Capua, \$0.000 acres: Capua, \$0.000 acres: Capua, \$0.000 acres: On the island of Mindoro the Recolleto own a tract of \$5.000 acres. On the island of the holding of the holdin

#### GENERAL MILES.

T is now two months since General Miles intimated that our soldiers were practising cruelties in the Philippines, and he has not yet been retired, as was expected at that time. During these two months the Democratic Senators have been laying before the Senate evidences of such cruelties, and have been calling upon the War Department for explanations. This has aroused a suspicion among the Republican Senators and Republican newspapers that General Miles has had something to do with supplying to the Democratic Senators the information that has proved so embarrassing to Mr. Root; and renewed rumors of court-martial for the general, or retirement, are heard. Thus far, however, there is no evidence that these suspicions are well founded, and the general still holds his position.

The Indianapolis New and some other papers think that if the general has had a hand in bringing out all this Philippine evidence, he has done the country a service. The Detroit News remarks, too, that "the grim and rather fassy old fighter" enjoys the hostilities with the War Department and "is probably having as good a time as he could have in time of peace, and needs no sympathy. The Memphis Commercial Appeal says homogrousity.

"Niles seems to be a very handy person for Roosevelt and his man Root to have around. Whenever Teddy makes a break or Root has a fit, why, Miles is responsible. If the War Department is charged with suppressing important information, it rotten meat seed to the soldiers, Miles Is to blame for calling attention to it. If Roosevelt makes a blunder in forbidding the French republic tender decorations of honor to the leading officers in the army

and navy, it is really Miles's fault, for he happens to be the lien. tenant - general of the army. Even those who dislike Miles-and his unpopularity is quite extensive-find that naming him does not excuse every blunder made by every member of Roosevelt's official family. Indeed we are led to suspect that the President finds Miles a great convenience. If guilty of everything alleged against him, be ought to be promptly bounced : but no



MH. ROOT EARNING HIS MONEY.

—The Chicago Chronich

doubt. Roosevelt realises that be can not get along without Miles any more than the realistic temperance lecturer can get along without a borinibe example. The general is too nseful a heavy villain to be dispensed with. An Administration without its Miles would be as helpless as a fer-de-lance without its death-dealing virus.

Roosevelt will retain him because he needs him in his business."

Other papers, however, regard the strained relations between

the general and the President as insufferable. The Detroit Journat thinks that General Miles has made bimself "a superfluous quantity in his relation to the army of the United States," and the Chicago News suggests that it might be "better to retire him than to keep up a pestiferous squabbling that mars his personal fame and reflects discredit on the Government." Says the Minnearolis Tribuns:

"It would be easy for a person having access to the records of the Warr Department to convey fragmentary and innecurate data, on which a theory might be built contrary to the fact. If it can be shown that General Miles has been doing this, the last shred of public sympathy for him will disappear. He has done the Democratic party no service and has done binsself a fatal injury. He has brought upon limself both the wrath and contempt of the has not injured the stray, except by the divergute to the will be a fact of the stray of the contract of the charge made and not yet denied, the military career of General Miles will surely end."

#### OUTLOOK FOR CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

THE opponents of tariff aid to Cuba declared emphatically last week that the reciprocity bill was doomed. Mr. Thurber's revelation that General Wood had been paying thousands of dollars out of the Cuban treasury to aid agitation for the reciprocity bill, which was under discussion in Congress, and that the president of the sugar trust had been contributing to the same fund, was thought sufficient to make the whole reciprocity enterprise odious and impossible; and when the President sent in his message urging the passage of a reciprocity measure, these critics expressed the belief that not even the crack of the party whip, wielded by the President himself, could put the bill through. Nor was this view confined to those whose wish might be considered father to their thought. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphin Press, a paper that favors Cuban reciprocity, found little indication" that the message had changed the situation any "; the correspondent of the New York World. another friend of reciprocity, reported that the message "has had no immediate perceptible effect"; and the correspondent of the New York Times, which holds a similar position on the matter, reported that "fully the prevailing view is that the breach in the Republican ranks has been widened by the President's action, and that there is far less chance for the passage of the Administration reciprocity bill than there was before the message was read in Congress." Turning to the New York Press, one of reciprocity's stoutest opponents, one finds the following paragraphs in its Washington despatch:

"President Roosevelt and Congress now are arrayed in open conflict. The 'man on horseback'. assuming apparently that bis word should command the legislative branchof the United States Government as it did his regiment of Rough Riders, rushed blindly into peril to-day, when, in a dictatorial message to Congress, he joined bis executive influence with that of the sugar trust, the Havemeyers and the Turbers, ngainst the disjoint of protection to home industries, and by implication rebuked them for their ratitude and belief.

"No President never faced a more acute situation than that which has resulted from President Roosevelt's action to-day, Many of his friends are astounded that he should have action so rasbly, while his enemies are chuckling with glee. The breach between the President and the Protection element in his own party in Congress has been widened beyond repair, and the contest now became will continue for many a day.

"A majority in either branch of Congress stand firm to-night against the passage of the sugar trust's shum reciprocity bill for a reduction of twenty per cent. on Cuban sugar, despite the President's special message ndvocating this legislation. The President's action is regarded as unprecedented and as a fatan blunder. In going to the extent of telling Congress just what it should do in regard to pending legislation, and just what kind of a bill should be passed, Mr. Roosevet its regarded as even exceeding the dictatorial methods practised by Grover Cleveland when he had 'Congress on his bunds,'"

But such predictions are by no means unanimous. General Wood's contribution to the reciprocity exploitation fund from the Cuban treasury is thought by some to be perfectly proper. If the Cuban congress now in session in Havana should appropriate money for this purpose, no one would think it improper, it is argued, and when General Wood made the contribution be occupied the position of the Cuban Government. A number of papers admit that the general's action was impolitic, but aver that the real merits of Cuban reciprocity are unknowled. The President's message is taken by these papers as an indorsement of that view.

In decided contrast to the predictions of the Washington correspondents who are looking for the defeat of the reciprocity measure is the report by the Philadelphia Ledger's correspondent that "the leaders among the beet-sugar Republican Senators held several conferences after the promulgation of the message, and practically agreed to abandon opposition to the reciprocity bill." And the correspondent of the New York Tribune says similarly:

"The President's message has cleared the atmosphere perceptibly. It sounds the tocsin for which his party leaders in the Senate have been waiting. Straight recliprocity with Culb is sow a party measure, and the beet-sugar Republicans must come into line or openly support the Democratic obstructionists. It is not believed that many of them, either in the House or the Senate, will care to break with the party organisation over beet sugar, as they did a few years ago over free-silver coinage. At any rate, it is now certain that not a sufficient number of them will longer advocate the specious makeshifts of a rebate in the Senate and of confusing tariff revision in the House to threaten the Administration's clearly defined Culan policy with defeat."

## A NEW AMERICAN REPUBLIC IN THE

F the Philippine Islands become independent, the Americans there will seize control of the Government, and, "whatever may happen, Americanism will remain dominant in the islands." Such says the Manila American, are "the spontaneous sentiments of all Americans" in the Philippines, and seutiments that "in one form or another, bave been many times expressed." The possibility of such a startling sequel to Philippine independence has scarcely been thought of in this country, and it is likely that many people would dismiss the suggestion as preposterous. It seems, however, that the idea is being seriously entertained in Manila, where the American population knows its own strength and the strength of the opposition it would meet. One man prominent in business circles in Manlia has gone so far as to outline for The American the probable course of action in the event of the granting of Philippine independence, with an American protectorate to ward off outside interference. He says:

"Now, in that event what are we Americans, who have adopted this as our bome, to do? It is apparent to all that the Filipinos are not ready for self-government, nud to put them in control would mean anarchy.

"There would then be but one thing to do, and that is for us to take the reins into our own hands and give the islands nn American government,

"Could we do it? Why certainly. We come of a race which has the governing instinct in stronger degree than any on earth. Moreover, we have had actual, lifelong training in a government by the people; and, what is just as important, we are used to taking the liftiation. Consequently, at a moment's notice, as the Stars and Stripes come down, we would be prepared to run p a flag of our own and proclaim The Philippine Republic.

"There are something like twelve or afteen thousand American civiliaus in the islands; most of them ex-soldiers with the best of training in the style of warfare prevalent over here. They are filled with the spirit of adventure or they would never have left home. Let a leader get out in the park facing the Ayuntamiento and make a speech calling upon Americans to rally around the new flag, and within two hours he would have a well-armed regiment of the finest soldiers the world ever saw. Within twenty-four hours there would be three or four regiments, and as fast as the news could fly those in the provinces would begin to come iu, so that within a week or two the main points of the islands would be well garrisoned. As soon as the cable carried the news to the United States, those who love adventure would turn this way, and within two months we could muster an army of 50,000, if needed.

"But they wouldn't be needed. The Filipinos haven't the faculty for rapid organization and action, and before they could do anything the Americans would be in power. There would probably be attempts at an uprising, but with several flying columns of a battalion each, the American commander-in-chief could strike and break up all attempts at mobilization on their part.

"Such a régime would govern the Philippines well, and would not be in the least autoratue, beyond the necessary demands of military operations. Self-restraint, moderation, and fairness are characteristic of Americans; responsibility always makes them conservative—even those individuals who me rabid before responsibility would be nearer, more direct, it is likely the government would be better than one appointed in the United States. The man on the ground would know the situation better.

"So far as opposition from the forces of the United States is concerned, the soldiers are Americans and would not be likely to shoot their brothers, with whom they would be in full sympathy. The same might be said of those in command. Very likely the would be a bluff at a protest, but—you remember the Hawaiian affairs, with its talk of restoring the deposed monarch."

#### PROHIBITION VIEWED BY ITS CRITICS.

THE editor of Mida's Criterion of the Wholesale Whiskey and Who Market warms his readers against the fallnices of the principle of prohibition; and the editor of the Toronto Wine and Spirit Journal insures his readers that the liquor and the banking businesses are on the same moral plane. Whether or not these articles indicate editorial apprehensions of a drift among the liquor dealers townd the Prohibition party, and a desire to check it, is a matter of inference! The Criterion philosophices on the mobilibition idea in part as follows:

"Prolibition as a theory is a mere negation. It proposes to impose on men a restraint from without, which will prevent them from doing what they internally will do. Such a method will of itself ever fail, as it is contrary to what the Creator put into the making of a man. There are two precious gifts conferred by his Maker on every humnn being, which are indispensable to his manhood. These are freedom and rationality. Man is not man by reason of his form but hy the possession of these qualities, and the more he possesses them the more of a man he is.

"Along comes the Prohibitionist and attempts to override man's freedom, and all the forces of nature are put in action against such an invasion of his manhood. It is a well-recognized phenomenon that the moment prohibition is attempted that moment there arises in the human breast a desire to do the very thing prohibitied—a desire which did not exist before, or at each only feebly and inertly. In the end human nature will succeeder in throwing off the yoke sought to be imposed. Drive nature with a pick-fork out of the door and it will come in hy the window, it will reenter by the chimney. He who fights against the stars in their courses.

"Being of sumptuary nature, prohibition is an invasion of personal liberty and so differs from law that does not pertain to personal habits. But still being lnw, a violation of it leads to evil and to contempt for all law. Thus this attempt to control personal habits tends to anarchy, and the man who feels it right to violate one law is led inevitably to contempt for laws in general. "On the other hand, as we have frequently pointed out, the probabition theory, while would force others to accept its dictum tends to impatience with the restraints of law, and a resort to force and violence to carry out its will. Pounded on force as cornerstone, prohibition logically travels the road to force as its weapon against prevailing law.

"In short, it degrades the entire community and all who come under its sphere. It is an artificial and not a natural remedy.

"Man was put in this world with a view of developing manhood. Even of our first parents, it is related that evil as well as good was within their grasp, and it is only by having such a shoice that mahood can be developed. Prohibition, vises in so own conceit than the Creator, would clange all this, and forciblyremove from man the possibility of evil. It is true that if the very the property of the property of the property of the very world with the property of the property of the very odd of working or burning would seek to deprive mankind of water and fire? But such is the underlying principle of prohibition that to prevent what it deems an abuse it would prevent even the mse."

The Toronto liquor-dealers' paper mentioned above comes to the defense of the trade in the following fashion:

"Why is it that so many people are against liquor? They preach against it, they curse it, but still they drink it-that is, the greater part do. The manufacture or sale of liquor is just us legitimate as any other line of business. Why not? The banker is no better, neither is the merchant, for all trades are alike. They all exist for one end, the almighty dollar. It is not necessary for a man to be a drunkard because he drinks, nor a banker a thief because he fails. All trades have their failings, just the same as the liquor trade. Some are good and some are bad, only the liquor trade is open, while the rottenness of others is hidden and kept secret. It is not necessary for a man to get drunk, for he can take a drink at his liking and still be a good mmn. Of course it is too bad to see people intoxicated, but surely the manufacturer or seller is not responsible for his ac-We make ourselves and our world. The liquor manufacturer does not ply his trade to rob the people, for if we notice, ninety-nine per cent, of them are the first ones to dig down to help our poor, make our laws, and huild our cities. Little is known of the amount of good they do, nor what they give to the poor. We do not preach intemperance, nor do we believe in temperauce. No doubt a great deal of suffering is caused by intemperance, but is liquor to blame? No. Good liquor never hurts, and good bankers never fail, and so it is in all trades. Because a person is an inveterate drinker do not blame the liquor trade, blame him. He is the one, and not the liquor, and if those who preach so strongly tried to help those who are weak, not by casting them aside, but by teaching them to be moderate and not hogs-a lecture at the proper time, and a little liquor at the other, there would be less drunkenness, just as much liquor consumed, and more happiness."

The various degrees of wetness and dryness on Sundays under the new "reform" administration in New York strike the editor of *The American Brewer* humorously. He remarks:

"The severity with which the Sunday laws have been enforced on some of the recent days of the Lord, and the tolerance which reigned on others, necessitate the establishment of a new office in our city departments, namely-that of an Excise Weather Clerk. This new office would have to be connected by wire with our police headquarters in order to be advised by this windy central office every Sunday morning what kind of weather the people are to expect-dry or wel? Perhaps then every saloon could hang over its rear entrance a kind of 'Beerometer,' showing to all the poor dry souls every possible change of weather that might occur in the enforcement of the Sunday law on that special day, so that they may be guided accordingly. It could be arranged still more simply after the fashion of our park board in winter time, by hoisting a flag with a red ball, which 'high ball' would inform the people of the city that they may enjoy their harmless cold sport, while on dry Sundays a blue flag might signify the strict enforcement of the blue laws. That would at least be fair and square, and such signal service might save the owners of 'schooners' from disaster.

"As it is, our commissioner of police, Colonel Partridge, ap-

pears in the lamentable position of the poor housewife on Tuesday morning after wash-day, undecided whether or not to hang out her wash ou the roof, as it might rain-or shine."

#### DISQUIET IN CUBA.

VERYTHING that points to the stability or instability of the Cuban republic is now being watched with keen interest by the press, both in this country and in Cuba. In Cuba there seems to be a kind of determination that affairs must go smoothly.



CONTALO DE OCESADA Cuban Minister at Washington.

even when it would be more patural to quarrel. La Lucha (Havana) reports that it was for reasome of this sort that the nomination of Gonzalo de Quesada to be Cuban minister at Washington was confirmed by the Cuban Senate: the Senate was opposed to him, but did not want to defeat the very first nomination sent in by the new President. We also read (in the New York Journal) of a crowd of Hayana's poor trooping to the palace of the President on Tuesday

morning of last week and begging for brend, whereupon "President Palma took \$1,000 from his private purse and with it purchased bread, which he distributed to the crowd." It turns out later that the amount was the more modest sum of \$15. The Republica Cubana (Havana) reports that the negroes, who form one-third of the population, are dissatisfied with the small share in the appointments to public office, and La Lucha says that the ruin of sugar plantations is throwing out of work many laborers, who are resorting to brigandage, and that "the matter of security in the country is becoming the most pressing problem of the Government." El Nuevo Pais (Havana) takes a rather gloomy view of the future. It says:

"Instead of a propensity to make good laws, the representatives are tending to convert the House into a stage for mere oratory, which neither in form nor substance can be held up as an example to be imitated, and, what is worse, reveals a frame of mind far from reassuring, a profound antagonism among the various groups into which the House is being divided on account of the provinces from which the representatives come, and which would be a sufficiently disquieting symptom if this attitude were a faithful expression of the wishes and sentiments of the electors in the various parts of the island.

are now publicly being made in the name of revolutionists belonging to a race which considers itself slighted and left out in the cold in the distribution of the war booty, or, in other words, the public offices, which for the generality of those who fought make up the fruits of victory and the only means of achieving the felicity of the people. This erroneous belief was imprudently encouraged by the proceedings which the American intervention

"Neither are those expressions of discontent reassuring which

poses on lines of classes and races, and not on account of a common condition as Cubans.

adopted, and later by the invitation extended for electoral pur-"Those who allege a right to live from the budget, whether fitted or not, simply because they fought or conspired against the sovereignty of Spain, are not in accord with those in the Senate who are disposed to resist the initiative and action of the executive in the appointments of a diplomatic representative because they do not consider his sufficiency for the position established. We suppose that the motive for this opposition can not be other than what we have expressed, as the person in question, bothprior and subsequent to the revolution, was one of the most distinguished agitators, and hence the evident contradiction with the absurd general principle that services rendered to the revolution are tantamount to ability. . . . . .

"This conduct lessens the nutbority and prestige of the President, who should be strong in all matters, if the great interests, in which the attempt at self-government just commenced by us

are bound up, are to be safeguarded. . . .

"The kidnapings which have occurred in Cienfuegos and other places reveal the existence of a criminal organization which it would be easy to discover if the courts could count on the assistance of a good police force and public spirit in the inhabitants. The repetition of these outrages would be cause for diseredit and dishonor for the republic. . . . When General Polavieja wished to know and took the steps to find out, he discovered all he wanted, acted, and the misdeeds of the bandits were stopped. What invincible cause can there be to prevent the same results from being obtained now? If we should be so fortunate as to see n condition of harmony between the executive and legislature whereby the President should be invested with the authority and prestige necessary to preserve order, protect the lives and property of the citizen . . . the republic of Cuba would last for a long time; but if we do not make a joint effort to obtain this, the days of the republic will be few."

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

KITCHENER'S coat-of-arms should bear a Missouri mule rampant - The Houston Post.

THE crater of Mont Pelée is found to be full of trachyte, rhyelite, and andesite. This explains all. - The St. Louis Giobs Democrat. THAT venturesome scientist who looked duwn the seething crater of

Mont Pelée now knows how the umpire feels .- The St. Paul Globe Things are reversed in these automobile days. We used to read of the readless horseman, but now it is the horseless headsman.—The Atlanta

Constitution UNDER the terms of surrender, the Boers are permitted to retain their guns. Thin is very magnatimous, considering the source from which the guns were derived .- The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PROBABLY President Harriman is right in saying that "railroads should not be governed by men who know nothing about business." affairs should be thus administered. - The Philadelphia Ledger.

THE Democratic party should get out an injunction against the British o prevent them from removing ther mule camp from this country. The Democrats needed it tu use as a political issue .- The Chicago News. EDISON says be can make an autumubile that will gu fast enough to take

a man's breath away. Perhaps such a machine would be a good thing if it could be put into the hands of the right people. - The Chicago Record-Herald

J. PIERPONT MORGAN was compelled to keep out of English society because people besieged him for tips as to investments. It is a pily thal our aristocracy can not go abroad without being thus annoyed .- The Washington Star.

VALUE OF THE NEWSPAPER. There is no place where a news comes in more handy than on an open car on a wet day, especially if one has an end seat. One can sit on the paper and keep from getting wet. - The Norwich Bulletin



THE TANNANY REFORM HOST. -The Brooklyn Standard Umon.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

#### THE "OUEERNESS" OF HENRY JAMES.

"IN a literature so well policed as ours, the position of Henry James is anomalous. Any other man would be suppressed." Thus Mr. Frank Moore Colly in the current issue of The Rookman. It has been a long time, he continues, since the public knew "what Mr. James was up to behind that verbal hedge of his," but there has been a general suspicion that he meant up good, because a style like his seemed to be "jinst the place for guilty secrets." Mr. Colly writes further:

"Those of us who formed the habit of him early can make him out even now, our eyes having grown so used to the deepening shadows of his later language that they can see in the dark, say you might say. We say this not to brag of it, but nerely to show that there are people who partly understand him even in 'The Sacred Fount,' and he is clearer in his essays, especially in this last wicked one on 'George Sand: The New Life,' published in April North American [see The Literaxay Dasses, April 26].

"Here he is as bold as brass, telling women to go ahead and do and dare, and praising the fine old hearty goings-on at the courts of Angustus the Strong, and showing how they can be brought back again if women will only try. His impunity is due to the sheer laziness of the expurgators. They will not read him, and they do not believe anyboly else can. They justify themselves, perhaps, by recalling passages like these in the 'Awkward Age':

"What did this feeling wonderfully appear unless strangely irrelevant."

"But she fixed him with her weary penetration."

"He jumped up at this, as if he couldn't bear it, presenting as he walked across the room a large, foolish, fugitive back, on which her eyes rested as on a proof of her penetration."

"' My poor child, you're of a profundity."

"'He spoke almost uneasily, but she was not too much alarmed to continue fucid.'

""You're of a limpidity, dear man?"
""Don't you think that's rather a back seat for one's best?"

""A back scat?" she wondered, with a purity.
"Your aunt didn't leave me with you to teach you the slang of the day."

""The slang?" she spotlessly speculated."

Henry James, adds the writer, is the only author of the day whose moral notions

"do not seem to matter." His "dissolute and complicated Muse" may say just what she chooses. Mr. Colby declares:

"Never did so much vice go with such sheltering vagueness. Whatever else may be said of James, he is no tempter, and tho his later novels deal only with unlawful passions, they make but chilly reading on the whole. It is a land where the vices have no bodies and the passions no blood, where nobody sins because nobody has anything to sin with. Why should we worry when a



JEROME A. HARTE, Editor of the San Francisco Argonaut

spook goes wrong? For years lames has not made one shadow easting character. His love affairs, illicit tho they be, are so stripped to their motives that they seem no more enticing than a diagram. A wraith proves faithless to her marriage you. clopes with a bogie in a cloud of words. Six phantons meet and dine, three male, three females, with two thoughts apiece, and, after elaborate geometry of the heart, adultery follows like a Q. E. D. Shocking it ought to be, but yet it is not. Ghastly, tantalizing, queer, but never near enough human to be either good or bad. To be a sinner, even in the books, you need some carnal attributes-lungs, liver, tastes, at least a pair of legs, Even the fiends have palpable tails; wise men have so depicted them. No flesh, no frailty; that may be why our sternest moralists have licensed Henry lames to write his wickedest. Whatever the moral purport of these books, they may be left wide open in the nursery.

During recent years, concludes the writer, Henry James's interests seem to "have dropped off one by one, leaving him shut in with his single theme—the rag, the bone, and the hank of hair, the discreditable amours of selections. They call it his later manner, but the truth is, it is a change in the man himself. He sees fewer things in this spacious world than he used to see, and the people are growing more meager and queer and monotonous, and it is harder and harder to break away from the summ his fance, sited to."

## RICHARD STRAUSS AND A "NEW ERA" FOR

WHEN Emil Paur a few weeks ago tendered his resignation as conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society, the remrk was made, probably not without an element of semi-humorous exaggeration, that his decision to return to Europe had been hastened by his differences with his coworkers as to the merits of Richard Strauss's music and the place it should occupy on Philharmonic programs. Whatever tratt there may have been in this remark, there is no doubt that Strauss has come into the musical world as a dividing force. There are critics in Energe and in this country who hall him as the legitimate successor of Richard Wagner, and a controversy is beginning which reminds one of the furious conflict over Wagner and his music. The admirers of Strauss are asenthusiastic in singing his praise as his detractors are bitter in denying him anything but telesia.

cal skill and musical endition. Does he write genuine music? Are his methods and theories legitim at e and sound? Has he added anything to music as a beautiful and inspiring art? These are questions that are now being discussed in several countries with spirit and acceptive.

Mr. Gustav Kobbé of New York, a well-known writer on musical topics, does not hesitate to describe Richard Strauss as "the most significant figure in the musical world to-day," and adds that "something the straus of the straus



WILLIAM MARION REEDY, Editor of the St. Louis Mirrer,

EDITORS OF CURRENT PERIODICALS.—XIV. THE SAN FRANCISCO ARGONAUT AND THE ST. LOUIS MIRROR.

new" has certainly been achieved by him. Mr. Kobbé writes further (in The North American Review, June):

"His music forms neither a continuation of Wagner nor nu opposition to Wagner. It has nothing to do with Wagner, beyond that Strauss appropriates whatever in the progression of his rat the latest maser has a right to take from his predecessors. Strauss is, in fact, one of the most original and individual of composers.

"He has been a student, not a copyist, of Wagner, Thus where others who have sat at the feet of the Baireuth master have written poor imitations of Wagner, and have therefore failed even to continue the school, giving outly feeble echees of its great master, Strauss has struck out for himself. With a mastery of every technical resource, acquired by deep and patient study, he has given wholly new value and importance to a of the average modern Wagner disciple sounds toot like Wagner half like Wagner and water. Richard Strauss sounds like Richard Strauss."

Stranss's fame rests mainly upon what he has accomplished as an instrumental composer, and in the self-created realm of the "tone poem." "Tone poem," declares Mr. Kohbé, "is a new term in music. It



RICHARD STRAUSS.

stands for something that outstrips the symphonic poem of Livet, something larger both in its boundaries and in its intellectual and musical scope." Strauss's most famous tone poems are entitled "Thus Spake Zarathustra' and "A Hero's Life." Of the first of these compositions Mr. Kobbé

"It was like a man of great intellectual activity, such as Richard Strauss is.

to select for musical illustration the Faust of modern literature. Nietzke's Zarathustra. 'I be composer became interested in Nietzke's works in 1892, when he was writing his music drams, 'Guntram.' The full furtion of his study of this philosopher's works is 'Thus Spake Zarathustra.' But this is not an attempt to set Nietzke to music, not an effort to express a system of philosophy through sound. It is rather the musical portrayal of a quest—a being longing to solve the problems of life, finding at the end of his varied pilgrimage that which he had left at the beginning, nature deep and inscrutable."

"A Hero's Life" is another work of large plan. It is music full of dramatic feeling which "illustrates itself, so to speak, like the author-artist who can both write and draw." We quote again:

"Like 'Zarathustra,' it would be effective as music without a line of programmatic explanation. The latter simply adds to its effectiveness by giving it the further interest of 'inction' and ethical import. In 'A Hero's Life' we hear (and zet, if only like) the hero himself, his jealous adversaries, the woman whose love consoles him, the buttle in which le wims his greatest worldly triumph, his mission of peace, the world's indifference, and the final flight of his soul toward the empyrean. All this can depicted musically with the greatest cloquence. The battle-field scene is a stupendous massing of orbestral forces. On the other hand, the amorous episode entitled "The Hern's Helpmate' is impassioned and charming.

"In the world's indifference to the hero's mission of peace,

there is little doubt that Strauss was indulging in a retrospect of his own struggles for recognition. For here are heard numerous reminiscences of his earlier works—his tone peems 'Don Juan,' 'Death and Transfiguration,' 'Macheth,' 'Till Emlenspiegel's 'Merry Pransk,' 'Thus Spake Zarathustra'; 'Don Quistote': his music strama, 'Guntrama'; and his song, 'Dream during Twitight.' These reminiscences give 'A Hero's Life' the same autobiographical interest that attaches to Wagner's 'Meistersinger.''

Apart from the illustrative and dramatic features of his work, Strauss has shown himself to be a master of polyphony, that is, the simultaneous interweaving of many themes. "As a polyphonic composer," maintains Mr. Kobhé, "he is second not even to Wagner." It is laurily too much, he says, to declare that "modern music seems entering upon a new era with Strauss." The writer concludes:

"At the age of thirty-eight, Strauss occupies a commanding position in the world of music. He has achieved it through a remarkable combination of musical tecture and inspiration coupled with rare industry. His ideals are of the highest. His intellectual activity is great. He seems a man of calm and noble poise, of broad horizon. It would be presumption to speak of expectations, in so tone who has accomplished so much. For the great achievements already to his credit are the best promise for the future.

Richard Strauss is one of the conductors of the Berlin opera, and his massic enjoys considerable vogue throughout Europe. The London Path Math Gazette has acclaimed him "a brilliant portent, an unrivaded musician, a personality of amaning procative power." In St. Petersburg, the "Strauss cult "is already beginning to attract attention. M. Ivanow, the critic of the St. Petersburg Nortype Viewpte, concedes to Strauss musical learning and skill, but on the question of originality and genius he writes:

"The fundamental proposition in Strauss's musical philosophy is that music should be expressive, and its language almost ordinary human speech. This is not new; it was theoretically proclaimed and practically applied by Liszt, and it was accepted as a matter of course by musical Germany. Nor was Liszt original in his contention. The degree of the expressiveness of music may be disputed, but the principle has not been questioned. Richard Strauss has followed in Liszt's footsteps and has not so far gone beyond his predecessor. . . . He piles theme upon theme, caring nothing how the combination will sound. His themes are of little interest and not at all characteristic, whatever his followers may say to the contrary. The result is at times frightful and painful, sheer confusion and cacophony, but this does not disconcert his admirers. Indeed, they tell us that Strauss must be heard in a 'horizontal' manner. This means that we are not to regard the harmony or lack of harmony, the depth or significance of music so much as the combinations and interrelations of the themes on the horizontal plane. This, it is admitted, may seem strange to the average amateur who is used to musical 'sweets,' and it may sound harsh and cold, but then 'truth must take precedence of beauty ' is the new gospel."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### INDIANA'S CLAIMS TO LITERARY HONORS.

I NDIANA'S plea for recognition as the literary center of the United States does not seem so extrawagnit when considered in connection with its recent muster of literary celebrities at an entertainment held in Indianapolis for the benefit of the Harrison memorial fund. On the occasion referred to, eight authors, all of whom were born in the State, gave public readings from their wocks—Gen. Lew Wallace, James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Major, Booth Tarkington, George Ade, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, George Barr McCatcheon, and Meredith Nichobson. The Indianapolis Sentinel, which surveys this list of names with justifiable price, goes on to say that "setting these eight aside

... Indiana can come nearer matching them in celebrity and ability with eight others than can any other State in the Union from its total list of authors." The supplementary list of Indiana-born authors which it submits is as follows: Joaquin Miller, John Hay, John James Patt, Robert Underwood Johnson, William Vaughn Moody, Edward Eggleston. William T. Horuaday, and Annie Fellows Johnson.

The New York Sun thinks that the lists presented "make a brave show of present literary distinction and success." It continues:

"Can other States take up the dealenge and prove their quarrer just? Indiana's neighbor Oho might make a good start Mr. Mr. Howells, Miss Edith Thomas, Mr. James Ford Rhodes. We leave it to Ohioans to complete the list. Chicago can furnish leave tight eights. Pennsylvania has Dr. Mitchell, Miss Repplier, Mr. Owen Wister, Mr. R. H. Davis, and plenty more, by plier, Mr. Owen Wister, Mr. R. H. Davis, and plenty more is the start of the dealers of the dealers of the blocks and has authors to burn; but we don't year for the plot of picking authors to burn; but we don't year for the plot of picking to the New York First and Second Eight. Besides, some of our rules best New York names belong by right of burn to other Start We should have to resign Mr. Stedman to Connectent and Mr. Stoddard and Mr. William Winter to Missachusetts.

"The Bay State used to be the Interary center. Indiana says that she is the literary capital now. Rasselly and at random we select slateen names of hving authors born in Missachuserts. Be. E. Hale, Julia Ward Howe, Richard Henry Stoddand, William Winter, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Louise Imogen Guiney, Harriet Preston Waters, Charles Frances Adams, Henry Adams, Henry Cabot Lodge, Robert Grant, Frederic Jesup Stimson, William Rounseville Alger, Thomas Russell Sullivan Donbless any of our Massachusetts french can make an unbetter list. Let it go for what it is worth and stand by the side of Indiana's Big Sixteen."

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON.

THE news of the resignation of President Patton, of Princeton University, and the immediate election in his place of Prof. Woodrow Wilson—the change being accomplished, as one paper remarks, "with as much businesslike speed as if in a rail-

way company "-

alleled in recent

times-without so much as causing

a proper feeling of



FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, Retiring President of Princeton.

"President Patton's resignation was also of an unusual kind.
Leaving in the full vigor of middle life, with health and popularity unimpaired, he resigns a charge which he has administered

with indubitable success, because he feels the call of his old studles, and because he realizes that a man of different training may more advantageously inflire the prosperity which he has done so much to pocure. It is grateful, in this time which produces college presidents of a far different type, to find one who is willow to shift the hardness of administration before rating powers con-

pel him to that step, and who deliberately returns to the pleasures of scholarship and the dig inty of the teaching office."

The election of a layman to the presidency of Pranceton. the successor of an unbroken has of theologians during a hundred and fifty years, is widely commented upon, "A change in many respects so notable." declares the New York Times, "is not and can not be the result of accident." It continues



WINDSKOW WILSON, Pres dent-Elect of Princeton.

"Princeton accepts the below more which the governing boards of most of the volleges and miversities—the exceptions are few and growing fewer—lawe acted in electing as presidents men trained in theology. First-arte capacity for successful administration and for the best educational work are in these days, seem to be the qualifications for the head of a miversity. While the theological training is not a disquariteation, possibly, it is me acidence that those who have it have not decreed all their meand all their energies to the things now held to be descentials in university management,"

The New York Tribune attempts to forecast "how much of radicalism in administration this departure from tradition implies." It says:

"Princeton has reached the point where it must find its own solution of the college university problem which embarrasses all the American institutions. Graduate schools have not yet overshadowed the college in it, the old college life still rules, and courses more than elsewhere are shaped with a view to the collegian rather than the specialist. The practise there, however, is ouly tentative. The place of the college-that is, of higher liberal training as distinguished from academic work on the one hand and technical work on the other-is all unsettled. It is the greatest of our educational problems; for on its satisfactory solution depends the production of students technically trained for professions who are at once cultivated men, not mere specialists, and who at the same time are graduated for practical work at a reasonably early age. What ballast can be best thrown overboard? What cargo is precious enough to keep? What method will best use the school period to inculcate the highest culture and character together with the greatest practical working power? Those are the unsolved questions of the universities. It will be interesting to see what answer Princeton will give them as under her new president she proceeds to develop her real university system to supplant the overgrown college character which has clung to her until now,"

The following account of Prof. Woodrow Wilson's career is taken from the New York Evening Post:

"Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt,D., LLD., who has been chosen as Dr. Patton's successor and who has signified his acceptance of the presidency, was horn at Staunton, Va., in 1856, and is a graduate of the university of the class of 1879, where his name appears on the roll as Thomas Woodrow Wilson. After

his graduation he studied law in the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of bachelor of law in 1882. He received the degree of bachelor of philosophy from Johns Hopkins University in 1886, that of doctor of laws from Wake Forest University, North Carolina, in 1887, and that of doctor of literature from Vale University at its late bicentennial celebration. Professor Wilson occupied the position of adjunct professor of history in Bryn Mawr College, and was afterward professor of history and political economy in Weslevan University. In 1890 he became professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton. In 1805 the title of his chair was changed to that of professor of inrispradence, and upon its endowment he became McCormick professor of jurisprudence and politics. Professor Wilson has also for a number of years given a course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University. He has obtained celebrity as a lecturer and also as a writer. His work entitled 'The State' and his 'Life of George Washington' are his best-known writings, President Wilson is the thirteenth in the roll of presidents at Princeton, and is the first layman to hold this office, all his predecessors having been Presbyterian clergymen. He is, however, a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Princeton. As a professor he is very popular, and his elective classes have always been among the largest,"

President Patton, it is stated, has not severed his connection with the University, and will fill the chair in Biblical instruction, ethics and philosophy of religion.

#### THE PRESENT CONDITION OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

F -RANCE has been widely regarded as the home of the "realistic" and "naturalistic," as well as of the "decadent," in literature. The statement of two eminent French critics, M. Georges Pelissier and Madame Blane ("Th. Bentzon"), that the tendencies in French literature which these words describe are passing, is therefore

of more than ordinary interest and significance. M. Pelesser intimates that French literature is reaching a "turning point" in its develop-TIMP 117 "The old standards," he declares, "are being abandoned, with the result that personal originality is no longer prevented by conventionality, or by arbitrary and fictitious rules. The dogmatism of even the critics has been entirely overthrown. norwithstanding the efforts of such men



NADAME BLANC

as M. Branctiere." The writer continues (in La Revue, Paris):
"We have two groups of crities. The first is composed of pure impressionists, who decline to pass judgment and recognize no rule; the second includes the critics who, on the other hand, make a point of passing judgment and applying rules, while admitting that nothing is absolute and thus contradicting the very principle of their dogmants in. Therefore it is not to be wan-dered at that our literature proves refractory to scholastic discipline, and that poetry, the drama, and the novel, which are the essential forms of literature, enjoy in our time an amount of liberty unbeard of until now."

In poetry, adds M. Pelissier, the enfranchisement is as complete as possible. Not only do the poets now refuse to submit their versification to arbitrary rules, but the influence of the schools "is gone. The "Romanticists" of the early part of the nineteenth century were succeeded by the "Naturalists," and, later, by the "Parnassians." Finally came the school of "symbolism," not to establish a new principle, but to abolish everything which in the "Parnassian" discipline impeded the free expansion of individuality. Similarly, the modern theater has discarded the systematic affectation of former schools in order to consider only a true representation for featily; and the "psychological" and "naturalistic" novel has given place to the novel which simply concerns itself with reproducing human life in its integrity.

Madame Blanc supports the same general conclusions as M. Pelissier in a paper contributed to the New York Outlook (May 24). She writes:

"Here in France, after the excess of romanticism, realism has had a great wave of success. Driven from the sound method which George Eliot followed in England, we have had realism in its turn grow dim and dull. What it has left us is a more scrupulous exactness in observation, an increasing concern with common and precise details of every-day life, a new interest in 'the average man,' All this is a gain, for every evolution, literary or otherwise, leaves (whatever bad effects it may temporarily have) at least a trace of value, once the dross is got rid of, count as among the dross not yet got rid of the habitual use of coarseness in situations and language, which unhappily still forms part of the heritage of realism. In the same way, the insupportable affectation of our decadent writers continues to insinuate itself into what we choose to call 'artistic writing'; but it has to offset it the seeking out of new forms of expression. often very happy. Moreover, the decadents are really dead and huried; naturalism, properly so called, that of which Zola was the high priest, may be classed among the crumbling idols,"

Fiction shows perhaps more clearly than any other department of French literature the changing temper of thought. We quote again:

"In the domain of psychology pure and simple, the novelists, since the beginning of 'feminism,' have been able to study characters heretofore not available. One after the other have appeared 'Femmes Nouvelles,' 'Les Vierges Fortes,' 'Telielovek, and 'Eve Victorieuse,' the last two written by women. The vonue wirl in French fiction, as in French life, has at last taken a place of her own; if only in exceptional cases, she has learned to use her will, and lives on her own account and at her own risk, so to speak. This is a phase of life well worth noting, and the impulse toward it comes from America. . . . Then there are the novelists of the neo-Christian type, who are more or less under the influence of Maeterlinck, and in their books, no matter what the subject, diffuse a vague religious perfume of religiosity and of a mysticism that I shall not hesitate to call decadent. M. Huysmans has gone ahead of the others in passing from excessive seasualism to not less inglify accentuated Catholicism. But, however critical one may be in this matter as to inconsistency and exaggeration, it is impossible to deny that, among all the new ideas which have been brought to the surface in fiction, the religions idea has assumed a prominence it has not had for a long time. The enormous and altogether extraordinary success that a foreign work, 'Quo Vadis?' has had in France proves this. And this again marks a return toward idealism. Note the nnusual esteem in which M. Edouard Rod's novels are held. The reason is that the author of 'Science' has constantly before him a high moral ideal; that he is interested and interests us in the inner life, its mysterics, its problems. All this does not, I repeat, prevent stories of another kind selling better; but the unwholesome curiosity which pushes toward the latter books a erowd of readers, with whom we need not concern ourselves, has nothing in common with literary curiosity, and it is of literature that we are speaking just now."

Madame Blane finds the same evidences of healthy progress toward a higher ideal in French poetry, instancing the work of Leconte de Lisle, Cupide, and J. M. Hérédia, and characterizing the award of the Nobel prize to "so generous, sweet, and pure a poet as Sulty Prudlumme" as a most happy augury for the future.—"Dranslation made for Tire Latreage Diagra.

#### THE PLETHORA OF POETS.

In recent discussions of the general question, "Is Poetry Losing its Popularity?" (see Tur Literary Dictset, March 22
and April 9), some rather pessimistic views have been expressed
regarding the present standards of poetical writing and the popular appreciation of poetry. Mr. Sidney Low, who writes on the
subject in the current issue of The Cornhill Magazine, confesses that he is never able to consider the subject of contemporary poetical production in England "without a sense of bewilderment." He declares:

"It piques my curiosity more than it rouses my interest, and presents me with a whole series of problems which I am powerless to solve. On the one hand, I seem to see indications of an extraordinary absorption in verse composition, while there are, at the same time, facts which might point to absolute public indifference. 'This is not a poetical age,' it is said; and it is an opinion which one would be disposed to accept without much question. You do not see any particular proof that poetry is widely read. People seldom talk about the subject as they do about novels, the theater, politics, or sport. One rarely hears verse quoted, at least by anybody under forty. I know two or three old gentlemen, and some elderly ladies, who adorn their conversation with scraps from Tennysou or Byron, from Keats or Wordsworth, or Pope. But the quotations fall irresponsive on the ears of their sons and daughters, their nephews and nieces, who regard these literary allusions and reminiscences as among the harmless foibles of age. If you except the professional literary class-and I am not even quite sure of them-modern educated Englishmen and Englishwomen seem extraordinarily illread in the poetry in their own tongue, compared with German or French people of a similar status,

And yet, in spite of the apparent popular indifference to poetry, Mr. Low doubts if there was ever an age when more werse was produced. He cites William Archer's "Poets of the Younger Generation" as evidence of the fact that much excellent poetry is being written by the younger poets of England and America, and goes no to say.

Many more names crowd up for recognition, among which the writer includes those of Mr. Norman Gale, Professor Dowden, Canon Rawnsley, Sir Rennell Rodd, Dr. Richard Garnett, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, Miss Mary Robinson, "Violet Fane," Mr. Stephen Gwynn, Mr. Conan Dovle, the Earl of Crewe, Mr. Newman Howard, and, as representatives of the lighter Muses, Mr. Rudolph Lehmann, Mr. Owen Seaman, and Mr. Charles Graves. Mr. Low confines himself in the present article to poets of British birth and nationality, but adds a note in which he says: "The United States, as usual, has a larger production of verse, as of other manufactured articles. In Mr. E. C. Stedman's 'Anthology of American Poetry ' there are 580 names, most of them those of living writers. But it is difficult to form any fair estimate of the productions of the minor poets of the United States, since there is very little export trade in their wares," Mr. Low continues:

"Why are poems not read? Or, if not read, why do people go on writing them? Considering the extraordinary interest taken in almost every other literary form, the public indifference to verse is curious. There is a young poet, whose tame has been mentioned in the foregoing pages, and who has been deservedly praised by Mr. Swinburne, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Watts-Dunton,

Mr. Courthope, and other good judges. He tells me that to the public he has sold exactly five copies. There are, I believe, some few living poets-I suppose not more than three or four at the outside-whose works do command a sale which would not be held to signify absolute failure in the case of a second-rate novelist. But their experience is quite exceptional. Taking the whole body, we may assume that they write not only without reward-poets have often done that-but even without recognition. So that going back to our 'first class,' we must conclude that there are scores of the most finished, most accomplished. writers of the age-men and women often of rare gifts and attainments, whose delicate literary art contrasts significantly with the slipshod workmanship so frequent in contemporary fiction and drama-with so few readers that their works can scarcely pay for the cost of paper and printing. We come back to the proposition with which I started. We live in an unpoetical age. But it is not unpoerical in the sense that people do not write verse, for, on the contrary, we have seen that they do, and plenty of it, and often of very high quality. The lack of poetry is in the reading public, which has apparently lost its taste for the oldest and most characteristic art-form of the Anglo-Celtic

Mr. Low does not profess to be able to solve the riddle he puts forward. But he suggests that the waning interest in poetry may possibly be due to the increasing interest in music. "To the modern senses," be says, "music means more than verse wer can," for 'the composer goes straight to the fevered modern soul, nor does he demand from it that kind of tranquil and intelligent cooperation without which verse is like the tinkling of a cracked cymbal, the beat of an untuned drum," If this be not the solution of the enigma, "it is at least more flattering than some others that might conceivably be suggested."

The Novellat and the Physician,—William Black, the English novelst, was accustomed to frequently consult an emiment London physician, Sir Lauder Brunton, in order to obtain information that he needed in his stories. If in the course of a story he had to afflict one of his characters with physical or mental illness, he always sought the most detailed and exact information regarding the particular disease of which the ficttious person was to be the subject, from Sir Lauder Brunton. Says a reviewer in The British Medical Journal:

"He had a horror of carelessness and scamped work: . . . he never subjected one of his characters to any abnormal conditions without satisfying himself that his description of those conditions was scientifically accurate. Accordingly we do not find in Black's novels such absurdities as the use of the stomach-pump in the treatment of poisoning by the hypodermic injection of morphin, as described the other day by the author of a story appearing in Pearson's Magazine; or 'pyemia' classed with the pieura, the thorax, and the clavicle as parts of the human anatomy, as is done in Mr. George W. Cable's fatest novel, 'The Cavalier.' It is not every novelist, of course, who can in any difficulty appeal to one of the shining lights of medical science. But all can use reasonable care not to go wildly wrong. Gustave Flaubert, who had himself studied medicine. took extraordinary pains to get medical details accurate, and M. Zola, as might be expected, laboriously gets up his facts. Thus, when he wishes to describe the death of Nana from smallpox, we find him writing to a friend for reference to detailed descriptions of the disease. But altho his industry in collecting 'documents' is beyond praise, in medical matters he is too apt to rely on the light of nature for their interpretation. Hence, as in 'Lourdes, his craving for 'realistic' effect, unrestrained by practical knowledge or skilled advice, makes him draw pictures of disease which have no counterpart in clinical or pathological fact. In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that not long ago an American novelist thought himself exceedingly ill-used because his family doctor, of whom he bad sought counsel as to the right manner of disposing of one of the creatures of his fancy, afterward sent him a bill for professional services. Would the novelist admit any right on the part of the doctor to ask bim to write a short story for nothing?"

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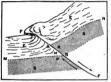
"This substance

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### THE THEORIES ABOUT VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

HAT steam at high pressure has a great deal to do with the activity of volcanoes nearly all authorities are agreed, althe there is no unanimity regarding the mode of its action. According to one view, the water that is at the bottom of the trouble is already present in the uppermost layers of rocks that form the earth's crust, and is brought into action by movements and fractures of the crust that force them into close quarters with the lower and more highly heated layers. This theory is clearly set forth by Prof. Stanislas Meunier in La Nature (Paris, May 24). Says this distinguished French geologist :

"In an eruption, two essentially different things must be distinguished, namely, the determining cause of the subterranean explosion and the



Theoretical section of the earth's crust, showing how the explosive matter thrown out of volcances results from the covering of waterrocks by others at high lemperature, during the shifting due to mountain-making. (Explanation of letters in text.)

be regarded as a solution of watervapor under verv high pressure, in molten lava. It is the exact reproduction of a mineral water in which

carbonic-acid gas is dissolved. We know that with a bottle of such water we have only to remove the cork, holding the bottle upright, to cause all

the water to rush out, and we know that this . . . is due to the fact that the carbonic acid, freed from the high pressure that exists in the bottle, tends to put itself in equilibrium with the atmosphere, resumes the gaseous state, expands, and carries its solvent with it.

"A volcano can be regarded as a buge bottle of mineral water: when it is corked, nothing happens on the outside, but as soon as a crack in the ground establishes communication between the depths and the atmosphere, there is an explosion, throwing out whatever is in the way, and causing the outflow of lava, after a rain of ashes and lapilli.

"Thus, to bring about a volcanic eruption it is sufficient that communication should be opened with the outer air and that the resistance of the 'cork' in the volcanic orifice should thus be diminished.

"But the question is, how the explosive material comes to form -the boiling lava of which we have spoken. We can not think that it has always existed in the ground, for then the phenomenon would be continuous and not intermittent.

"Doubtless the water penetrates to the depths from the surface; but at first sight there seems to be incompatibility between the admission of water to the volcanic laboratory and the high pressures that exist there.

"Here comes in one of the grandest harmonies of nature that it is given to man to contemplate. This volcanic water that is necessary to bring the internal substance to the surface-a phenomenon that constitutes one of the essential factors of telluric physiology-is carried into the very hot regions and incorporated there by occlusion with the substance of the lavas, owing to the same phenomenon that gives rise to mountains.

"The accompanying diagram will make the subject very clear: it is a theoretical section of the outer regions of the earth's crust, and we see in it the superposition, along the line MN, of a region E where the rocks are impregnated with water and of a deeper zone S which is yet too hot for water of filtration to penetrate to it.

"The elevation of mountains depends on the opening of 'faucets' like FF, whose two edges move in the direction of the two arrows. It may be seen that this brings about, at points like //. . . . the juxtaposition of rocks saturated with water, and extremely bot rocks. These rocks //, superheated by their inclusion between the masses R and P, volatilize their water of impregnation, which finds itself in the best conditions for incorporation with the neighboring masses, lowering their point of liquefaction and causing aqueous fusion, which transforms them into boiling lavas, only waiting an opportunity for crup-

"We are forced to note ouce more the association-a normal one, so to speak-in the terrestrial medium, of cycles of phenomena whose coexistence brings on, from time to time, conflicts of the most serious character. The evolution of living beings, for instance, must reckon with the progress of terrestrial transformations. At Martinique, thousands of human lives have been sacrificed by an accident which must have seemed to those who saw it like the very end of the world. And nevertheless, the letting loose of the volcano, considered in itself, that is, from the planetary point of view, was simply the displacement of a few cubic kilometers of particles in obedience to the circulatory force without which the terrestrial mechanism would come to a stand-

"The remarkable thing is, not that the surface of the globe should be subject to eruptions and earthquake shocks; it is that being so easily fatal to the establishment and development of the human race, it has nevertheless permitted the course of history to go on, altho it has had to make its way, so to speak, since the beginning, among possible causes, constantly renewed, of total destruction."-Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### EDISON'S NEW STORAGE-BATTERY.

HE newly invented storage-battery of Thomas A. Edison, in which iron and nickel are used instead of lead, with the result that great lightness is attained, has already been described in these columns. The battery, we are told in the daily press, is now nearly ready to be put upon the market, and great results are prophesied. Says Electricity:

"The trouble with storage-batteries for automobile purposes up to now has been the fact that the weight which had to be carried was out of proportion to the amount of power given. This objectionable feature. Mr. Edison now claims, has been overcome.

"To a representative of a daily paper Mr. Edison told of two tests of a runabout that had been equipped with one of his batteries with a net weight of 332 pounds. The first run, he said. was two weeks ago over roads having grades of from 21/4 to 12 per cent. The vehicle ran 62 miles on one charge, and the speed at the finish was 81 per cent, of the starting speed. The second trial was on May 26 over comparatively level roads, and on a single charge the vehicle ran 85 miles to a standstill,

"On both these trials, Mr. Edison said, the speed averaged nearly 12 miles an hour. Rough roads, ruts, and sand were cov-

ered at the same speed as the smooth stretches.

"Among advantages claimed for the new battery over all other classes of motive power are its simplicity, reliability, cheapness, and safety. Any novice may operate it, and the only attention required is that the supply of water in the solution be replenished. The speed possibilities are declared to be limited only by the weight of battery that the body of the vehicle will carry.

Mr. Edison himself is quoted as making the following statement in a recent interview :

"A speed of 75 miles an hour will be easily attainable in a properly constructed vehicle. There will be no running expense except the cost of current, and it will not be possible in the streets of New York to exhaust the battery in one day. The battery will not deteriorate and will be capable of the same speed throughout.

"The main feature of my battery is that it is indestructible, as it can be charged and recharged without perceptible change in materials. It is an iron-nickel cell, or, in other words, the negative pole or positive element is iron and the positive pole or the negative element is a superoxid of nickel. As contrasted with the old lead storage-battery of 136 pounds per horse-power hour my battery is only 53.3 pounds per horse-power hour."

Commenting on this, Electricity says editorially:

"That Mr. Edison's battery is an improvement over the majority of storage-batteries now on the market we do not doubt, but before giving absolute credit to the statement that it will revolutionize the automobile industry we should like to see some further tests with official reports of the same.

#### ARTIFICIAL IMITATION OF LIFE.

A NOTHER of those fascinating investigations in which substances or tissues supposed to be peculiar to living matter are imitated artificially has jint been made in France by Dr. Leduc. In a discussion of his results in The Academy and Literature (London) by P. Legge, the author begins with an interesting account of the earliest recorded experiments in this direction—those of Paracelsus—and a speculation regarding the exact meaning of this author's description of them, which may possibly have been intended as allegorical or cryptic. Paracelsus gives directions for precipitating from certain chemical substances the tiny body of a human being, which may be kept nourished, and even questioned regarding "the secret of hidden things." Possibly, the writer suggests, this is all an elaborate attempt to describe in enigmatic language some experiment in which vital phenomena are instated. He goes on to say:

"It is at any rate plain that his story can not be taken literally, because neither the human nor any other animal form can be precipitated from a liquid as is a mineral. The reason of this—other things apart—is that all known forms of life, whether vegetable or animal, are not simple, but complex, being made up of one or more organisms known as cells, which perhaps bear the same relation to the materials of which they are composed that the crystal does to the anorphous or shapeless condition of the mineral."

Going on a little further with this explanation, the writer reminds us that the simplest form of living being known to in su-the mance on which stirs in the depth of the waters—is a mass of albunean about the size of a pln's head, without any apparent differentiation of parts, and having for all evidence of life the power of protruding continuations of itself in any direction. The next more complex form, the ameka, has sevolved into a cell having a kernel or nucleus of harder albumen, an external body of softer albumen or protoplasm, and in yet another stage of evolution an onter pellicle or cell-membrane which keeps the whole organism together. He goes on:

"These cells propagate themselves when they have reached their normal maximum of growth by self-division, each half anpearing in turn with the full equipment of nucleus, protoplasm. and membrane, and it is from cells like these that the bodies of plants, animals, and, finally, man, are compounded. Into the life-history of the cell I can not now enter, but I may perhaps say that with cells, as with other things in nature, many are ealled but few chosen, and that millions of cells must die every day in order that the whole complex may live. The body of a plant and, a fortiori, of an animal such as man, is in fact not a simple entity, as Paracelsus and his contemporaries fancied, but a republic of cells, aggregated together, indeed, for the common good, but competing for existence among themselves as fiercely as do the individual members of our own communities. For the struggle for life, which is said to exist even among the stars of the sky, extends also into the remotest nooks and crannies of nature, and among the independent organisms which go to make up our material bodies, it is only the fittest who survive.

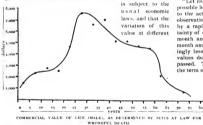
"If, now, we analyse the substance of which these cells are composed, we find that the ulbume is not a simple substance or 'element,' but is in itself a compound unde up of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen, with, it is said, always a trace of sulfur and phosphorus. But there is nothing in these elements, consisting as they do of the three gases and the three solids which are most widely diffused through the universe to account for the phenomenon of life, the explanation of which must therefore be looked for elsewhere. What is it that gives to the cell the mysterious powers of growth, of movement, and of reproduction? Many answers have been made to this question. hut it can not be said that any of them are satisfactory. . . guess that life was first brought here in an aerolite from another planet-which does, indeed, but throw the mystery one stage farther back-is about as far as we have got at present, and even one so thoroughly determined as Haeckel on finding in matter an explanation of all phenomena, does not go beyond the oracular saying that 'the infinitely manifold and complicated physical and chemical properties of the albuminous bodies' is the real cause of vital phenomena. In this excessive complication of adjectives we may, perhaps, see the confession that he is unable to form even any plausible guess on the subject,

"One small corner of the veil which covers this mystery has now, however, apparently been lifted. In a communication lately made to the Congress of Physical Science held at Ajaccio, Dr. Leduc of Nantes asserted that he had discovered a way of forming cellular tissue artificially and not in the way of pasure. If, he says, you cover a perfectly clean glass plate with a very thin layer of gelatin, and sprinkle it with a few drops of ferrocyanid of potassium, you will see start into life a collection of cells having a regular polyhedric form, and containing each a nucleus. a sac of protoplasm, and a membrane exactly like the cell of a plant or animal. He does not, indeed, say that these artificial cells have the power of growth, movement, or reproduction that we have seen in the lowest form of animal life, nor do I know what precautions he took against the infection, to use a convenient phrase, of those bacteria of which gelatin is the favorite field of culture. But assuming that these cells are really produced by the saline solution and the gelatin without any extraneous aid, we have, even if they be lifeless, a sort of hint of the process by which the first moneron took life. It has always been supposed that the albumen of the cell-plasm possessed a highly complicated molecular structure, altho this has never been demonstrated, so far as I know, by microscopical or other examination. But cyanogen, which is one of the elements of the salt used by Dr. Leduc in his experiment, is one of the most anomalous substances known to chemistry, because, while it behaves in all respects exactly like an element, it is nevertheless found by analysis to be decomposable into carbon and nitrogen, a solid and a gas that we have already found present in albumen. Such a quality of origin in an otherwise elemental body is found in only one other substance, namely, the hypothetical metal which is the base of ammonia, and which, altho behaving like its related metals, sodium and potassium, is known to be a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. In this connection, too, it must be noticed that the first 'organic' substance artificially produced, viz., urea, was manufactured from the union of these two anomalous substances-cynnogen and ammonium. It may, therefore, be that at some period in the earth's history, of which they form almost the sole record, the elements known to modern chemistry were themselves formed by the union of yet simpler bodies, and that this process was for some reason favorable to the development of organic life. If this speculation, suggested rather than supported by Dr. Leduc's experiment, turn out to be well founded, the homunculus of Paracelsus, altho it may never come to us in visible form, may yet be not such an impossible dream after all."

New Theory of Wireless Telegraphy.—That wireless telegraphy depends on distribunces of potential in the earth, regarded as an electrically charged sphere, rather than on Herisian waves, as is usually supposed, is maintained by Rankin Kennedy. This physicist, says a writer in The Electrical Rerétire (May 31), "has been unable to swallow or digest the usual statement that the workings of wireless telegraphy depend upon Hertaina waves, since he has been unable to see why such waves should be able to bend around the curved surface of the earth through many degrees of are. . . . . in effect this suggestion is poses as an electrically charged sphere whose charge is at senposes as an electrically charged sphere whose charge is at the protectial. If a disturbance is set up in this charge—which we are led to believe resides upon the surface of the earth—through the connection of an insulated capacity and a spark-gap with the earth, surges of current are caused to flow; then, inevitably, ripples of electrostatic disturbance will radiate out from the disturbing point, and these may be detected at great distances by means of appropriate apparatus sensitive to electric waves. It makes no manner of difference whether the sending and receiving circuits are parallel. A somewhat curious corollary of this hypothesis is that at the antipodal point from the sending-apparatus there ought to be a maximum of effect. If the earth were a smooth sphere having a uniformly disturbed charge, the ripples radiating away from the disturbing influence in widening concentric circles would come together again at the other end of the diameter of the sphere, where their mutual interference and addition would create a point of maximum effect. It would not be extremely difficult to test this assumption. If it is found true, the explanation of wireless telegraphy is evidently at hand. It may be remarked here that the antipodal point to Mr. Marconi's powerful sending-station in Cornwall is to be found in longitude 174 degrees east, and latitude 50 degrees, 30 minutes south. This point is in the South Pacific Ocean, very near Auckland Island which lies immediately to the south of New Zealand. There the British Government maintains an admiralty supply depot. It would be very interesting to know if messages which have faded out and become no longer sensible to the receivinginstruments at twenty-three degrees away from the sending-station would not be again easily received one hundred and eighty degrees away at the antipodes. All that would be needed to try the experiment would be to send a ship provided with a receiving apparatus to the point indicated, and wait for results."

#### THE VALUE OF HUMAN LIFE.

H OW much is a man worth, commercially? We have no slave-market to settle the question, at least for those members of the human race that presumably are of the greatest value to the world. In an interesting article in The Popular Science, Monthly (June), Marshall O. Leighton makes an estimate based on a large number of awards made by juries in suits for damages. He concludes that a man's life has a definite value which



ages is fairly well represented by the awards given in the courts of law, the relations of these values being logical and capable of mathematical representation. Mr. Leighton first inquires what it is that determines the purely economic value of human life. He says:

"As eminent an authority as Rechard has stated that it is the sum 'that the individual has cost his family, the community or the state, for his living, development, and education. It is the loan which the individual has made from the social capital in order to reach the age when he can restore it by his labor." It is hardly probable, however, that this statement will receive permanent acceptance by a thoughtful man. A little reflection will thereby that values are determined by cost. Under such a valuation, the resource vested in an individual grows from birth, not with his increasing powers of production and he greater cer-

tainty of his attaining the age of self-support and becoming useful, but by reason of the fact that his maintenance is costing more and more. It would mean that the individual is most valuable at the moment before he becomes self-sustaining, and thereafter loses value until he has paid back to society the cost of his maintenance during dependent years. The time arrives when the account is balanced, and he is of no value whatsoever, even the he might be at the prime of his productive powers. On the other hand, the generally accepted meaning of value has little relation to the cost of production; it depends upon final utility. The value of a commodity depends upon its use, or its productive ability in a community, and, as we are dealing with hie as a commodity, in truth an article, these well-established economic principles must apply, even as truly as in the case of commercial products, in the market of New York. The more logical view, therefore, must be that the commercial value of a life must he measured by its general usefulness, its power of production, and the monetary returns which it makes to society."

After examining the grounds on which damages are awarded in suits for loss of life, the writer concludes that these damages represent fairly well the loss to the surviving relatives, excluding, of course, all considerations of mere sentiment. This loss being measured, in the last analysis, by the man's productiveness, it also represents his value to society and so is a "safe and trustworthy estimate" of the pecuniary value of his life. The curve given by Mr. Leighton was drawn from 147 cases, a large number of others being excluded where primitive damages were assessed. He first divides the life into age-periods of five years, and, on combining the awards in each period, it is found that the resulting average in each period is thoroughly representative of the whole group and possesses tolerably narrow limits of probable error. The distance of points on the curve from the vertical axis, measured horizontally, represent the ages of the decedents. and the corresponding vertical distances from the base the average amount of damages awarded per case, for each age-group. Says Mr. Leighton :

"Let us now examine this diagram and observe as closely as possible how the relative values there expressed (without regard to the actual values which they represent) conform to common observation. From the initial point, there is a rapid rise, caused by a rapidly coliancing value occasioned by the greater certainty of escape from the dangers of tender childhood. Each month and week during this period is hazardous, and as each month and year is passed in safety their sike becomes correspondingly less. Following this, is a flat portion during which the values do not change so markedly, until the age of puberty is passed. Then occurs a sharp increase, which, as it merges with the term of self-sustenance, becomes more rapid, culminating at

about the age of 30 years. This is the prime of American manhood; not the period of highest productiveness, nor the age of ripest wisdom. The future is now the important feature, and there are questions of permanence to be taken into consideration. Physical vigor issually begins to decline at this period. We are familiar with the fact that the powers of the athlete then begin to wane; champions of this age give way to younger aspirants. This

means that the risk becomes greater and the confidence in future values is lowered. Therefore, even the the age of 30 is not the climax of existing psefulness, it comprises the highest combination of value and permanence.

"After the age of 30, there follows a gradual decline of values until the age period \$3,5-60 is reactied, when the declivity becomes sharp, remaining so to the end. The decrease in each age-group is not marked and might not be apparent when separate cases are considered, but the collective arrangement indicates with faithful accuracy all that might be expected from common observation.

"CONCLUSIONS: 1. The pecuniary value of life is subject to the same economic laws as are applied to the more vulgar commodities.

"2. In courts of law, the measure of an individual's productiveness, which is the measure of his value, receives the most careful scrutiny; therefore the decisions of such courts, where existing statutes permit, are trustworthy in determining an individual's value to his family.

- "3. The pecuniary value of a life to its relatives represents its pecuniary value to society.
- "4. Damages given for wrongful death are such that they can be represented by an average in different age groups, with only narrow limits of probable error.
- "5. The relation of these age-groups values, one to the other, is supported by common observation and statistical reasoning."

#### TOBACCO MADE HARMLESS.

A NUMBER of processes have been devised for removing from tobacco its harmful ingredients, especially the nicotin; but the trouble is that the residue is generally not only harmless, but insipid. Now, however, an experimenter named feerold, of Halle, Germany, claims to have succeeded in neutralizing the injurious principles of tebacco without taking from it the flavor so much prized by smokers. The fellowing description of Gerold's method and its results is given in Cosmos (May 24):

"The leaves are treated with a solution of tannic acid, which has the property of fixing alkalouds as that the nicetin and the essences contained in the plant, such as nicetianin, etc., are neutralized and readered inoffensive. It would appear that this operation does not cause the tobacco to lose its flavor. To renew the perfume dear te the smoker, which is injured by the tannin, the tobacco is then soaked in a prepared decection of the plant Origanum vulgare (wild marjoram). These cigars are now sold in America, Germany, and Russia, and are, it appears, much liked by smokers, while they are recommended by physicians."

Careful experiment has shown, we are told, that this mode of preparation removes all toxic properties from the tobacco. After smoking the prepared cigars, the atterial pressure and the pulse remain precisely the same as befere. A solution of the treated tobacco was even injected into the veins of varieus animals without serious results. A large number of the cigars have been smoked by M. Bardet, who reports on them as follows:

"The cigars retained completely and very agreeably the taste of tobacco; one can barely detect a very slight difference between them and ordinary cigars of the same quality. This surely gives them a great advantage over the so-called denicotinized tobaccos.

"Wishing to make some experiments on the action of this tobacco, M. Bardet smeked between 10.M. and 6 r.M. no less had 15 cigars of a grade comparable with our favoriles at 20 centimes [4 cents]. He did this with perfect impunity, althoto day before, he had not been able to exceed his tenth cigar, made of erdinary tobacco.

"Here is another experiment: M. Bardet gave a prepared cigar to a boy of 16 years, who more than once had been made ill by trying to smoke an ordinary Caporal cigarette. The youth felt no disagreeable sensation.

"The assertion of the inventor that he has left all the nicotine in the tobacco and at the same time rendered it harmless is somewhat paradoxical;... nevertheless there is nothing unscientific in the idea that the alkahold may be chemically fixed so as to make it nen-volatile."—Translation made for The Literary Deerst,

Still Another Air-ship,—A new dirigible balloon, which embodies also some of the principles of the acroplane, has been devised by M. L. Roze, who described his machine in a lecture befere the Paris Aero Club recently. M. Reze regards the dirighte balloon of Commandants Renard and Krebs, made in 1884, as the first of its kind, and those of Santos-Dumont as only "feeble copies" of its. Says a writer In Curmos (May 3):

"According to M. Roze the conquest of the air will not be accomplished except according to the fundamental principle that the air-ship must be heavier than the air. Altho it must be, he thinks, sufficiently lightened to save itself in case of danger, it must remain heavy enough to breast the air like a bird, which is the only way to travel horizontally at any desired altitude without danger of the loss of gas and of ballast which shortens voyages."

The advantages of this particular air-ship, as stated by the inventor, are complete security for the passengers either over



ROZE'S AIR-SHIP ASCENDING.

land or sea; the rigid councetion of two balloons, rendering them stiff; the position of the propeller at quarter height, where it is sheltered from all contact with the ground or the water; and the placing of the engine above the passengers, where it does not interfere with their comfert and applies the propulsive free in the axis of mass, preventing all rolling. Vertical descent is avoided by the use of a parachute. The ascensional force of the combined balloons is sufficient to carry four persons and about 500 pounds of ballast. The trial of the air-ship is to take place in June.—Transition made for This LITERARY DIGEST.

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A BYMAKAMIE instance of the intelligence of ants is described by Dr. Schroder, in the Estimatorify Entenmotion. Last assumer a country broase was so overran by anist that the unner, after destroying a large was the state of the country of the cou

"Willia: It may sound strange, it is nevertheless true, that inquiries for automobies are being made in Syria," away Cazzier," Magezzar, "Oily one specimen, an inferior second-hard French machine, so may a United States that in Syria and Pelestine, with their lack of railways and street-cars and with bein' rapidly developing meriage-road systems, automobiles wound will soom replace the ancient brille path. While the low of a William will soom replace the ancient brille path. While the road will be level, wither a throughout the region are steep and make numerous sharp turns. Vehicles in ms. therefore, must be strong and dirable. The tourset traffic

Illustronov for making illuminous photographs, published originally in determina paper, are that transited in Physics Zonca Verz. "It is done by means of calcium sulphid, otherwise huminous paint. A sheet of transparent celluloid is seased with an emulation of alice parts of geletist, occol properties of the parts of period of the parts of the pa

AN ISQUEST ON A MUMNY—"Our British friends can sometimes do the monoaclonshy humanous thing to perfection," asys the Philadelphia Medical Jurial. "They have larly been hobbing as tinquest on a Persivian with which The British Medical Jurial assures it readers that the octoner did right. The British Medical Jurial assures it readers that the octoner did right. The British Medical Jurial assures its readers that the octoner did right. The British British House finally analyses to the fact that the connect about the language of the mumny has been pronounced dead a Peravisan mammy which some one was sending by express to a museum Brigism. The mofortunes retire was discovered in a box in a ratiroad for the certify to the fact. . . He succeeded in spoiling the mummy; and a least It followed, with big deamage, with big deamage.

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

#### CREATION LEGENDS IN ANCIENT RELIGIONS.

THE desire to piece the mysteries of the universe awakened at an early stage in human history, and the primitive creation stories of the great centers of ancient culture—Babylonia, Judea, Egypt, Phenicia, India. and Greece—are among the most interesting records that we possess of the intellectual temper prevailing at the time they came into existence. Prof. Morris Jastrow, of the University of Pennsylvania, who writes on the subject in Interper's Magazine (June), declares:

"The theologians of the Euphrates Valley, as early at least as the second millennium before our era, grappled with the problems of beginnings, and finally contented themselves with a theory of evolution from chaos to order. On cuneiform tablets which date from the seventh century s.c., and which represent copies of much older originals, we now read the story how once upon a time, before even heaven or earth existed, the waters covered everything; it was a period when confusion held sway. This confusion is symbolized by a monster known as Tiamat, whose name, signifying 'the deep,' is a survival of the very primitive notion found in various parts of the world that makes water a primeval element. The end of Tiamat's sway is foreshadowed by the creation of the gods, tho we are not told in what way the gods were produced. For the Babylonian theologians it was sufficient to indicate that the gods are the representatives of order arrayed against Tiamat, the symbol of chaos, Creation in the proper sense follows as the result of a conflict between chaos and order, in which the gods eventually prevailed.

A similar idea underlies most of the Egyptian legends of creation, in which Ra, the sun god, is represented as the offspring of Nn, the personification of the watery deep. He is pictured as lying askep in the waters, or as coming out of a world-egg that foats on the waters. The bursting of the shell of this egg, pregnant with life, marks the beginning of the cosmic process. Professor Jastrow proceds to a consideration of the story of creation as given in the first two chapters of Genesis. He says:

"As a matter of fact, we have two creation stories of Genesis; one embracing the first chapter, and coming to a rather abrupt end in the middle of the fourth verse of the second chapter; the other, much briefer than the first, forming the remainder of the second chapter, and concerned chiefly with the creation of man, Confining ourselves to the first story, its points of contact with both the Babylonian and Egyptian legends are too striking to be due to accident. Here, too, we have at the beginning of time chaos pictured as a period of darkness, when the waters held complete sway. The 'deep' must be placed under the control of the Deity, who is called Elohim, before the work of creation can be undertaken. There are unmistakable indications, moreover, that the Hebrew writer was familiar with the view which regarded the earth as appearing after the waters had been gathered 'unto one place' (Genesis i. 9), not therefore 'created,' but, as in the primitive tales of various nations, 'restored' after an inundation. The resemblance between the Hebrew and the Babylonian versions extends even to an identity in regard to an important term, for the Hebrew word for 'deep' (Tehôm) is the same as the Babylonian Tiamat."

At the same time, observes the writer, there are certain unique features in the Hebrew marrative, such as the account of a succession of definite creative acts, instead of the theory of vague development from chaos to order, and of the creation of light by the Deity, instead of the assumption that the Deity was Himself the sun-god. Professor Jastrow takes the view that the story in Genesis is chiefly interesting because it is "an attempt to put ancient traditions long current among the Hebrews, Babylonians, and Egyptians, and other nations, into accord with a novel ethical conception of divine government that starts the universe with a spiritual Being ruled by self-imposed laws." It is futile, he thinks, to try to force the data of Genesis "by an

unnatural interpretation of perfectly definite terms" into accord with the teachings of modern science. He concludes:

"A recent writer has declared that Greece was fortunate in having become the heir of the wisdom of Babylonia and Egypt, without also falling into the meshes of au all-powerful priesthood, that controlled the thought and wisdom of the Euphrates Valley and of the Nile district. Instead of priests combining primitive funcies with metaphysical speculations and making the cosmogony an integral part of religious belief, the characteristic Greek cosmogony is to be found in the systems produced by her philosophers, from Thales to Aristotle, and who, independent of religious doctrines, and in a measure in opposition to prevailing beliefs and traditions, evolved theories of creation that rested upon the observation and study of nature, reenforced by bold and ingenious reasoning. Greek philosophy sounded the death-knell of creation legends, both primitive and advanced: it swept away the cosmogonies of Egypt and Babylonia and Phenicia. If that of India survived, it was because the religious development of Iudia was not affected to any extent by Greek thought, while the Hebrew story maintained its hold mainly because of the emphasis it placed upon certain religious doctrines that met with wide acceptance, and partly because of the sublime conception of a single power governing the universe that pervades the tale in Genesis. These features, however, of the Hebrew story must not blind us to the fact that to Greek philosophy belongs the great distinction of being the more direct precursor of the modern scientific theory. The tone of the Hebrew story is spiritual; its spirit is essentially religious, whereas the spirit of Greek philosophy is the spirit of science.

#### A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE VIEW OF THE MAR-TINIOUE CATASTROPHE.

I T would seem as if even the most firmly held beliefs in the "non-existence of matter" would have to succumb before the relentless logic of such events as those which have recently transpired in the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent. And yet "Christian Scientist," who writes to The Mexican Herald to "state as simply as possible the Christian Science thought in regard to the Martinique disaster," sees nothing in the late volcanic upherawls that is necessarily in conflict with the idea that "God is good and God is all," and that, since evil is thus excluded, "there is no storm, no fire, no flood, no earthquake." "God never made those things," he declares, "and they are, therefore, unrealities. Knowing nothing of evil, God can not, and therefore does not, ordain it." He writes further the vertex products of the products of the control of the reference of the control of the the twites further the vertex of the control of the the twites further the vertex of the theory of the twinter further the products of the theory of the twinter further the twites the twites

"We hold that God governs this universe wisely and well, in spite of our fears. You may ask: Why, then, did God perint the destruction of St. Pierre? He did not, and we hold, furthermore, knew nothing about it. How did it happen? As everything evil' happens, 'through an erring human sense of things, All evil is error, a false, distorted, unreal sense of things; but the real, which is always the work of God, obeys the law of principle. To the spirtually minded this is not at all vague, we have to understand it to appreciate it, and come within the range of the promises of God. If one will read carefully they Psalm, and pray for guidance to apprehend it, they will learn that 'there shall be no evil befall them."

If God be omnipotent, omnipresent, and omniscient, continues the writer, it is impossible to attribute to Him any disaster. "If men sin or sicken or die, it is because the false beliefs have temporarily separated them from God, and some time, even if in what is called the hereafter, they will be perfected." "Christian Scientiat" concludes:

"To the prophet in the rocky cleft, God was not in the earthquake, or the whirtwind, but He was in the still small voice. We can not recognize God in the perilous phenomena of nature, and are in duty bound to combat every manifestation of erroneous thought that may seem to try to mesmerize use with its selfimposed sense of power. In the face of all danger, death or destruction, we reaffirm that God is good, and God is all; that there is no evil, save in human bellef. It is belief that makes all mind-pictures of horror, manifestations of fear that perhaps have been latent for ages. The thought of centuries has been along the lines of human belief, and hence we have storms, fire, flood, earthquake, tidal waves, all nursed along in human belief until they now seem as real and powerful as tho God had created them. Fear and doubt so often make these floctures, and do to not make them others do, or others have. The belief in floods, for instance, is as old as the time of Noah. If the maintenance of the storyed mentally they are apt to be manifested materially, and rearrially, and

"The thing that I greatly feared has come upon me, said lob, and his sick thought was manifested in his sick body. It is all in thought. Shakespeare had the idea: 'There is nothing good or bad, but thinking makes it so.' The Bible says, 'As a man thinketh in his heart so is he ' The Penon hill or the volcano of Popocatenetl can not erupt of their volition, for they have no volition, no will, no power. Does God or man bring about such a result? God certainly does not, for His is a nature of absolute love and goodness, and it is impossible for Him to precipitate evil or destruction upon 11 schildren. Neither can man with his material fingers do so. But, what we call mortal mind (the absence of the God thought) in man is apt to any phase of evil, and the law of earthquakes and other like phenomena is human made. The mountains can do no harm, and yet people suppose they can. They slumber at the feet of God, for they are His footstool. Realizing the counter-fact that God has all power, man rises into the realm of the real, and has dominion, as God intended him to have, over all the earth. Having such dominion, all things work together for his good, and never for his evil or for his undoing."

#### HIGHER CRITICISM AND THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., is just at present the center of an animated contoversy in the Methodist Episcopal Church over the merits and demerits of the higher criticism. The case of Professor Pearson had hardly been disposed of before an almost equally serious problem was presented by the resignation of Prof. Charles Horswell, A.M., Ph.D., head of the department of Oil-Testaneut literature and Hebrew in the Garrett Biblical Institute, the divinity school of the university. Dr. Horswell is a well-known exponent of the higher criticism, the not so radical as Professor Pearson. Says Unity (Chicago, undenom.).

"His method was chiefly inductive. He gives a man a piece of work, such, for instance, as the comparison of the account given in Chronicles of events narrated also in Kings. The student was allowed to discover for himself the discrepancies in fact and in interpretation, and was then required to formulate this own theory to account for them. The natural and inevitable result of this method was that he was creating a band of intelligence of the method was that he was creating a band of intelligence of the student of the method was that he was creating a band of intelligence of the student of the method was the student of the region of the student of the studen

Dr. Little, president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, who was one of Prolessor Pearson's severest critics, takes an entirely different view of Dr. Horswell's ease. "It is true that Dr. Horswell teaches higher criticism," he says, "and has been attacked for it. But he fills a position where attacks must be expected, and higher criticism is taught throughout the school. We are compelled to teach it. Students ask questions that must be answered, and we must answer them in the only logical way, . . . . Many students have come to me with complaints that Dr. Horswell is teaching heresy; but upon examination I have always found that they were mistaken and that the professor's views were not allogethet different from those of the remainder of us."

Professor Horswell is not the only member of the Garrett Institute faculty who has drawn hostile criticism from the conservatives. Dr. Milton S. Terry, of the same institution, is also a "macked" man, and at a recent session of Methodist preachers in Chicago his book on "Moses and the Prophets" was roughly handled. One critic, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Holmes, objected in particular to Dr. Terry's view of the authorship of the Pentateuch and of Isalah, and accused the Evanston professor of trying to "plow up the word of God with a four-horse team." When have been expelled from the church, "he exclaimed, "for a much less offense. Where are the bishops, the presiding elders, and the trustees of Garrett Biblical Institute? Are we all become dumb dogs that we can not protest against such teachings?"

The real question at issue in this controversy, declares *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), is "whether the higher criticism, taught in a reverent and scholarly manner, can be permitted in a Methodist institution." It continues:

"The Des Moines Conference, that has led the opposition to Dr. Horswell, and against the whole school of higher critics in the Methodist Chruch has sitred up quite an excitement. Prophery is unless to the waters of the most continued as a proper descrimination will prevail between the antisequent that a proper descrimination will prevail between the antisequent training of Professor Pearson and the new form of controversy, and that, as a consequence, the lighter criticism as represented by Drs. Horswell and Terry and President Little will survive at Evanston."

The Methodist press is devoting a good deal of space to discussion of questions relating to the higher criticism, and in some quarters extreme opinions are voiced. The California Christian Advocate (San Francisco) thinks that the higher criticism, if carried to its logical conclusion, would make religion "not a revelation, but an evolution of mere human experience, of no higher authority than, and possessing a common origin with, paganism." The doctrine of God would become "empty, impersonal, and agnostic." Similarly, a writer in The Wesleyan Christian Advocate (Atlanta, Ga.) refers with some contempt to "the set of men who call themselves higher critics." He asks: "Whence the name? Is it possible they will rise with God and set up their judgment against Him? . . . It is time the church of God should rid berself of lethargy and put herself anew on record concerning these things." A more representative view is that of Bishop S. M. Merrill, who makes a contribution to the discussion in The Northwestern Christian Advecate (Chicago,) He says, in

"My heart goes out in sympathetic appreciation toward all workers in the legitimate sphere of criticism, believing much is being done to clear away the accumulated rubbish of the age and to free the Itoly Scripures from necretions and misunder-standings which clog evangelical faith and give the enemy occasion to blaspheme. Heresy abounds and will, till God's word stands forth freed from bondage and able to break the fetters of ignorance and superstition. Let the light shore! In this work pretenders will appear. False prophets and false apostics are ever of old. Destructive critics and champions of doubt are bold, boastfal, blatant, self-asserting, and prood. Like Satan, they ligent delving will counternate the devices of umbelief and bring to light the refined gold of the kingdom. Let no lover of truth tremble for the ark of God.

"The church wants truth and invites research. Her attitude toward higher criticism is that of a synpathetic and yet jealous friend. She watches for the coming of new evidences of the truth as one watches for the morning during a night of storm. She honors carnest tollers in all lines of learning. Yet will she not tolerate pretentionsness. She wants no deceptions nor will she accept opinions for facts. Discrimination is her business. Mere inferences from half-known premises do not enrich her store of knowledge. While appreciating the good in the learning of to-day, she can not cast aside the soil clearning of yesterning of to-day, whe can not cast aside the soil clearning of yester as will ever be kindled to constant it. The word of the Lord standeth forever.

# A SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM FOR MODERN CATHOLICISM.

NDICATIONS multiply that the influences of scientific research and Biblical criticism, that have had such a disturbmy effect in Protestant churches, have reached some of the important circles of the Romau Catholic Church as well. Especially in France has the spirit of Gallicanism with its independent tendencies been coming to the front, not so much among the university professors, as has been the case in Germany, as among officials high in the church, who are claiming that the religious and theological thought of the church can come and should come into harmony with the best tendencies of modern scholarship. The most noteworthy utterances in this direction were made recently in a public address of the Archbishop of Albi, Monsignor Mignot, which was entitled "La Methode de la Theologie," and was published in the Bulletin de Litterature Ecclésiastique, issued by the Romau Catholic Institute of Toulouse. The address has attracted international attention, and its line of thought is as follows .

The church is the highest teaching authority on earth, and must remain such; but Roman Catholic theology, as taught by the church, has not, viewed from the standpoint of method, reached that precision which has been attained by other and inferior sciences. In theology it appears in our day that those branches which are connected with the positive and historical sciences are making more progress than those which concern themselves with the interpretation of dogma. The difference lies in the fact that in the former more exact methods prevail than in the latter. Theology has not adjusted itself to the new ideals that prevail in contemporary scientific research. The deductive and synthetic stage has been succeeded by an analytic and experimental. The former is in accordance with the traditional ideals of the Middle Ages, while the latter is characteristic of our age of new discoveries and experiences. The theology that would serve the church best must engage in critical sifting and judgment of materials as well as in speculative construction. This can be done without endangering the great doctrines of faith, as the bulk of these have certainty because of the authority of the church. But this certitude is one thing, and the scientific exposition of these truths is altogether something different. The epoch for a scientific establishment of the teachings of the church has now come. It is true that in this process Catholic theology must yet remain under the control of authority, and such authority is necessary in order to prevent the growth of purely individual notions. But theology must be both traditional and progressive. It must be the former in so far as it is to preserve old truth; and the latter because we must constantly seek the foundations of truth more and more deeply. We must be on our guard against trying to compress the life of the church within the thought of a single individual, even if that person is endowed with the possibilities of infallibility. In an organization the members are just as important for the head as the head is to the members; and if it is the privilege of the head of the church to express the thoughts of Christianity in their canonical form, it is our privilege to prepare the elements for this [d'en préparer les élements].

The achools have been accustomed to distinguish between a "Teaching Church" and a "Taught Church." It would perhaps be better to speak also of a "Learning Church," as expressive of the true relation of the church toward scientific research. The average laymen does not know what it costs to discover the truth. A Catholic theologian also can err, and the representatives of the church must often labor hard to assume the proper attitude toward new philosophies and sciences. Aristotle's philosophy did not receive its proper place until corrected by Thomas de Aquinas; the system of Coperalies had to wait long for adoption, but is now generally recognized by Catholic exegesis, thirty years ago the idea of evolution met with a cool receiption, but is to a certain degree now generally adopted in Christian philosophy.

The address closes with these words:

"Thus it is with nearly all new acquisitions of thought: They must be sifted and tested by fire before they can be adopted in

the schools and can be accepted in the official decisions of the councils and the Popes. No epoch in history has been richer in achievements of this sort than is our own, and these all furnish theological work and research with most valuable elements."

A very characteristic utterance in this direction is the brief "Testament" left by Professor Krauss, who to the end declares himself to have been a loyal son of his church, but hopes for a "revival of religious Catholicism," and the break of the "Uttramontane" power in the thought and life of the church.—Translation made for The LITERAY DIGEST.

#### THE GOSPEL OF "THE SIMPLE LIFE."

A STRIKING personality in contemporary French religious life is that of Charles Waguer, whose influence as fasteur of an independent congregation, which gathers in a handsome hall in Paris on the Bonlevard Beaumarchias, and as author of several books on ethical subjects, bearing such titles as "justice," "Youth, ""Courage," and "The Soul of Things," has already made his name famous. His last book, "The Simple Life," has been translated into English and affords an interesting glimpse of the philosophy of one whose moral and intellectual life, as we are told, early "dashed and broke against the religious structure" which bounded it, and who obtained most of his inspiration from Suinoza and the German westles.

M. Wagner's plen is for "simple thoughts, simple words, simple needs, simple pleasures, simple beauty." He appeals to the soul to rid itself of the non-essential, and to find in the great realities of life the only values. "Simplicity," he says, "is not a vanished good. To aspire to simple living means to fulfil the birbest human destiny." He continues:

"Simplicity is a state of mind. It dwells in the main intention of our lives. A man is simple when his chief care in the wish to be what he ought to be, that is, honestly and naturally human. And this is neither so casy nor so impossible as one might think. At botton, it consists in putting our acts and aspirations in accordance with the law of our being, and consequently with the Eternal Intention which willed that we should be at all. Let a flower be a flower, a swallow a swallow, a rock a rock, and let a man be a nan, and not a fox, a hare, a bog, or a bird of prey; this is the sum of the whole matter."

In the tight of this thought, M. Wagner proceeds to interpret the "practical ideal of man." He declares:

"Everywhere in life we see certain quantities of matter and energy associated for certain ends. Substances more or less crude are thus transformed and carried to a higher degree of organization. It is not otherwise with the life of man. The human ideal is to transform life into something more excellent than itself, We compare existence to raw material. What it is matters less than what is made of it as the value of a work of art lies in the flowering of the workman's skill. We bring Into the world with ns different gifts: one has received gold, another granite, a third marble, most of us wood or clay. Our task is to fashion these substances. Every one knows that the most precious material may be spoiled, and he knows, too, that out of the least costly an immortal work may be shaped. Art is the realization of a permanent idea in an ephemeral form. True life is the realization of the higher virtues-justice, love, truth, liberty, moral power-in our daily activities whatever they may be. Once captivated by the beauty and simplicity of the true life, the heart holds the fascination of it. Gradually everything subordinates itself to this powerful and persistent charm. The necessary hierarchy of powers is organized, within one: the essential commands, the secondary obeys, and order is born of simplicity. . . .

"I despair of ever describing simplicity in any worthy fashon. All the strength of the world and all its beauty, all true joy, everything that consoles, that feeds hope, or throws a ray of light along our dark paths, everything that makes us see across our poor lives a splendid goal and a houndless future, comes to us from people of simplicity, those who have made another object of their desires than the passing satisfaction of selfsiliness

and vanity, and have understood that the art of living is to know how to give one's life."

It may be asked. What is the definite relation of such a philosophy to religion, as commonly understood? To such a question M. Wagner replies:

"All religions have, of necessity, certain fixed characteristics, and each has its inherent qualities or defects. Strictly speaking, then, they may be compared among themselves; but there are always involuntary partialities or foregone conclusions. The question is asked: Is my own religion good, and how may I know it? To this question, this answer: Your religion is good if it is vital and active, if it nourishes in you confidence, hope, love, and a sentiment of the infinite value of existence; if it is allied with what is best in you against what is worst, and holds forever before you the necessity of becoming a new man; if it makes you understand that pain is a deliverer; if it increases your respect for the conscience of others; if it renders forgiveness more easy, fortune less arrogant, duty more clear, the bevond less visionary. If it does these things it is good, little matter its name; however rudimentary it may be, when it fills this office it comes from the true source, it binds you to man and to God

"But does it perchanee serve to make you think yourself better than others, quibble over texts, wear sour looks, domineer other men's consciences or give your own over to bondage; stifle your scruples, follow religious forms for fashion or gain, do good in the hope of exaping future punishment?—oh, then, if you preclaim yourself the follower of Buddian. Moses, Mohammed even Christ, your religion is worthless—it separates you from God and man."

#### REFORM OF CHURCH MUSIC.

It is not generally admitted that American clurch music is at a low obb. On the contrary, it is often assumed that the music of our churches has reached a high level—higher, probably, than the level of church music is England and other European countries. And yet the eldior of Music (Chicago), Mr. W. S. B. Matthews, takes the view that "while the Christian Church makes a natural selection of those individuals is every community who are serious, idealistic, and subject to a desire for a higher life, there is no place where musical taxe is at lower obb than in our so-called evangelical churches in America." He continues (if his low m magazino's

"Speaking from the standpoint of the artist, the entire power and meaning of the art of music are ignored and profaned in the church persistently and wellnigh universally. Besides losing the assistance which music might afford to the ends proposed by the church (which desires to do for the individual soul every Sunday pretty much what the fair Melusina gained from her weekly return to her home beneath the waters), the general value and comfortfulness of the art are lost in the private life of all this large class in every community. In fact, our national cultivation of music suffers seriously from our having disconnected it from the idea of religion. I do not mean by this that I regard any church music as affording the highest types of the art, which, if known, would open to the individual deeper vistas and make the music more precious to him; I have reference to that general attitude of mind which properly makes fine art a religion in itself-a part of the apparatus for bringing mankind into contact with the ideal-that is to say, with the true, the beautiful, and the good,"

Mr. Matthews objects in particular to "the manner in which any of the popular churches will carelessly sing through a few Moody and Sankey hymns . . . one song following after another without the slightest appropriateness or care to develop a unity or sequence of moods." He instances also "the American way of employing every tune to a large variety of hymns," by which are lost "all the symbolic and expressive infinences of the music." It is "like a polygamous melody marrying a new husband every Sunday," he says. As for the paid quartette.

"The immorality of the paid quartette does not lie in the sal-

ary; this is not generally large enough to have moral quality. It heis in the kind of things they do and in the way they do they. It there has ever been a paid quartette taking used seriously and employing a good quality of nusseal art from the standpoint of religious worship, or even from that of a true cult, I have never been so fortunate as to hear its work."

Prof. Locke Davies, of Yale University, writing in the same magazine, criticuses no less severely the present conditions of church music, and gives three reasons to account for its present "degeneracy." These are the lack of a real musical appreciation on the part of the average congregation; the average minister's ignorance of music; and the tendency of composers to adjust themselves to a low-class demand, because commercially profitable. He says further:

"Fortunately for us, for the church, and for the general welfare, the tide is on the cbb. In this country we are learning the lesson so well understood in England, of training choirs to sing good music, and of encouraging American composers of high rank to write religious work. Professor Parker's 'Hora Novissima," tho by no means a classic, is an extremely useful work, whose influence will be very far-reaching. Edward Elgar, Coleridge Taylor, and Hubert Parry, in England, are doing fine service in keeping up the standard of good church and choral music. What we in this country need is good anthem writers, We have some, among whom we may mention Sydney Thomson, of Summit, N. I., whose anthems show a very clear recognition of the needs of the average church, and, what is more, the deeper need of writing sacred music in a musicianly manner, His suite of Christmas carols, recently brought out by his publisher, Schirmer, of New York, is a gem of its kind. The trouble seems to be that work like this and some others is not known by organists, and, for this reason, perhaps, the organist's responsibility for the reform of church music is as great as that of any other person. For upon his shoulders rests the responsibility of keeping himself posted of the progress of the art in which he is presumably an expert. There is too much ground to the fear that this responsibility is not adequately appreciated. For surely the selections actually made would never be made by artists who really understood their work or comprehended the deepest needs of their choirs and the religious service in which they take part."

In harmony with the views of the two writers quoted, Prof. W. B. Chamberlain, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, has l'naugurated a church-music department, combining lectures on church music by himself and others, organ recitals upon the excellent organ in the chapel, and other illustrative aids.

#### RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. DR. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS, of Plainfield, N. J., has decided to accept the call extended to him by the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York.

THE ninety-sixth annual sessions of the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in America was held in Asbury Park, N. J., last week. Several verbal atterations in the liturgical forms of the church were agreed upon, but the more important question of creed revision was laid over without action.

This congregation of the Second Baptis Church, of Little Rock, Ark, has adopted a resolution withdrawing fellowship from Governor Jeff Davis, which means his expusion from the church. The charges made against him were those of drunkenuess and other immoral acts. Zow?: Heraid (Methodist Episcopal) prophesies that this action is likely to terminate the governor's public career.

"Parisa" DOLLINO, who recently died in London, was one of the most remarkable figures in the Church of England. Says the New York Chardware: "He was rector of Popher, one of London's ulum districts, work in a ster having his first apprehens of life as a Irish and adapter. The socially an extreme nonconformist, he was clerically an extreme reliantian. The Last End tawe him as "Brother Bobb." His parish calls were made cheeft smoking an aggressive pipe. He would preach in nonconformist pulprist be got a chance. And the in politics he was no pronounced a radical sate earl for binased the name of Socialist, he was frequently asked to occupy press of England print namerous eulogies of this mentilah man, who, the wealthy, accrificed all for the poor, and once confessed that, after vasting the Hisbap of Winchester in the jatice, he was obligated to paw his wasten

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### HOW PEACE IS RECEIVED IN ENGLAND.

DROFOUND thankfulness, infinite relief, and in determination to make the British empire even greater and grander than it is to-day—these are the sentiments which find expression in all English newspapers at the end of the Boer war. There is not a trace of exultation over a fallen foe. There is no triumph at the expense of those who predicted that Britain would never overcome the South African resistance. There is simply a feeling that "the white man's burden" has been carried a stage further and that an additional responsibility has been incurred by the enspire. As for the war itself, the London Times calls in "the greatest ordeal" the British people "have been called upon to undergo since the downfall of Napoleon." The same authority proceeds:

"Looking back upon the history of the protracted and eventful contest which has now terminated, we must gaze with mingled



PERSPICACITY

At the annual celebration of the Primrose League, Lord Salisbury and England had emerged from the Boer War with increased power, prestige, and influence.

feelings on its course. The searching test of war has revealed to us many grievous defects and abortcomings in the organization and training of our army and in the professional equipment of our officers. We have no desire to undertate their gravity or to deny that they might have led to terrible disasters in other circumstances. On the other hand, there has been much in that history on which we may reflect with thankfulness and pride. The attitude of the nation at home and in all the great self-governing colonies has been above all praise. It has proved that we are not unworthy of our past."

Nor can the great London daily repress a national pride in the triumph of British arms:

"On the greatness of the military effort we have made it is needless to detell. No other nation could have made let at such a distance from its base. Nobody at home or abroad believed that we could make it, until we did make it. We have raised and equipped, with the help of our rolonies, some poo,ooo men, and we placed them in the field and supplied them at a distance of between six and seven thousand miles from our shores. Our sea power, we need hardly say, was the condition precedent of this feat without parallel in the annals of modern war."

This is the lesson, or rather the result of it all:

"The war has brought the whole nation and the whole empire together more closely than they ever were before. They have realized for the first time how firm are the bonds that knit all lands under the Union Jack together; they have realized the trest strength if they learn to use it, and they have realized the possibilities of their great imperial mission."

The Daily News (London), which has been accused of being a pro-Boer organ, says:

"As the rules of Ireland, we have painful knowledge of the fact that the conquests of a country may not be the end of rouble. The Boers are a very different race from the Irela, but I'we set orarely-ext to govern them in the same manner, we shall probably reap the same results. The spirit of race-supremacy will no more succeed in South Africa than in Ireland—will succeed less in proportion as the race is more stubborn and the country farther away. If we are content to add another failure to or empire—to become the rulers of another land of sullen people and sterile acres—no one doubts that we can achieve that re-salt by 'resolute government.' But if we wish, in Lord Roschery's phrase, to produce 'pacification' as well as pace, settlements as well as silence of the guits, then we require to inspire the Boers with a new trust in our good fath and good purposes."

What is to come next? The Standard (London) answers the question with much circumstantial detail:

"The Cape, Natal, and the territory acquired by the Chartered Company will naturally remain as separate bodies, in the sense that Wales is distinct from Yorkshire. The Orange Colony and the Transvand will not lose their names, and will continue to be administrative areas. But it will be as part of a great wivine, of a united hand under a single central Government stretching from the Zambesi to the extreme South of the Continent, and from the sea and the Fortuguese possessions on the English of the Continue of the Continue of the Continue, and from the sea and the Fortuguese possessions on the English of the Continue of the Continue of the Contipolation of the Continue of the Continue of the Contipolation of the Continue of the Continue of the Contipolation of the Continue of the Continue of the Continue color and race, alike require that there shall be a federated authority, working for the advantage of all."

A noteworthy fact in all English comment is the tribute paid to the gallantry of the foc. Says *The St. James's Gazette* (London):

"The Boers have 'put up a fight' against the whole resource of the world's mightiest empire which will live forever in history. They have taught us that which we shall forget at our peril, and which will be the subject for much inquiry, for the account is not yet closed at home. The nation will not easily quit the score with the pro-Boers in this country, in whose existence General Viljoen has declared himself unable to believe, but who are nevertheless a deplorably hard fact. If there has been any bitter feeling in this country toward our brave fees, It has been the work of these gentry. But to-day we are all pro-Boers, anxious only to heal the wounds of strife, and to compensate the burghers of the extinct republise for the shadow of independence they have lost by welcoming them as sharers with us on equal terms in the leritage of our free emplic."

These several comments seem to be fairly representative of practically all that is said on the peace by the leading newspapers of England,

Chamberlain and the Boer War.—The Boer war now ended was decided upou and "the war was made" by Lord Milner and not by Mr. Chamberlain, according to an article by W. T. Stead in The Pilgrim (Battle Creek, Mich.). The English editor saws:

"When Lord Milner began to make his first moves toward war, he complained bitterly that he had no support at home, least of all from Mr. Chamberlan. It was with great reluctance Lord Milner consented to go to Bloemfontein to meet President Kruger, but he took good care to render the conference abortive. Then he pulled Mr. Chamberlain's leg by cabling a warlike despatch, which insisted upon the necessity for action. From the publication of that despatch Mr. Chamberlain became Lord Milner's subservient instrument.

"But even then Mr. Chamberlain did not foresee whither Lord Milner was leading him. He was in a foot's paradise. He was quite certain there would be no war. He had even made arrangements for spending the recess holiday in Egypt. All that was necessary was bluft. A few thousand British troops despatched to South Africa would suffice to bring Kruger to his knees. Such was his confident belief."

This was "characteristic" of Mr. Chamberlain, says Mr. Stead, Mr. Chamberlain knew nothing of President Kruger's "rooted distrust" of himself and his policy, and he knew "less than nothing " of Lord Milner's determination " to force on war":

"The result was that, as the net result of his combination of georance and temper, the empire was plunged into a disastrons was which as already cost England her Queen, the lives of 20,000 soldiers, and £500,000,000 freasure. 'If I had brought it on,' said Mr. Chamberlain, it would be a feather in my cap'—an atterance significant of much. But he did not bring it on, the handed into it in sheer incorance and bad temper.

"From that day the control of events in South Africa has passed out of his hands into those of the military. There was enough of the original radical in him to cause him to hate farmburning and the concentration camps, but he was powerless prevent either of these methods of barbarism. No one—save Mr. Rhodes—was so outspokes in private in condemnation of the military blunders of the campaign, and he has unwillingly followed the impersous leading of Lord Milner.

"So far as the war is concerned, Mr. Chamberlain has no record to show but one of continuous uninterrupted failure to achieve any single object which he professed to desire. He has been able to make telling and effective party scores off his political opponents, but there his successes begin and end."

#### BRAZIL, BOLIVIA, AND THE UNITED STATES.

SERIOUS differences have arisen between Brasil and Bolivia because of the cession by the latter country to an American syndicate of rights in the territory of Acre, a rich rubber region. The boundaries of Acre, in the upper Amazon district, are ill defined, and Brazil so greatly resents Bolivia's action that there has been talk of a diplomatic rupture. Says the Notizia (Rio Janeiro);

"The present attitude of Bolivia may occasion a radical change in Brazil's corolial feeling for ber. A niere question of boundary lines has been resolved into a question which affects the general interests of the American continent. Brazil can not in any way accept the arrangement proposed by Bolivia, which makes over to an incorporated syndicate rights of sovereignty in American affairs which extend even to the issue of money and the maintenance of an armed force. We do not know under what flag the ships of war will sail that bear the military and commercial stores of this undertaking. It seems, however, that the region affected is to be converted into a sort of nation, a region enriched by Brazilian energy and labor. As for the Brazilians living in Acre, if the protection of the Country of their origin."

Many Brantian papers complain that the system of concession to corporations is making the United States the real ruler of South America. Thus the Gasera de Aveitias (Rio Janeiro), which attacks the Bolivian Government severely, and adds that the Yankees make the Monroe Doctrine an excuse to absorb South America to the exclusion of Europe. The Jornal do Commers to (Rio Janeiro) has an arriede urging the rejection of the pending commercial treaty with Bolivia. But the Corroe de Massha (Rio Janeiro) publishes an article by an exvice-president of Brazil in which rejection of the commercial treaty is decared unwise. The Bolivian side of the matter represents, on the authority of an official of the Government, that the Acre concession will deprive the Brazilian state of Amazonas of a large portion of the revenue which it derived from export duties on rubber, as much of the rubber from the Acre, Purus, Javary, and other rivers in the ceded territory has hitherto passed through the Manaus custom-house, but will now pay toll to Bolivia. The South American Journal (London) thus aummarizes the recent history of Acre:

"About two years ago the Braillians in the Aere got up a revolation under a Spuniard, named Galvez, and as there were year few Bolivians there, the revolution succeeded, and Galvez and his party held possession of that country for some months, und Galvez was bought off by the Government of Brazil. Another revolution was got up some time afterward by other parties the head man of which was bought off by the Bolivians, so it was said, at the time the military force from Bolivia was about a arrive at the Aere."—Translations made for Time LITERARY DISSESS.

#### THE CLERICAL VICTORY IN BELGIUM.

THE recent elections in Belgium show that the Clericals can not only hold their own, but can even make gains under the peculiar system of double and treble voring that prevaits. One-half of the members of the Chamber of Deputies were voted to (76 out of 153). The Clericals have a majority of 2a in the Chamber as it stands. The victory was not inexpected, in view of the state of the political machinery. The People (Brussela),



LEODOLD: "Fill try this head wear and you try mine," FRANCE: "But I don't wear a crown."

- De Amiterdammer Weehblad voor Nederland,
 a Socialist paper, frankly concedes victory to the Roman Cath-

olic party. It is of apinion that the workingmen were true to the Socialist cause, and that only the "floating element" went over to the Liberals and Clerais. The Roman Catholic press is jubilant over the victory. The Liberal Independence Belge (Brussels) says:

"The reactionaries are stronger than ever and the ministry, supported by a majority increased by ten votes, seems in an impregnable position. But it may be menaced far more than it saspects. Too much success means too great intoxication. Ministernal infatuation, new majority demands, governmental inpudentess, dangerous political errors—such are the reasonable probabilities, not to say the inevitable certainties. The De Smet de Naeyer ministry may, much sooner than it anticipates, be an explainory victim of its own triumph."

Nothing has been changed in Belgium as a result of the election, in the opinion of the *Journal des Dibats* (Paris), which has been accused of Clerical sympathies

"The Catholic cabinet, presided over by M. de Smet de Naeyer, will contune to govern as heretofore, without impediment—unless the opposition parties make new trouble for it outside the legal agencies. The partisans of nuiversal saffrage, pure and simple, taking their cut from the result of the elections, may resume their old argument that the electoral system in vogue assures the Catholics a majority."

The organ of the Roman Catholic Church in England, The Table! (London), under the title "A Catholic Victory," says:

"Scarcely more than a month ago Belgium was threatened with a social upheaval that threatened destruction to all law and order in the country. Acting with energetic firmness, the Catholic Government put down rioting in the great cities, and warded off a general strike-organized for purely political ends-in the coal-mining districts of the country. Riots and strikes were excited by the Socialist leaders under the pretext that the country wanted manhood suffrage, and The Catholics of Belgium have won indeed a famous victory. No wonder there is joy in the land, that the black, yellow, and red national colors floated gaily from the facades of Conservative and Catholic clubs, that bells in many an old gray time-worn tower rang out, like the famous bell of Ghent, 'there is victory in the land,' and that processions, with lively bands of music and gay with the flags and standards of guilds and societies, promenaded the streets of many a quiet Flemish city, as, on Monday last, it became known that the Catholics had scored a great victory."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### OUR DEBT TO FRANCE.

THE leading newspaper organs of the French republic have been prompted by the Rochambeau celebrations to enter at length into the obligations of the United States to the great nation of Lafayette and "the principles of 178," These obligations are not set forth in an assertive way. The feeling is rather one of gratification that France was afforded the opportunity of assisting in the struggle that gave a mighty Power to the world. And the Tombs (Paris) says:

"The manifestation of Franco-American synnjathy must be regarded not in the troubled and uncertain light of recent events, but as new evidence of a state of feeling that will never be lacking. As has been recently said, and very justly, the United States of Europe are in America. Distant sons of England, renewed by a great Testunic limiting ration, the criteries of the United States may make the tour of the Old World and successively sate therein all the elements which enter into their own makeup, save the one nation—not the least endowed—which drew in England, celebrate Germany, smile upon Russia, hall France. In the end it is still America they celebrate, since out of so many old races they have made a new nation."

Two nations which have in common memories such as those which cluster around the American War of Independence can maintain good relations and mutual sympathy, proceeds this ministerial organ, which seems to be uneasily conscious of the difficulties confronting the Freuch foreign office during the Spanish-American war. In a very similar tone comments the four-rand det Débats (Paris). It begins by observing that the friend-ship of the United States has been much sought for some time. "The reserve with which we refrained from this competition for

the favor of an old friend grown great has been rewarded." The reward is in the fact that "in mone of the international demonstrations to which the United States surrendered itself of late years" has American cordiality been so spontaneous as during the Rochambeau ceremonies.

"It is thus evident that to the Americans France remains the traditional friend, the friend pointed out to every new generation that goes through the schools of the Union as having been initiately associated, during the herole period of United States history, with the fathers of liberty. In truth we have never believed in any weakening of sentiments so deeply rooted in the echaering of and traditions of a people. The relations of the two countries have always been peculiarly agreeable. It was with France that the United States first signed, in 1897, a commercial reciprocity treaty. We have seen a French ambassador as a matter of course designated as the intermediary between the United States and Spain at a decisive moment."

The French journal next notes with indignation what it styles underhand efforts "to falsify recent history" and make it appear that France was not our true friend in the war with Spain. "Even Senator Lodge did not liesitate to show a sentiment that acts, as we know, upon individuals as upon nations. he spoke of cratitude."

But there is one publication which feels called upon to take the United States sternly to task for its failure to appreciate its debt to France. The Independance Belge (Brussels) says:

"There has not been hitherto any formal opposition between the governments of Paris and Washington, but it is apparent that these governments have too seldom pursued parallel paths. The Americans, as regards commercial treaties, for instance, have not always borne in mind that they are morally indebted to France."—Translations under for TBE LITERARY DIOSET.

#### THAT EMBARRASSING STATUE.

THE general impression abroad is that there will be trouble over the statue of Frederick the Great which Emperor William presented to the United States. The gift, or rather the offer of it, was to be laid before Congress by President Roosevelt, an intention which that statesman first announced and then discovered to be superrogatory. This is the feature of the business upon which foreign attention is more and more concentrated. It has given the German press a shock. Outside the German press there is a vague idea that Emperor William has other cards to play, and that he will even transport bimself to these republican shores to see after his statue himself. One German newspaper welcomes that notion as tending to win the American people over to monarchy. The St. James's Gazette (London) says.

"Some of the German newspapers are a good deal chagrined over the disappointing result of the Emperor's present to Washington of a statue of Frederick the Great. That it was a mistaken move seems to be generally recognized, since it proves even less acceptable to a considerable body of American opinion than was Lord Rosebery's statue of Cromwell to the Irishmen at Westminster. The Vossische Zeitung tries to conciliate Americans by reminding them that the Prussian autocrat was also the friend of Voltaire, tho why that should commend his memory to the people of the United States is left to the imagination. More to the point perhaps would be the plea that Frederick was 'an admirer of republican virtue,' if there were any ground for believing it to be the fact. If it were true in any sense likely to impress Americans, it may be doubted whether William II. would make such a hero of his ancestor. But as the Americans do not take kindly to the great fighting king who shared in the first partition of Poland, the German press is anxious to blame some one other than the Emperor for the mistake of making so embarrassing an offer. It appears that no steps were taken beforehand to sound American opinion on the matter, and accordingly a scapegoat is found in the person of the German ambassador at Washington. He is bluntly told that 'he is not the right man for so important a post.'"

What is the German Emperor to do, then, in order to win the United States, since gifts of monarchical statues do not seem to attain the result desired? The London Spectator goes into the subject at great length and concludes:

"Let the Kaiser give up his autocratic pretensions, and cease to require the slavish obedience demanded by jurc-divine orgalism, and he will soon find the way to the hearts of the American people, and will win, first their confidence and respect, and then their affection. If he can not, or will not, do that—and needless to say, short of a miracle, he will never change the nature of a rule which he honestly believes to be the only system suited to Germany—he must abandon his attempts to win over the Americans."

This utterance has much incensed the ultra-monarchical Hamburger Nachrichten, which sees in it new evidence of England's intention to create dissension between Germany and the United States. It exclaims:

"Does The Spectator really consider our Emperor so silly as to regulate his internal policy simply to please the Americans' Does it, on the other hand, deem the Americans so unintelligent as to let their demeanor toward a foreign monarch depend upon his internal political policy? To what extent has the abolition of the dictatorship paragraph brought our Emperor nearer to the hearts of the Americans, or how has the German workman's insurance law influenced the relations of Germany and the United States?"

The utterances of the English weekly can only inspire an amused smile on the part of Germans, concludes the authority last quoted, which dismisses the subject with another reference to England's determination to make trouble. The Frankfurter Zeitung, a paper of popular tendency, declares that the gift of the Frederick statue was "a mistake," and it is convinced that to carry out the scheme of its presentation would cause "great embarrassment."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DISMY.

#### MENELIK THE MONOPOLIST.

THE astonishing financial and commercial operations of Menelik, the Abyssinian monarch, are having a complicating effect upon international relations, if the accounts and comments of the European press are reliable. To begin with the Economite Français (Paris)

"It is the Emperor Menelik who monopolises the ivery trade, which he regards, moreover, as tribute. The quality of the ivery is very fine. It is sold at Addis-Ababa for \$9.5 to \$9.0 per frassela of \$9 bounds. The Emperor received in 1899 about 2, 500 frasselas, which permits an estimate for the total trade of that year of about \$9.00,000. It is believed this sum was exceeded in 1890, but it is to be feared this lenved this frast was exceeded in 1890, but it is to be feared this lenved this frast was exceeded in 1890, but it is to be feared this lenved this way, who keeps the greater part of the gold,"

Menelik refused to grant gold concessions to the French, which prompted the London *Times* to note, on the authority of M. Lagarde, of the French exploring expedition:

"Europe has at last obtained an inkling of the unknown forces of Abyssinia. Her military power has been asserted, and the brawery of her soldiers is beyond doubt. Moreover, recent engineering surveys have revealed that it is In Abyssinia that neitre intended the work of systematically regulating the rise and fall of the Nile to be done. The English themselves have acknowledged this. The construction of a reservoir at Lake Tsana to store water smilicenia for the needs of Egypt and the Sudan, and, at the same time, to improve the navigation of the Blue Nile during the summer months, is imperative. As to Menelik's co. sent, the Emperor is accustomed to reflect a long time before agreedge to anything."

The Hamburger Nachrichten has been printing items to the effect that Menelik's health is broken down and that the doctors have warned him to be cautious. Meanwhile the Abyssinian monarch has been pressing Italy for the money he claims as damages done him by the Italian expedition into Africa. The Poplot Romano compilains of Menelik's greed in this matter, but the Oitervalers Romano, the Vatican paper, says the Italian Government is not taking the right tone with the African. The Latex authoritative view of Menelik is afforded in The Edinburgh Review, which prints an article on the recent history of Abyssinia from which we quote:

"Up to the present the various merchant adventurers, chiefly French, who have settled in Hararor in Menelik's capital, Addis-Ababa, have found themselves allowed to start a trade, but, once the trade started, have been brought into disastrous competition with a ruler who is himself a merchant. Menelik has the example of Japan close at heart, and is anxious to use the Enropeans rather than be used by them."

"Abyssinia is to-day one of the most interesting countries in the world," asserts this authority:

"On its throne sits an emperor who traces his descent, through such a pedigree as commonly makes the glory of half-civilized races, to another Me-

MENELIK

nelik, born of the Oueen of Sheba's visit to Solomon, . . . Where fifty years ago the Christian kingdom of Abvasinia lay almost inaccessibleshattered into a group of disconnected femilal states, split into two portions, each ringed about with herce savages, and continually encroached upon and threatened with entire extinction-there Menelik to-day is absolute monarch of an empire which alone among the darker peoples has defeated a great European Power; with the diplomatic representatives of four great

nations rivaling each other in courtesies, and intriguing for his friendship."—Translations made for The Literary Digest.

#### POINTS OF VIEW.

VATIGAT DIFLOMACY.—For some years the Validan has not been fortuned in its diploment, according to the Indifference Select (Finesses), which says: "The old pontifical diplomacy, once so much appreciated, is in deadence, the good creditions fada, favoritiem slone is the influence that principle of the property of the selection of the principle of the property of the principle of

PRESIDENT AND CZAR—The visit of M. Loubet to Nicholas II, is an \*eloquent manifestation of the maintenance of the intimate alliance between the two constries," anya the fournal des Diblets (Paris), so opinion which is characteristic of nearly the entire Prench press, which has asid nothing very new of very original on the subject.

THE WEARINGS OF GIBRALTAR.—Trouble is in store for the British Geverament in consequence of the state of affairs at Gibraltar, according to the Temps (Paris). The rock, it says, is no longer impregnable, the millions spent upon it have been throng away, and even as a newal attains it has not been competently handled. "A day will surely come when, tired of the control of the cont

SUFFARM: IS SWEPES.—The advocates of naiversal suffaça is Sweles. after demonstrating in the stretch of the larger towns, have decided to react to general strike to force the basis of a Frijament, which is over the stretch of the s

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIDEST is in receipt of the following books :

"The Complete Pocket Golds to Europe,"-Edited by Edmond C. Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. (W. R. Jenkins)

"The Unknown God?"-Sir Henry Thompson Bart. (Frederick Warns & Co., \$0.60)

"A Book of Songs."-Chester ide. (The Lakeside Press, Chrcago.) "in the Light of the King's Countenance,"-A.

M. C. Dupree. (Edwin S. Gorham.) "Life at West Point."-H. Irving Hencock, (G. P. Potnam's Sons.)

"The Pool."-William H. Carson (G. W. Dillingham Company, \$1 50.)

"Love-story Masterpieces."-Choseo by Relph A. Lyon. (William S. Lord, \$1.00.)

"In the Eagle's Talon."-Sheppard Stevens (Little, Brown & Co.) "The Siamese Twins and Other Poems."- Wil-

liam L. Keese. (Edwin W. Dayton.) "American Pood and Game Fishes."-Devid S. Jordso and Barton W. Evermann. (Doubleday. Page & Co., \$4.00 oct.)

#### CURRENT POETRY.

#### Peace over Africa!

By ROWIN MARKHAM O Bugies, ripple and shine-Rippie and repture down the wavering line ! Praise! Praise! Preise! For the last of the desperate days. Shake out the lyrical notes From your cavernous silvern throats! Burst into joy-mad carols once again To herald the homing men!

O Bugles, tell it to the opening sky, And go the roads of men with joyoos cry i Peace on the wreathed and the wreathiess head; Peace over England-over Africa: Peace on the living : quiet on the dead : Peace on the sools horied downward from the

Hurled down with bated breath To join the old democracy of death.

The challenge of the bugle end the glum Rejoinder of the drum ; The neigh of startled stalllons; The hurried rhythm of the hot battalions;

The blown wild scent of crushed geraniom; The parley of the howitzers; the shrill Grim colloquy of hill with hill-These had their fateful hour. But oow, even no

A bird sloge on a cannon-broken bough-Sings all the afternoon. And when the dark falls On the shot-torn wails,

Frail wings will come to wander in the moon-Wander in long delight Through Africa's ster-filled, delicious night.

War's bitter root and yet so fair a flower ! Sing and be glad, O England, in this hoor; But not as one who has no grief to bear, No memories, no burden, no despair, Be glad, but not as one who hea no grief; The victor's laorei wears a wintry feaf. The clerioos ravel, and the joy-bells rave, But what is all the glory and the gain To those wet ayes behind the misty pain, Whose Africa is crompled to one grave, A lone grave at the mercy of the raio? No, not the stern everment of the guns, Nor all our odes nor all our orisons Can sweeten these intolerable tears

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These silences that fall between the cheers. in all the joy a memory cries and dwells. A beart break of beroical farewells

Let there be no more battles: field and flood Are sick of bright-shed blood. Lay the sad swotds as seep : They have their fearful memories to keep.

These swords that in the dark of battle burned-Burned upward with insufferable light. Lay them askeep : herote rest is earned. And in their test will be a kinglier might Than ever flowered upon the front of fight.

And fold the flags; they weary of the day, Worn by their wild climb in the wind's wild way. Outet the dauntless flags :

thown strangely old upon the smoking crags. Look, where they startle and leap! Look, where they hollow and heap! Tremulous, undulant banners, flared and thinned.

Living and dying momently in the wind. And war's imperious bugles, let them rest -Hugles that cried through whirlwind their be-

hert-Wild hugles that held council in the sky. They are aweary of that curdling ery That tells men how to die.

And cannons worn out with their work of hell, The brief abrupt persuasion of the shell, Let the shrewd spider lock them, one by one, With filmy cables glancing in the sun ; And let the throatle in their empty throats Build his safe nest and spill his rippling notes.

-From Coller's Weekly, with revision by the Author for THE LIVERARY DIGEST.

#### PERSONALS.

Brat Harte's First Cambling Experience .-In his recent volume of short stories, "Under the Redwoods," Bret Harie included a chapter describing his experiences in San Francisco in the early 'so's. The following paragraphs, which we take from the San Francisco Argonaul, describes his first experience in gambling :

inker from the San Francisco -tegenard, described his face acceptance in gambling:

I was watching routher one evention, intensely father than the property of the property of

His stake was doubled, quadrupled, and doubled

I did not know how much then-I do not know I did not know how much then—I do not know how much it may have been not more than \$p\_{ino}\$ to \$p\_{ino}\$, but it directed and freghtened net. "Make construction of the property of the second of the property of the second of the property of the second of

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have shown my youth, i shook my held—I could not trust my voice. I amind, but with a sinking heart, and fet my stake reman. The hall speed pause. The crosspier indefently and veneral his rake pause. The crosspier indefently and veneral his rake hand, I had one to explain why I actually fell relieved, to the country of t

#### MORE OR LESS PUNCENT.

#### The Water-Cure in the Philippines, -

[Air: "Marching Through Georgia,"]

Get the good, old syringe, boys, and fill it to the brim,

We've caught another "nigger" and we'll operate on bim-Let some one take the handle who can work it

with a vim Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

#### CHORES

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee; Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him free! Shove in the nozzle deep and lat him taste of liberty.

Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

We've come across the bounding main to kindly soread around

Sweet liberty wherever there are rebels to be found-

Come, hurry with the syringe, boys, we've got bim down and bound,

Shonting the battle cry of freedom. Oh, pump it in him till he swells up like a toy

balloon

The tool pretends that liberty is not a precious boon.

But we'll contrive to make him see the beauty of it soon. Shonting the battle cry of freedom.

Keep the piston going, boys, and let the banner wave.

The banner that floats proudly o'er the noble and the brave, Keep on until the squirt-gun breaks or he ex-

piodes, the slave Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

CHORUS

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee; Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes him free! We've got him down, so let us pump him fall of

liberty. Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

-S. B. KISER, in Chicago Record-Herald.

#### Coming Events.

June 22. - National Sunday-School Conference at Maxinknekee, Ind.

June 23:22.-Convention of the National Asso-ciation of Blocutionists at Chicago.

June 24-26. Convention of the American Trade Association at Minneapolis, Minn June 30 .- Convention of the American Associa-tion of Advancement of Science at Pittsburg, Pa.

June 30-July 2.-Convention of the Botanical Society of America at Pittsburg, Pa.

June 30-July 5.-Convention of Christian Work-ers of the United States and Canada at Winona Lake, Ind.

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#### Current Events.

#### Foreign.

June 6.—The English poin team defeats the American team in the second of the series of contests at Hurlingham England, by 6 goals to s.

President Palma ages the amnesty bill giving to Americans in Cuban prisons or under trial to that country their liberty.

June 10.-The grain tax clause in the British ludget passes the committee stage of the Hnuse of Commons

Hause of Commons
The policy of the new French Ministry is net
forth before the Chamber of Deputies by
Fremler Combes, who save that economy
would be promoted and friendly foreign relations would be favored. German war-ships leave St. Thomas for Vene-znela under hurried orders

Cambildge University confers the degree of Doctor of Laws on Whitelaw Reid, the spe-cial envoy of the United States to the coro-nation of King Edward.

as 11.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, M.P., elected for tiniway, lands in England from France, and is arrested and arraigned in a London police-atation for high treason.

June 13.—At a special court beld in London, King Edward receives congratulations on the ending of the war; he also expresses his appreciation for the loyalty of the empira and predicts peace and prosperity for South Africa.

June 16.—The Cubans are reported to have re-ceived offers for reciprocal arrangements with Grean Britan, which they are disposed to consider should the United States fall to act on reciprocity with the island.

Colonel Grimm, of the Russian army, is sen-tenced at Warsaw, Poland, to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor for selling mili-

June 15.-King Edward is suffering from an attack of inmbago. Lord Kitchener reports the surrender of 2,594 Hoera rince June 13, making the number of surrenders since peace was declared about

#### Domestic.

COMPRES

CONORES.

Juna 9. Senate: The Naval Appropriation bill
is discussed, Senator Harris, of Kannas,
makes a strong argument in advocacy of the
Nicaragna route for the Isthmian Canal,
Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, speaks
in favor of the proposed Appalachian forest

House: The Anti-Anarchy bill is passed by a vote of 175 to 18.

June 10.- Senate: The Naval Appropriation bill is passed. Senator Turner, of Washington, speaks in favor of the Nicaragua route.

speaks in favor of the Nicaragus route.

Home: The bill to transfer forest reserves to
the control of the Agricultural Department
is killed, on the motion of Chairman Canoon,
of the Committee on Appropriations, who
warfied the Housen sgunst extrayagant expenditures. The consideration of the Corlias Facilic Cabie bill is begin.

June 1.—Sender - An agreement to vote on the hathman (ann bill on june 5) is resulted. Senator Fairbanks, of Indians, speaks in favor of the Panama coute. The motion of Senator Wellington, of Marviand, to dis-ficult of the County of the County of the Elections from the consideration of the reac-lation for the popular election of Senators is defeated, after a sharp debata, 2 1 to 3. House: The Corlins Pacific Cable bill is killed; the enacting clanse of the measure being stricken out by a vote of 116 to 77.

June 17. - Senate: The debute on the lathmian Canal Bill is continued, Senator Morgan, of Alabama, making a three and a laid hoars' apeech in favor of the Nicaragua toute. Senator Faribauka, of Indiana, introduces an amendment providing for the Issue of bonds for the construction of the canal.

House: The Irrigation bill is discussed. June 13.-Senate: The nomination of Caplain Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General, in considered, but no conclusion is reached.

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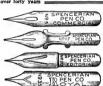
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House: The Irrigation bill is passed by a vote of 146 to 54.

of 40 to 55.

President Knosevelt sends a special message to Congress, renewing his recommendations for tariff concessions to Cuba, and urguing the importance of action at the present session.

importance of action at the present session, Jane 4, "Small". The House amendments to the Irrigation bill are agreed to and the bill is sent to the Fresident for signature. The passed. The debate on the Ishhmian Canal bill is continued; Senator Morgan, of Ala-bama continues his speech in support of the Nicaragua route.

Nicaragua ro

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 9.- The opening exercises of the centennial anniversary are held at West Point.

June to. President Roosevelt in a letter to the National Unitarien Association says that there is now "almost no policy of coercion" there is now "all in the Philippines.

in the Philippines.
The correspondence between the coal operators and President Mitchell, of the United
Mine Workers, regarding the issues which
led to the strike, is made public.

led to the strike, is made public.

June 11.—P. B. Thirber testifies before the Senate sugar investigating committee that he had received three payments from the military government of Cuba, and one from President Haveniever, of the singar trust, for his efforts in behalf of reciprocity. Judge Samuel W. Pennypayker, of Philadel-phia, is nominated for governor on the first ballot in the Pennsylvania Republican state convention.

President Roosevelt presente diplomas e cadeta at West Point, and then reto the cadets at We turns to Washington.

turns to Washington.

June 13. - Major L. W. T. Waller arrives at San
Francisco from the Philippines. The annual naval reserves' convention is held in Rattimore

June 15. -It is reported that the siriking miners ere waiting for the mines to cave in, expect-ing that then the capitalists will yield.

Rioting breaks ont afresh in Pawtucket, R. I., and it is believed that more troops would be called out. AMERICAN DEPLNDENCIES

June 15 - Philippines: It is reported that five Americans of the Pifth Cavelry, taken pria-oners by the Pilipinos, have been massacred.

#### CHESS.

fAll communications for this Department should be addressed : "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 670. By H. P. W. LANE.

A Prize-winner, Black-Twelve Pieces.



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#### THE LITERARY DIGEST

#### Problem 680

By O. Juzt.

From Schweizerische Schachzeitung. Black - Seven Pieces.



White-Nine Pieces.

5 Q 0; 7 p; 1 K 1 p 1 P 0; 1 p 6; 2 p 1 S 4; 1 P k 2 B 2; P 1 P 4 7; 2 B 6 4.

### White mates in three moves. Solution of Problems.

No. 673: Key-move, Q - K 8. No. 674: Key-move, P-B 6.

No. 641. Ker-move, P.—16.

Solved by M. H., Udiversity of Virginia; the
Rev. I. W. H., Hethlehm. Pa. 2. K. (difham,
Mundavolle, W. V.; 31. Marthe, Woreseter, Mass.,
Walhalla, S. C.; F. S. Fergasor, Hirmingham,
Cambridge, Mass., W. W. S., Mandoliet, Macon Nystem, Lynchburg, Va.; W. J. L., Richmond, Va.;
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#### I asker-Stuart

Dr. B. Lasker, who played White, in the brother of the Champion of the World. The following game was one of the series in the recent Franklin-Manhattan Match.

D	R. LASKER,	STUART.
	P. K.	P-OBA
ŝ	Q Kt B	Q Kt-B 3
3	P-K Kt 3	P-K Kt 3 B-Kt 2 P-Q 3 Kt-B 3 Cantles P-K 3 Kt-K sq Kt-Q 3 R-C 1 3
4	B Kt s	B-Kt2
2	K Ki k .	Ki-B
+	Castles	Castles
ģ	P-K H 4	P-K 3
9	P-KR3	Ki-Kiq
10	B-K 3	R-Qs
•	41 W Ma	p Ap.
	0-0:	OR-Hag
14	Rt-Bag	P-QR1
15	Kt-Q sqia	1K1 - Kt 4
16	F-13	P-KB4
	KI-B	X FR.
10	Ki-Kt sq	P - K B 4 O - K B 4 O - K B 8 O - K B 8 P - K B 8 O - K B 8 P - C K 13 P - K R 3 O - K 13
ρú	Ki-B3	P-KR3
21	9 B s	Q-Kt2
33	QR K sq	P-R:

DR. LASKER. STUART.
White. Black.
#5 P # Q P(b) B # P
so R s R P B s B
sy Kt s B P s P
as Q a P Rt-R 3
PO K R-K sq Q R-Q sq
30 Q-K 3 Rt-Q 3
31 R-K 7 Q-B3
37 Q - K 6 Q R - K sq
13 Kt-Q3 R x R
34 Q = R R-K sq
35 Q-R 7 R-Q R sq
yo Q-K 7 R K sq
17 Kt-Kt 4(c) Q-H 4
11 Q-R y R x R (d)
39 Kt s R Q B 7 cb
40 Kt Kt s Kt(Q c) - K
41 B-K 3 (e) Q 1 P ch
41 K-Kt sq Q x R P
41 B-Q 4 Rt-Kt 6
44 B x Kt(f) Q-R 8 ch
45 K-Ha Kt-K 5 ch
46 K-K 3 Q-K18 ch
47 K-Q 3 Q-D 8 ch
48 Lasker resigns (g)

Comments by Reschelm in The North American,

(a) Exciting professional admiration.

(b) The backing and filling part has at last ended with the German having the honor of draw, ing the first water in the nature of a capture Lasker now wins a Pawn, but Black has a compensating position for defense.

(c) Lasker, or course, had a Draw here, he returning Q∞R 7.

(d) Now, of course, Stuart couldn't return R— Q R sq. but you know he didn't want to in the new position.

(es Quite tame now, but a little bit late.

more moves

(f) Winning a piece-temporarily.
(g) We hate to say it, but mate is forced in tw-

#### From the Monte Carlo Tourney.

NAPIER REATS TSCHIGORIN

The special interest attaching to this game is that Napier, the young American representative had the temerity to play an Evans tiambit against Tachigorin, the greatest connoisseur of the Evans

#### Evans Gambit.

	NAPIEE.	TSCHIGORIN.	NATIER.	TSCHIGORIN.
			il hile.	Biack.
	P-K4	P-K4	BI R.K Kt sq	Q K-B a
	Kt-KB1	Kt-QBa	sa B-R sq(d)	F-Bs
z,	B-B 4 P-Q kt 4 P-B 3	B-B 4	as H-R a	B = P (e)
4	P-Q Kt 4	BrP	24 Kt K 2	Kt K 4 (f)
٠	P - B :	II-R 4	15 R-Kt 2	13-K 6
			20 Kt - B 4	B a Kt
7	Castles	POI	27 U s B	P-K Kt 4(g)
à	PxP	B- Kt 1	28 B-K 6	K R 19
à	B-Kts	Kt-R 4	10 Q-Q s	P-Kti
۵	KI-B3	Kt K z	30 Bak	R s B
۵		Castles	31 P-B 4	PaP
2	P-Q 5	Kt-Kt 3	ir Q s P	Kt-Kt s
3.	Kt-Ks	P-Q B 4 B-Kt 5 (b)	33 Q R-K	Kt-B 4
		H-Kt 5 (b)	Kt sq	
5	Rt-Kt 3	B = Kt (c)	34 B s Kt	P-KR3
6	PaB	Kt-K s	15 Q-Kt 4	P-KR3
t	Q-B4	Kt-Kt 3	10 Q-R 5	Q-K E sq
8	Q-Bs	R-B sq	17 R-K1 6	K-K P
Q	9-B4 B-B1	R-B a	38 R n P ch	Kraigna.
0	K-K sq	P-B 3		

#### Notes

(a) Tschigorin believes that Castles is best here, thereby maintaining the center.

thereby maintaining the center.

(b) The defence has been played with precision up to this move. Evidently, the stronger move

is R-Kt sq, to be followed by the advance of the Q Kt P.

(c) This opening of the Kt file gives White an (d) In order to get this B into play.

(e) The position at this stage is very interesting. White leaves his R en prise in order to make his Kt a strong factor in the game.

(f) Should have taken R, as this move does not affect White's attack.

(g) Tachigorin knew that he must do something desperate; but he probably did not take into account the beautiful and strong continuation Napier had in view.

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Vol., XXIV., No. 26

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The index of Vol. XXIV of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### GENERAL WOOD AND GENERAL GOMEZ.

"HE story that General Wood paid \$25,000 to General Gomez to keep quiet at a time when the latter and his followers meditated an uprising against the American forces in Cuba, is believed, disbelieved, denounced, and defended by various newspapers in the United States, General Gomez appears to one paper as a rugged and incorruptible old hero, to another as a bushwhacker with an eye to the main chance; and General Wood, in like manner, is pictured as the savior of Cuba, or as a fit companion of the postal thicves. The story was given to the New Orleans States by Charles M. Dobson, formerly staff correspondent of the Associated Press in Havana, and from New Orleans it was telegraphed all over the country. General Wood is reported as denying the charge, and saying that it is "all a canard" and "a fake," and General Gomez, who evidently misunderstood the allegations, has denied that he received money from General Wood for paying President Palma's campaign expenses. Secretary Root is reported as admitting the payments and defending them as perfectly justifiable.

The Pittsburg Dispatch believes the charges, and remarks that such statesmanship "is of questionable wisdom"; while the New Orleans Times-Democrat asks: "If the term bribery is not to be applied to such a transaction, what term shall be used?" Says the Chicago Chronicle:

"General Wood and President Palma may deny with much heat and indignation the story that the venerable Maximo Gomez was paid \$25,000 to keep him from stirring things up a year or so ago, but it is to be noticed that the venerable Maximo is saving nothing. That grand old liberator never did pretend that he was in the revolution business either as a hygienic occupation or as a means of recreation,

"Why, moreover, is there such a hue and cry over this \$25,000 matter when it is admitted that Maximo did receive certain other sums from the Cuban treasury nominally as compensation for

his military services, but really to keep him from taking to the woods once more with his army of liberators, who are up in twenty-four hours all the commeal and bacon that General Shafter left out of doors at Guantanamo?"

Wood and Neely are compared by the Memphis Commercial Appeal, which regards the military governor as an expert in the game of "graft." It observes :

"It is not easy for the average American to understand why the provisional governor of Cuba should have been allowed \$5,000 for 'entertain-

ment' in addition to a salary of \$15,000. There isn't a State in the Union that allows its governor so much as 10 cents for such purposes. The United States make no such allowance for any of its public servants.

"Cuba is a state with a population of about a million and a half, one-third of which is black, Yet the temporary governor of this insignificant island receives an allowance equal to the combined salaries of the povernors of Ala-

bama, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, New Hamp-



GENERAL LEGNARD WOOD ograph taken at the time of the evacuation of Cube

shire, North Carolina, and Oregon, General Wood's 'drink bill' alone equaled the combined salaries of the governors of Vermont, Oregon, and New Hampshire. There are no less than thirty-three governors in the United States whose salary is not as large as the sum allowed General Wood for the drinks and the eigars. It can not be said that General Wood's services as governor of Cuba were of such an exceptional order that he was justly entitled to such extraordinary compensation. The real work of rehabilitation in Cuba had been done by Brooke and Ludlow. Under Wood, we believe, the medical department of the army made the 'important discovery' that yellow fever and malaria are propagated by mosquitoes. Inasmuch as the propagation of malaria in this way had already been discovered in Italy, and a small Virginia city had for two or three years been treating the mosquito pests with coal oil, the 'important discovery' under Wood seems to have been rather a second-hand affair.

"In addition to the allowance of \$20,000 per annum, General Wood seems to have had an elastic corruption fund at his disposal. We know that \$9,000 was at his direction taken from the Cuban treasury and handed over to the agent of the sugar trust to influence congressional legislation in the interests of the trust. It is also rumored that he paid large sums to Gomez and other patriots in order to pacify them. In short, he seems to have had carte blanche to buy up blackmailers and contribute money to affect American legislation. We may sum up the entire episode with the remark that General Wood was paid \$20,000 a year for being the personal friend of President Roosevelt."

Turning now to the other side of the picture, we are met with the assertion that this payment, made at the rate of about \$5,000 a year, was regarded merely as a liberal pension for the old patrot; and it is said in a statement given out by a high official of the War Department that "it is believed that but for this assumption of the costs of Goniea's living expenses, the conditions in Cubia might have paralleled those in the Philippines, and the United States Government, after lighting Spain to secure freedom for the Cubians, might have been obliged to turn on them the force of her armies." If this was the cases, says the Baltimore Som, it was "a good bargain," for "a war with the Cubians would have been a calamity in more ways than one. "The Hartford Times, an anti-expansionist critic of the Administration, ealist the expenditure "wise and justifiable," and the Detroit News believes that "peace at the price paid the old insurgent leader was perhaps the cleapest purchase ever made by the United States." It "would have been cheap at a thousand times the price; "thinks the Philadelbolis Ledver."

But the idea of bribery is scotted by the Putsburg Times, which results the fact that General Gomes has just declined a pension which the Cuban congress wanted to give him, and that he previously declined to be a candidate for the Presidency, which would have brought him a salary of \$8.500 at year. The Boston furnal results that "Congress appropriated \$3.000,000 the express purposed refeveing the destitution of these homeless, ragged, and starving meu, who had given all for the cause of Cubat Lifer," and adds:

"It is an insult to General Gomes even more than to the United States to assert that this money was paid to him to 'buy' the support of his influence. General Gomes did not need to be purchased. He has been a firm, consistent friend of the Americans. Our officers have always had the pleasantest relations with him. Some of his subordinates who knew less of us and less of the world may have distrissted our purposes, but Gonez, never. The rank and file of the Chiban army would not have welcomed their own share of the tactful American gift if their beloved old leader made to him was noderate, proper, indispensable. The United States would have been blind and boorish had it not offered it-General Gome was absorbedly justified in accepting.

"As a matter of fact the payment to him has been for two years a public record of the War Department, available for Congressmen, anti-imperialists, and all others who run to read. It is being brought out now and exploited as a part of the general



ORATITUDE!

anti-Administration policy...as one more expedient of unprincipled politicians who, in desperate lack of all else, are now throwing mud at the flag of the nation."

As for General Wood's salary, the Louisville Post considers it "an extremely small allowance," and says that "the only wonder is that General Wood managed to support his office as well as he did and not come home a bankrupt,"

PREMISS BY PATTON of Princeton says our national conscience is in great danger just now. Will our traducers kindly note this significant admission. The nation still has a conscience? Cuban papers please copy.—The Character Surveyor Part.

#### IRRIGATION BILL A LAW.

THE irrigation bill, now a law, receives the unanimous support of the press of the Western States, especially of those to be benefited by the measure; but several of the Eastern and Middle State papers consider it an extravagant piece of legislation. For instance, the Philadelphia Ledger calls it "the entering wedge of a scheme of extravagance for the diversion of pub-



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lic funds for the benefit of railroad corporations and private persons, "while the Chizago Post goes further and remarks that it is "a sort of perpetual-motion appropriation that would make that perennial grant for a fence around West Point look like a pile second-hand truck in a pawnshop." The New York Nan-emarks that "the almost certain result will be that money will fail to come in fast enough over the Land Office counters to meet the demands of the irrigationists; and as soon as the vast scheme of local improvement at the general cost is well under way, we shall have an annual irrigation bill which will make the river and harbor bill or the public buildings omailus bill of past experience seem insignificant." The Providence Journal says.

"Each of the States and Territories named in the law will be urging its claim to early attention; and, if we may draw inferences from the comparative ease with which the measure has now been carried through Congress, there is every reason to believe that with no very difficult use of the log-rolling process new drafts will be made upon the Treasury at every session of Congress. This is not saying that the irrigation of the country's arid lands ought not to be undertaken at federal expense or that the law which has been passed provides an improper way of doing the work. What is intended here is simply to call attention to the very important fact that a wedge has been entered which may go far under the hammering of successive congresses. Not only is it entirely unknown what the ultimate cost of the irrigation work will be; but, once that is provided for by the federal Government, we must presently look for demands for the improvement of turnpikes, the drainage of swamps and other schemes of similar nature. In plain words, we are now to enter npon a new form of national expenditure which may lead no one can know whither. It may have been necessary, but it is a bit startling '

Turning to the other side of the argment we find the Salt Lake Tribaw, published in the region to be benefited, saying that the measure "is a very modest beginning, by no means adquate to the necessities of the case. Hereafter we hope to see appropriations put in the river and harbor bill for the reclamation of the public and lands, on a scale commensurate with the very great importance and magnitude of the work to be done." The Salt Lake Deserte Evening News, the Denver Republican, and the Denver Times all comment very (avorably upon the measure, The Republican stating that the worst thing to be feared from national construction of irrigation works "is that sooner or later Congress may enact laws that will conflict with those of the States and that thus State irrigation systems may be thrown into confusion." It also thanks the Eastern members "who supported the measure from unselfish motives."

The bill provides that the money derived from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Sonth Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, less the amount paid to local land officers and five per cent. due the State under existing laws for educational purposes, is to be put into a "reclamation fund," for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works in the States and Territories named. Provision is made for the payment out of the Treasury of any deficiencies in the allowances to agricultural colleges owing to this disposition of public lands. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to examine, survey, and construct the irrigation works and to report the cost thereof to Congress at each session. Of something like 600,000,000 acres of vacant land, 60,000,000 acres may be irrigated and saved for agricultural purposes, and to keep the lands from syndicates and speculators, no individual can acquire water rights to more than 160 acres.

### DEFEAT OF THE PROPOSED CONNECTICUT CONSTITUTION.

HEORETICALLY the cities and the small towns in Connecticut are arrayed against each other in a battle for representation in the lower house of the state legislature. The great fight was to have been waged on Monday of last week over the adoption of a new constitution. Instead of a fight, however, it turned out to be a very tame burial; only about fifteen per cent. of the voters, in cities and small towns alike, took part in the election, and the constitution that a state convention had been four and a half months in framing was speedily laid at rest. The little towns did not like it because it conceded something to the big towns; and the big towns would not have it because it did not concede enough. The existing system has the beauty of simplicity, and some of the Connecticut papers think the people of the State are satisfied with it. Under it about half the towns have one representative each in the lower house, and the rest have two each. The New Haven Palladium thinks the vote shows that "the people are satisfied with things as they are." and the New Haven fournal and Courier remarks; "It is difficult to tell what the performance means, if it means anything, but it doesn't seem to mean that there is any very widespread or strenuous demand in Connecticut for constitutional reform." The New York Sun observes: "The meagerness of the vote cast, only some fifteen per cent. of the registered vote of the State, must dump into doleful dumps those philosophers who hold that the referendum is humanity's greatest boon and brightest hope."

This defeat, in the opinion of a number of Connecticut papers, however, is not a defeat for either side, but a defeat for a compromise proposition, and a warning, therefore, that there is to be no compromise in the future. The conservative New York Evening Post urges the Connecticut city party to radical action. It declares:

"Experience has shown the futility of working for reform in Connecticut through legislative sanction. Even could the legislature be dragooned or stampeded into action looking toward another constitutional convention, it would again make the body representative of the towns and not of the people, and would again hedge it about with limitations, only morally binding perbaps, but effectual barriers in a body so organised. It is alle to ask the legislature to reform itself, but a way to reform may be found to the control of the con

#### VIOLENCE IN THE COAL STRIKE.

WILLE strike riots have been rife in Chicago, Patersou, and Pawtincket, it is considered a remarkable fact that the great coal strike, involving nearly 150,000 men, has been maintained with so little disorder. The officers of the niners union have made every effort to keep the men quiet, and the newspapers that sympathize most heartily with the men, like he New York American and Journal and the Philadelphia North American, have been most earnest in connseling the miners to avoid violence. No outbreak senous enough to call out a sheriff's posse has occurred so far. The New York Sun, whose sympathy is with the mine owners, says, however:

"Every authracite mine is an armed camp. Men working in them are hounded with insult, hanged in effigy, threatened with death, shot at from ambush, and made to feel that not only their own footsteps, but the hearthstones of their homes are dogged with dynamite.

"Soft and apologetic words about peace and order can not veil the terrorism that confronts those who wish to work in the anthracite mines; and plainly these would-be workers are thousands.

"The mine owners are strained to their utmost to provide simple defense of their property from destruction. What their task would be to provide protection to miners getting out coal can be imagined.

"If the authorities of Pennsylvania will uphold the law and the people of Pennsylvania will stand up for fair play and equal rights, anthracite will be mined, and New York will be cleared of the smoke from soft coal."

The popular supposition that all is quiet along the Susquelianna is also disputed by the Scranton Free Press, published in the heart of the strike region, which says:

"The newspapers that are saying that the anthractice mine districts are in a state of peace and quietude misstate the facts, and it is not necessary for any of the officers of this organization that is now on strike to minimize the danger or to say that the conditions as appearing in the netropolitan dailies are exaggerations. Indeed half of the truth has not been stated, and if the officers of this organization wish to make the public believe that they are entitled to a fraction of the consideration they are claiming, they will put an end to lawlessness or call the strike off. It should never have been instituted. Its prolongation is an incitement to deeds of violence.

"What was the offort to hang Engineer Flaunigan Inst Thursday? Who was responsible for 1t? Who should be punished for the attempt? Who should take the initiative in administering the punishment? The spirit of unrest is abroad, the law is disgraced and anarchy reigns. Do not be annaed at this statement. The facts will not warrant any other. Men, for exercising the commonest rights guaranteed to all who live in civilized communities, are terrorized and the lives of all belonging to them made miserable. For attending to their own affairs in their own way without nolesting any one they are jeered at, stoned, hung, and burned in effigy. Is this according to the spirit of trade-unionism? The Free Frest hopes that it is not. At this time and for several very long months back Scranton has been in a very unsettled conduction. Not only has freedom of action been denied, but freedom of speech has been punished severely, and if a man thought aloud he was liable to damage his business. Is this trade-unionism? The Free Press does not so inderstand."

The mine owners, in the opinion of the strike leaders, are ansions for a riot. "The operators would like nothing better than to get out the militin," said one of the union leaders last week, for then the strikers would have to fight the military of the State, and perhaps the nation, and would inevitably lose. The miners are particularly incensed at the "coal and iron police," and charge these police with inciting riots. The United Mine Worker's Journal, the organ of the strikers, says of them.

"The theory upon which these private armies are raised is in itself a menace to a free country, but when the character of the recruits in this army is scrutinized it is doubly alarming. Habitual criminals, men whose 'recent' and photo are prominent in police bureaus constitute the bulk of the army. They do not figure in bank robberies, or in swindles where brains and cool figu-

age are required, but in the general riffraff of scoundrelism, wife-beating, petty robberies-parasites on the 'powers that prey.' Generally they are derelicts on the ocean of life-the flotsam and jetsam on the shores of humanity. They are invaluable to the ward leader, where a caucus is to be packed or a primary is to be carried or a fury to be hung or a rival 'leader' to be assaulted and a voter to be personated. They are a covert threat to good government and furnish the applause when some petty ruffian makes a verbal assault on the candidate of decent men. Election day is the day of their anotheosis. Then they are a fit weapon for the hour and the power of darkness. That day they must be 'seen' and 'instructed, and they swarm from their kennels like flies ready for any deed of shame or blood. . . .

"This cowardly combination of Sikes and Carey is let loose on a law-abiliting village to work out his own sweet will. The quiet attitude of the strikers excites his wrath as it places his 'job' in jepondy. . . . If eshoots a child in the back in repelling an imaginary foe. He murders in cold blood inoftensive nen walking peacefully along the highway. He places obstructions on the

track, deralling a train. He does any and all species of crime. Taht is why he is there and what he is paid for? These Hessians are not used to maintain order—their business is to stirp disorder. They are not need to uphod law—they are there for the purpose of breeding lawlessness. They are a menace to bit-orty, a blot on the State, a portent for cvil, a premium on duoder, and as stench in the nostrils of decency.

"President Mitchell is not opposed to the companies protecting their property. He, in common with other good eitisens, stand for law and order. But he does protest, as every decent man will protest, against screening the slums of the cities for the vicious and depraved, and investing them with police powers."

#### PANAMA.

PELÉE and Panama are two names that are coupled frequently in the comments on the Senate's action favorable to the Panama canal route. "There is no doubt," says the New York Journal of Commerce, "that the explosion of Mont Pelée.

and the belief of scientific gentlemen that Nicaragua is far more subject than Panama to volcanic action, had much to do with the Senate's action in directing the President to go shead with the canal at Panama." The bill, as framed by Senator Spooner and passed by the Senate, authorizes the President to acquire the rights and improvements of the Panama route, if he can obtain them upon satisfactory terms, and to proceed with the building of a canal there. If he can not get terms that he thinks reasonable, he is to acquire the rights and improvements of the Nicaragua route and build the canal there. The Washington correspondents are wellnigh unanimous in the opinion that the llouse will concur in this action of the Senate, and they consider the victory for Panama assured. The Nicaragua advocates are taking their defeat gracefully. Senator Morgan, who led the fight for Nicaragua, says: "The great consideration is a canal. The question of route is secondary. The people demand a canal. I think they would have preferred the



MISTRESS OF THE SEAS.

A little coronation taking place outside of England — Harper's Weekly.



EDWARD: "He didn't gel my crown, anyway; I had it tied under my



OUTSIDE OBSERVERS . "As usual, they're ahead of us."

— The Chicago News.

Nicaragua route, but I feel satisfied they will be glad to have the Panama." Most of the Nicaraguan papers concur in this view, but the Hartford Courant bids the friends of Nicaragua "brace up," as "there are other years and other convresses to come," and "the Panama route may lose favor as quickly as it has gained it."

Some of the Democratic papers charge that the Senate vote for



COMPLETED SECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL, WEST OF COLON.

Panama is merely a ruse to prolong the route discussion and delay the whole enterprise. Thus the New York American and Journal says:

"The Senate, house of lords for the trusts, served its masters and betrayed the country when it voted against building the Nicaragua Canal and in favor of the Panama job.

There were honest votes east for the Spooner amendment, of course, but they were few. The prevailing purpose was to prevent the building of any canal by playing Panama against Nica-

Once more the supreme use of the Senate to the trusts-to the organized predatory wealth of the country-bas been demonstrated. It is the chamber of obstruction, the citadel of special

So, too, thinks the Richmoud Dispatch, which says:

interests '

"The action of the Senate is a distinct triumph for the time, at least, for the great transcontinental railway companies, whose interests are now identified with the larger transatlantic transportation lines, and are seeking, according to all accounts, to control also the transpacific carrying trade.

"It means that there is to be no definite settlement of the isthmian canal question by this Congress. For the House passed the Hephurn bill, which favors the Nicaragua route, with only two dissenting votes. In so doing the lower branch respected the wishes of the vast majority of the American people, and it is hardly to be doubted that it will stand firm, as it should.

"The result ought to be to throw the question into the next congressional campaign, and in that event, it would seem, it will be in the power of the Democrats to turn the situation to their advantage.

"As we see it and as we have heretofore indicated, the 'advocates' of the Panama route represent a gigantic combination to defeat the building of any canal at all. Indeed, Senator Teller is quoted as having stated that he would vote for the Spooner amendment with that end in view."

But now is the time of jubilee for the Panama papers. The Baltimore American recalls that "for fourteen years and more The American made the fight single-handed," and "not a newspaper in the United States came to our aid." The New York Evening Post, however, says that it (The Evening Post) was "the first and for a long time the only American newspaper of any consequence to maintain that the Panama route was the better." It says of the result:

"We consider it one of the most gratfying triumphs of reason

over prejudice that this country has eyer seen. The Nicaragua route was not so much a project as a mania, a cult. We see in the case of Senator Morgan how it became bound up with the deepest religious beliefs. In his eyes, to-day, the American people stand convicted of national apostasy, in having abandoned the true Nicaraguan (aith. Yet his enthusiasm was only a little more extravagant than that which afflicted nine-tenths of our population but a little while ago. Nicaragna seemed impree-

nably intrenched. Both political parties were for it; the press was almost a unit in advocating it; a formidable array of engineers and military men stood for it, and it was backed by powerful financial interests. Vet the whole frowning fortress has now been battered down by simple common sense. Expert opinion was first won over. The international technical commission made a report in favor of Panama in 1868 which had a great effect on all engineers. Then followed our own commission, whose researches on the spot first resulted in the conversion of some of its members-Admiral Walker notably-and slowly and in the end led to the great revulsion of sentiment which had its crowning demonstration in the vote of the Senate vesterday. It is a fine and inspiring example of what the persuasive power of truth can do with a democracy. We Americans have not, per-

haps, that swift lucidity of which the French boast, but we have, at any rate, as the final choice of the Panama route proves, a practical love of the truth and a business capacity-a horse sense, let us say-which work well in the long run. The success won by steady hammering in this affair of the isthmian canal should be an encouragement to every reformer with a good



cause and sound arguments. They will come to their own with the American democracy, granted time and patience."

The St. Paul Pespatch does not think we need an isthmian canal, and the Baltimore Sun says:

"The fact is, there are grave doubts whether a caual would be worth the money which it would cost. There is also ground, so the scientists say, for the belief that a canal built in a region of carthquakes and volcanoes would be an unsafe enterprise. The warning of the scientists has had far more weight than the suspicion that the influence of the transcontinental railroads has been enlisted against the canal. If there is further delay in budding an interoceanic canal, there will be no cause for public regret. An undertaking of such magnitude ought not to be hurried along in a careless way. The country can afford to wait."

#### COMPETITION GAINING ON THE TRUSTS.

O weighty an authority in the business world as the New Sork lournal of Commerce expresses the belief that the folly of the trusts "in imagining that they can hold the enterprise of this greatest of all nations in unjust restraint" is approaching its day of reckoning, and it believes that "the inevitable is in sight to men of sound vision." This statement will come as a surprise to those who have been thinking that the trusts will soon control the country, and who have imagined that "the common people" will be held in a sort of vassalage to great monopolies that control everything. It is based upon the important discovery that the independent enterprises launched in the last seventeen months have a larger capitalization than that of all the trusts organized in the last twelve years. We seem to be passing, therefore, from an era of great trust organization to an era of strong competition, and as the trust is "to be regarded as an expedient for shielding preexisting capital against the natural workings of competition," it begins to look as if the "expedient for shielding " were failing to shield. The true capitalization of all the cousolidations effected within the last twelve years is reckoned by this authority at about \$4,500,000,000, while the increase of large and small independent corporations in the last seventeen months is reckoned at \$5,000,000,000. The Journal of Commerce remarks that this "affords much food for reflection to times who passively tolerate or enthusiastically support the trusts," and it goes on to say

"Reflect upon the significance of this comparison and see what it teaches. 1. That imposing as the expansion of the trusts may seem, that of the independent industries is immeasurably greater. 2. That our minor millionaires and our substantial men of business have reached the conclusion that conservatively financed and well-managed corporations, with moderate capitals, have nothing to fear from the competition and the supposed superior advantages of the trusts. 3. That the surprising magnitode of the new independent corporations evidences a very emphatic and general conviction on this point. 4. That the imlependent industries are gaining so rapidly on the tine forces that the hopes of the monopolist organizations seem to be already foredoomed. 5. That the process of consolidating capitals has released large numbers of well-trained principals of specessful corporations, who are now employing their means and experience in the ranks of competition; the efforts to create mo nopolies thus proving self-defeating. 6. The foregoing considerations may be regarded as largely accounting for such facts as the following -that the new independent concerns are so far generally doing well and finding no difficulty in competing with the trusts; that a noteworthy proportion of the monopoly elaimed by certain trusts in their respective trades has been reduced for instance. United States steel began with a control of 80 per cent of untional output and now claims only 67 on steel and 45 on pig iron; while the sugar trust has reduced its claim of control from about oo per cent, to so per cent. As further symptoms of decadence, it may be noted that, notwithstanding the extraordinary prosperity of trade, not a few of the trusts are falling far behind their early promises as to not earnings, expectations as to economies are failing more or less to materialize; and in several notable cases the consolidated concerns have been disbanded, while others appear destined either to early follow suit or to be reorvanized on a more conservative basis.

The day of reckoning for the trusts may be delayed, the writer infers, but it is in sight. To quote further:

"The foregoing facts foreshadow the impending outcome of the new movement. Its origin was based on a misconception of the laws that inevitably control the movements of industry and commerce; and its issue can only be failure and the return to natural competition, and that possibly with greater severity and a lower range of prices than has heretofore been experienced. The new-fashioued structures-so far as they may possess substantial backing or exercise a material measure of control in their respective trades-may be able to weather the trial after unloading their watered stock and otherwise reconstructing their finances, for, with a sound financial basis and good management, the magnitude of their scale of business need be no detriment to their success but possibly a help to it; but, for the others, it can only be that a reckoning awaits them proportioned to their reckless ignoring of the laws of sound finance and their folly in imagining that they can hold the enterprise of this greatest of all nations in unjust restraiut. There is no escape from the penalty of the making-haste-to-get rich policy on which so many venturous men have been running for the last five years. The inevitable is in sight to men of sound vision; but the event may prove to be comparatively distant,"

The Iron Age (New York) also sounds a warning against "the danger of continued flotations of industrial [or trust] secu-



LITTLE CUBA HAS WEATHERED MANY A STORM, AND WILL WESTIER THIS - I be Minneapoles lour nal.



The New York World.

rities," and after a consideration of our present prosperity, it adds.

"The day of reckoning for the many acts of financial extravagance committed in connection with the creation of our inductials is none the less bound to come, and every fresh creation which contains any elements of unsoundness will simply add fuel to flames. It is the part of common business prudence to keep this fact constantly in mind."

### CUBAN RECIPROCITY AND REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

NOTHING seems more clear than the fact that the Republican Senators and Congressmen who are opposing reciprocity with Cuba are out of line with the sentiments expressed in the majority of the Republican newspapers. Not only are the Republican papers overwhelmiggly in favor of reciprocity, but the Republican conventions thus far held show the same sentiment, resolutions in favor of such action baving been adopted in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Kansas, and Nebraska. The present Congress, nevertheless, seems likely to grant reciprocity to Cuba either with extreme reluctance, or not at all. We give here a brief statement of the attitude taken by most important of the Republican journals.

Such leaders of national Republican opinion as the New York Sun and Tribune are earnestly in favor of reciprocity, as has been recorded a number of times in these pages. The New York Mail and Express believes that it "should be granted graciously and generously," and the New York Commercial Advertiser declares that the contemplated delay till November or December is "an injustice to Cuba which amounts to a crime, a deliberate calculated, fully comprehended crime." The Brooklyn Standard-Union says that if reciprocity is denied, "it will be difficult to remove from the public mind an impression that faith has beeu broken with the new Cuban republic," and it seems to the Philadelphia Press that "it will be a distinct blot on an otherwise glorious record and a plain defiance of overwhelming public sentiment." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia North American, and the Philadelphia Ledger believes that such an event "will place the party in a false and embarrassing position on the eve of the congressional elections, and, with unexampled fatuity, provide the Democrats with a powerful issue." Says the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph: "The bottom of the business is that, at the dictation of a small clique closely banded together, this nation is to repudiate its obligations, refuse to deal equitably with the islanders we have taken under our charge, crush out the hopes and expectations they have entertained with every warrant of right and reason, and compel them to face distress and disaster at the very outset of their career."

The Providence Journal declares that a denial of reciprocity will be a "national disgrace" by which "the sound sense of the country will be outraged." The Boston Journal takes a like view of the matter, and the Hartford Post regards it as "humiliating " that "the outcome of this long controversy is not the triumph of justice." The Buffalo Express, the Pittsburg Dispatch, the Cleveland Leader, the Toledo Blade, the Detroit Tribune, the Portland Oregonian, and the Indianapolis fournal all express similar views. The Chicago Inter Ocean believes that "the President has voiced the will and the desire of the American people" in this matter, and the Chicago Tribune thinks it will be dangerous to disregard that will, "The President sees the Cuban reciprocity question as the nation sees it," says the Minneapolis fournal, and the Milwaukee Wisconsin adds that "there is just one thing for the Republicans in the Senate to do, and that is to stand by the President." The Topeka Capital, too, declares that "the country is with the President on this question," and it is the observation of the Marshalltown (Ia.) Times-Republican that "he has the almost united support of the country behind him as represented in the Republican press and in the platform expressions of various state conventions."

There is a wing of the Republican press, however, which stoutly opposes the proposed concession. Their leader is the New York Press, whose opinions on this matter have been often quoted in these pages. A similar stand is taken by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which calls the reciprocity campaign "a free-trade raid, masked under the name of Cuban concessions. and the Louisville Commercial advises the party to "let this Cuban tariff tinkering alone for this session." The Salt Lake Tribune brands the proposed reciprocity as an "unjust scheme" that "discriminates against one of our home industries," and the Colorado Springs Gazette, published in another beet-sugar State, makes a similar comment. The Denver Republican believes that "the Republican Senators who are opposed to the reduction in the tariff on raw sugar from Cuba are making a highly creditable fight, on account of which they will receive the applause of good Republicans in all parts of the Union." The Brooklyn Times takes the optimistic view that "there is no better omen of good to party than the fact that the members of the House and of the Senate show a sturdy spirit of independence, and that they refuse to surrender their own convictions to the opinions of the President of the United States." "If Cubans are in temporary distress," says the San Francisco Chronicle, "Americans will cheerfully contribute to their relief; but there is no reason for tariff concessions on Cuban products which is not an equally good reason for making similar reductions to Germany or Mex-

#### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It is not altogether clear whether the Boers cheered for King Edward or for that \$15,000,000.—The Atlanta Journal.

- SOME Washington critics assert that the Philippine war is demoralizing our soldiers. Is that pensionable?—The Philadelphia Ledger,
- SCHWAR has begun giving money to colleges. We may expect that it will be "Dr." Schwab before long.—The Chicago Record-Herald.
- PERHAPS the Civic Federation might be able to settle the dispute between Panama and Nicaragna. The New York Mail and Express,
- Its, health is trying to get the start of J. Pierpont Morgan, It will be interesting to watch the experiment.—The St. Lanis Globe-Democrat,
- GENERAL ALGER has had to go to California for his health. He has probably laughed himself sick over the Miles case. The Chicago Record-Herald.

  WE are constrained to the conclusion that the symphony of the average political machine is built with but three notes—dough, "see," and "me."
- -The Chicago Evening Post,

  DR. MACARTHUR, of New York, says the millennium has begun. New
  Yorkers take a very hopeful view since closer communication with Chicago
  has been established. The Chicago News.
- nas oeen esta oisned. In Cantago News.

  THERE being no prospect of a termination of the contest between the meat trust and the people, why not submit the price of meat to arbitration !— The New Orleans Times. Democraf.
- It is expected that the Pilipinos will assist in the celebration of "the glorious Pourth" in Manila. They will certainly hear some surprising news when the Declaration of Independence is read to them. The New York World.

SOME of the Pennaylvania Republicans are bold enough openly to oppose the gentleman selected by Mr. Quay for the gubernatorial nomination. They must be new people who have just moved in from other States.—The Chicago Record-Herald.



KITCHENER IS A BACHILLOR-THIS WILL BE HIS NEXT BATTLE.

- The Ohi: State fournal, Columbus.

#### LETTERS AND ART.

### ARE OUR BOOKS FOR GIRLS WORTH

T O the recurrent discussion of educational methods for girls different from those applied in the education of boys, The Saturday Review (London, April 19) has a very interesting contribution, chiefly in the form of observations upon so-called "girls' books," The Review pronounces against them as lacking robust ideals and omitting a normal enlitwation of her worship. It lays down the principle that in its judgment dominates in a successful book for the young:

"Hero-worship is rooted in child-nature; girls and boys equally can not live without a here, or at any rate can not live happily without one. With them it is just the reaching after the ideal, which in the child-mind neither disillusion nor degeneracy has had time to choke, and to the child-mind can appeal only in a concrete form. Therefore the hero is not a luxury but a necessity, and his influence is correspondingly deep on the child's career. Caterers for boys have long ago perceived this and have crowded their boys' books with valiant attractive lads, bold brave men, spleudid performances, and astounding dangers. Even the bad people are filled in with a good firm brush; their faults are the faults of qualities. They are wicked but not miserably or morbidly wicked. And the effect of these books on boys is that of a nice-tasting tonic. That the good people and had people alike are unlike human beings is no matter whatever, Children, unless poor little crammed precocities, are not introspective. They do not consciously consider themselves, and have no idea what their nature is like,"

As for girls' books, the writer considers them "drivel" for the most part. He says:

"Of course it would not matter at all, if there were none but loays' books, for we agree absolutely with the Duchess of Stutherland that 'books for loays appeal to girls because they appeal to losys, and for no other reason." That would be reason enough for anylosly but a publisher; but he is nothing if not symmetrical; and as there are well-recognized 'boys' books' so there must be 'girls' books.' And so the stupid convention grows up. Unfortunate authors are instructed to write for girls, which they naturally take to mean something the opposite of what they unifor boys. Therefore all the strength and freshness that undes the losy's story go strong is scrupiliously avoided and sentiment and drived takes its place."

All the best girls, we are told, have been brought up on boys' books and like them.

To all this Miss Frances H. Low, writing in the same journal (May 24), dissents, and points out that it is of a piece with what she conceives to be a radical defect in the present-day education of girls, in which the effort is made to fulfil the same methods and system with girls—tho very different results have to be looked for—as have been found advisable in the training of boys. The result is that "the middle-class young woman of eighteen or twenty years, after six or seven years' instruction, quits school without having learned one womanly craft of specific use to her sex (or even the principles of one)." Better educational effects, Miss Low thinks, can be reached by providing a hierature that is distinctively for them. She proceeds to give some characteristics which ought to belong to such books:

"Those of us who feel there is a whole wide width of heaven between this school system and true education for grist are aware that the alternative to tough-fibered 'boys' stories' in cheap, recule magazines is not to be found in the shape of feeths, respectively. The stories is such that the state of the state of the sipple, false 'girls' tales,' but in beautiful simple fiction that is classical; fiction that is fragram with tender love between butding grid and youth, that paints woman fair, modest, sugacious, as she might be and is and has been, and youth arbeit and noble, as Scott has painted youth for us in his immortal gallery that reveals to us how lovely domestic life may be if hearts are fresh, pure, and capable of admiring something else than money and evenesive houses and dresses,"

After the discussion has brought out other interesting correspondence, *The Saturday Review* closes it editorially as follows:

"We disqualified none but the professional 'hooks for girls' while we pointed out that the immuture powers of children made it impossible for them fully to appreciate most standard works. Of books that are now turned out for children's reading, we said and we say that only the boys' books are worth reading. These, of course, vary in quality. 'Stalke's Co.,' for instance, has no place amongs books for English boys. It would be infortunate indeed if they had surk to that level. But as a surface of the contraction of the co



Editor of Out West.

JAMES A GARLAND.

Managing Editor of The New England Magazine.

WARREN F. KELLOGO,
Publisher of The New England Magazine

That indeed is our main contention. There is no difference between boys and girls that requires or excuses discrimination between their books,"

### VICTOR MAUREL'S NEW DEPARTURE IN VOCAL SCIENCE.

M. R. VICTOR MAUREL, the well-known opera-singer, has declared war against all the private and official schools of singing. He asserts that "the art of song is not only decaying, but on the eve of perishing." "Evolution is the essential condition of art and life; during the last thirty years it has affected music through Wagner and Berlioz, and as a consequence a mod-



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VICTOR MAURIL.

ern school is rising against the classical school." For this reason Mr, Maurel thinks that the education of singers should be transformed. With this object in view, he intends to establish a singing-school which he is to call the "lettic Academic," in opposition to the "Academic Nationale de Mussique," or grand opera, of Paris. Speaking on this subject to the musical critic of the Fixero, he said!

"The secience of the voice is the basis of the art of singing and instancein, produced by certain organ and instancein, produced by certain organ and instancein, produced by certain organ and instancein, produced distribution of the second side to constitute to constitute or and the art of singing without knowledge of vocal science; to use the instrument without having studied the modes of its functions. What should we think of a violin-maker who would persist in constructing violins without knowing the qualities of the wood he employs?

"To the empirical system of the professors, to what I will call pittlatirum, which consists in making the surgers spin it series of sounds like parrots, it in time to substitute a positive science including the study of the organs. Being physical and psychological, this science, like all other sciences, will have its methods and laws and will be supported by facts. Unlike empiricism, the value of which lies only in practise, it will be independent of the teacher's whim and possess an intrinsic value of its own, based on anatomy, physiology, physics, etc."

The method is intended for the professors alone, not the scholars. Its characteristic points will include "absolute sureness of a scientific, rational, non-empirical teaching; scenic technic, or adaptation of song to the interpretation of personality, which is taught nowhere, not even at the Conservatory of Music in Parls; finally, the study of general principles intended to develop the mentality of the scholar and enable him to assimilate the details of his art." From a practical point of view, Mr. Maurel disclosed his program as follows:

"I will teach, first, what the art of song is, what constitutes a part, the history of music, and the distinctive characteristics of the various schools and of the great masters. I will speak, also, of the selected profession, of the ways to join it, of the dignity with which it should be practised. This is the intellectual and moral side of the teaching. A large library will complete the oral lessons. Vocal exercises will be taken then and lessons in graduatious and 'nuance.' Specialists known for their science will at the same time give lectures on the practise of sound and the physiology of its producing organs. These special lessons will indicate the cause and the object of the efforts required from the scholars. At the completion of these exercises, the scholar will not yet be an artist; he will have to develop his critical sense and exercise his sensibility. I will show the profound differences existing between the modern lyric drama and the old opera. In the lyric drama the scholar has not only to sing, but to create personalities : he shall learn how to dress and make up : above everything he must be able to express profound sentiments, such as wrath, tenderness, passion, love, terror, irony, etc. The scholar will find that the power and the beauty of the voice are not sufficient; something else is wanted, and that is sensibility, which is art itself. Song is not the end, but the means to attain it. Song considered as an 'instrument de luxe' is useless to interpret the chef-d'œuvres which plunge down to the depths of the human heart itself,"

As an adjunct to his teachings, Victor Maurel advocates dancing, fencing, gymnasties, and physical culture in general to develop the lungs. Theatrical performances will give a finishing touch to the musical education.—Translation made for THE LITERAKY DIGGST.

#### THE SOUTHERN LITERARY IMPETUS.

IT can not be said that the South has in the past lacked appreciative interpreters who have been understood and received as contributors to our growing national literature. A somewhat recent development, however, is what might be called a Southern herrary self-consciousness, exhibited in the tendency of Southern writers to write about the literary achievements and prospects of their own section. In The South Atlantic Quarterly (Durham, N. C., April), Prof. Henry N. Snyder discusses intelligently "The Reconstruction of Southern Literary Thought." A preliminary comment on the industrial and political reconstruction gives him text for observing that the reconstruction that has taken place in the methods and spirit of Southern Internations since 1870 has been equally significant. He points out the provincial feeling from which he thinks the South is now emerging and notes the reasons for it:

"That really pathetic phrase, Southern literature, we are never allowed to forget. On the other hand, one never hears the books written by Longfellow, by Lowell, by Emerson, spoken of as Northern literature. Have they appropriated so much of the spirit of the nation as to give them the sole right to be called American writers? At any rate, something, either inherent conventional, has saved them from the taint of provincials on implied in any other naming; while we always hear of Southern literature and Nouthern writers as if we had no share in the larger name, American.

"This localiting designation of literary effort in the South—at once a distinction and a reproach—came out of those well-known social, political, and economic conditions which, before the war, kept the South sensitive to repel outside influences and arrogan —this word is not too strong—to maintain the high value of whatever it regarded as sectionally its own. This spirit was applied to literature as it was applied to everything slee, and the result

was the multiplying of books and periodicals under the emphatic and rather challenging title of 'Southern.' But the significant thing about this cry of the South for a literature which should be peculiarly its own—its own as distinguished from that pro. duced elsewhere in the nation—is that the cry was the sign of the excessive intellectual loneliness and detachment forced upon the South by the very conditions of its life. It was a sign, too, of our failure to understand these conditions as related to literary production.

In this matter of a literary development of the Sonth, Professor Snyder observes a change of attitude going on in the direction of breadth and cosmopolitanism in the intellectual life. He

"In this general movement in the South toward a livelier concern in all intellectual matters there are two important elements that have helped to make it so vital and so rich in fruit: the first is the wholesome and genuine interest which the Southern people themselves have been taking in their own life and history; and secondly, the interest which the outside world-a larger world whose influences and forces we are rapidly making our own-is displaying with reference to all matters pertaining to the South. This interest of our own is of a wholesome nature because it is felt that it is no longer necessary to be aggressively polemic when the word 'South' is mentioned: indeed, it is clear that the old idea that even Southern history must be always on the defensive, that it must carry 'a chip on its shoulder,' is fast vanishing; and as a matter of fact we now desire to know the truth for its own sake and for its lessons, however sharply our lingering sensitiveness may be pricked by it. Consequently, he who writes about the South now can be sure of not only a larger but a sancr body of readers than ever before-a body of readers if not keen to know the truth about themselves, certainly willing to hear it. It is important, moreover, to remember that such an attitude in the reading public is bound to have a saving effect upon the integrity of the product of the writer. A public that will not be misled nor beguiled even by the stupefying sweetness of patriotic sentimentality to which it has been so long used, is just the kind of public to quicken the energies of authorship, to stiffen its moral courage to say what it thinks, and to get out of its vision the squint of sectional bias. And it is only at the demand of such a public that what is really best in thought and literature can live a permanent life. .

This wider and more critical public and the incentive of greater remuneration have not only stirred Southern writers to supply a demand, but have also essentially modified their methods and aims of work. This outside public has put upon the writer the compulsion of specific training and discipline. This necessarily has quickened his conscience as to the body as well as the spirit of his utterance. This new public, with the rewards that have come with it, has made it possible for the Southern writer to become a literary artist if he has the divine impulse in him. For example, whatever of failure one may attribute to the works of Mr. George W. Cable and of Mr. James Lane Allen as complete performances, one is perfectly sure that each of them has, by a vigorous process of self-discipline, steadily developed a certain artistic quality of his nature, till there is the finer flavor of what is mere literature upon all each has written. The new conditions we have been discussing have made it possible for each to be, not-as was almost always the case under the Old Rigime that made of literature a mere accomplishment and no serious pursuit for men to live and die in-a doctor, or a preacher. or a lawyer with a taste for letters, but first of all a man of letters clinging to his art as the very staff of his life, as a jealous mistress brooking no rival."

The Author to the Reviewer.—An effort has been made by George Sands Goodwin to gather the opinions of some of the popular novelists on the art of book-reviewing as practised today in America. The result of his questioning is published in The Critis (Inne). Mr. Howells thinks that we get the fairest and most unbiased reviews of American books in English periodicals and of English books in American periodicals. Frank Norts jauntily answers that half the fun of writing books is in reading the reviews, but he thinks book-reviewing "should be a

department by itself on the staff of any periodical or journal, Cyrus Townsend Brady tells of an historical error that crept, by accident into the publisher's notice of one of his books, and over fifty journals used that notice, error and all. He wisles to see all reviews signed with the writer's name. Thomas Nelson Page thinks that there is very little real reviewing done nowsfor adays. He is struck, on reading the "book notices" that passadors reviews, to find how many geniuses are constantly being discovered, and wonders what becomes of them all. Mark Towin writes: "I suppose I ought to take an interest in this subject, but really I don't."

#### A STATUE OF DAUDET.

"I BELONG to my own boat" (to my own time), said Alphonse
Daudet some years before his death; "I love it, but the
boats which are to come interest me as much as my own. For
the same dangers threaten us all, and to each of our barquest the
current is adverse, and the sky traitorous, and for each the eve-



THE STATUS OF DAUDET RECENTLY UNVEHILD IN PARIS

ning is so soon fallen." And the evening fell for lum, but the glow of his fame remains. His statue has just been erected in the Champs-Elysées in Paris, and such immortality as the sculjor's art can give has been conferred on him. The orators, on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue, said some penetrating things about the gifted writer, as rejorted in the Paristan press. M. Abel Hermant observed that "Daudet booked at souls from the same close viewpoint as that from which he would look at flowers in a garden." He said forther:

"As a child lying on its back in the grass sees above its eyes a thousand twigs crossing and recrossing each other, he saw souls in their complexity and in their intersections, in the countless fine network details which are their ultimate reality. No metaphysics, no psychological or moralistic divination, no technic or reasoning: he raw. His intuition was sure and sudden. It has not been considered their properties of the control of the

lucidly, took the place of your own obscure conscience. . . . Not that he acted on his subjects by some mysterious magnetism, not that he fascinated you, he did not cuter into your soul like a robber : you called him rather and effaced yourself before him willingly, joyfully. And when he used to say- Give me one of your beautiful red flowers, one of your flowers of suffering. blooming and bleeding,' quickly you would give them all to him. And you felt that, like le petit Chose, he put your pain in his breast. , , . Like all that has life, this hving intelligence was not the product of spontaneous generation. It had ancestors and a civil estate, a motherland. Daudet was not a child of chauce, he was the issue of a race, and he was the flower of a race. . . . Gradually he fructified the gifts he had received from nature, passing from direct and fragmentary observation to the great syntheses."

"There are no sermous and no preachers," said M. Escudier, in Daudet's novels. He continues as follows:

"At first sight, it looks as if he was simply trying to make us laugh, but his irony is quite a surface affair. Underneath, it is indignation that burns and bursts out. It is not his way to attack bad passions and vices directly, but he applies himself, by the vehement opposition of their contractes, to provoke our anger and contempt. Never was there an author who put into pathetic action more personal emotion than Dandet, and, among his books, I know none which, more visibly than 'Sapho' ' lack,' reveal the man through the artist and writer. In short, this scoffer was nowise a skeptic. His irony, even in its most diverting form, hides a sensibility ever ready to be moved, and it is because he did not always know how to detach houself from his sentimental creations, and because he was too much bent on inspiring us with the love of good by the powerful autithesis of the consequences of evil, that he sometimes fell into exaggeration and invraisemblance. The beauty of his work suffers a little from this, but its morality and its social significance are enhanced proportionately thereby. The satirical work of Daudet is of that sort which acts strongly on the customs and manners of an epoch and transforms the present into the future."-Translation made for THE LIVERARY DIGEST.

#### THE QUESTION OF "GREATNESS" IN LITERATURE.

BY what standards shall we estimate the supremely great in literature, and what terms are we to apply to the enormous masses of literature that lie below the line of greatness? W. P. Trent, professor of English literature in Columbia University, who sets himself to answer these questions in The International Monthly (May), admits that the task is a most difficult one. "It is hard to conceive of a rasher attempt, at least in the sphere of thought," he says, "than the one implied. . . . Yet it is obvious that if every man stood in awe of being deemed presumptuous and kept silence with regard to all vexed problems, few attempts would be made either to settle or to come nearer settling them," He continues:

"How do we as individuals use the term 'great' in literature? We use it loosely, but no more loosely than we do in other connectious, and presumably we all use it mainly of things or persons that do something, not of things or persons that are on the whole quiescent, no matter how full they may be of potential energy. The great statesman, for example, is to each of us the man who accomplishes something in the sphere of politics, not the man who has merely the potentialities of success. And he must accomplish something which in our view is large, important, influential, comparatively permanent, more or less original, and unique, or we shall not call him great. Do we not apply the term in literature in some such way? The poem or the poet, the book or the writer, must actually do something with us, and that something must be large, important, influential, comparatively permanent, more or less original, and unique. Obviously there are two spheres in which this large, important something may be done-the sphere of our emotions and the sphere of our intelligence. One book stirs our feelings deeply and permanently; another opens out a range of new ideas which make an impression upon our lives; we call both these books great, and rightly,"

That individual judgments and collective judgments are often widely at variance is obvious. Even the greatest critics have applied the same standards with totally different results. In spite of these facts. Professor Trent points out that "there is a small group of what are sometimes called world-writers-writers. chiefly poets, supremely great, who are read in nearly every land and have been so read almost since they wrote; who seem

to be separated in point of genius by a wide chasm from all other authors." He says:

"They are very few in number: Homer, Sophocles, Vergil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton. Goethe nearly exhaust the list. Mohère however should be added because he represents the comedy of manners so marvelous. ly, and we should doubtless include Cervantes and a few others. It is clear that the writers named are supreme in their excellence, and it is



PROF. WILLIAM P. TRENT.

also obvious that they have no living peers. In fact, there are scarcely more than two recent authors known to us who seem possibly entitled to such a high rank, and they are Victor Hugo and Balzac, about whom the critics are still arguing pro and con."

Below these writers, yet far above the majority even of writers to whom the word "great" is freely applied, comes "a small group of writers of very eminent originality and power, of great reputation outside their own nationalities, but still not universal in their genius, nor so dazzling in their achievements as the supreme or world-writers." We quote again :

"Into it would seem to fall such poets as Pindar in Greek, Lucretius in Latin, Petrarch, Tasso, and Ariosto in Italian, Chaucer and Spenser in English, Schiller and Heine in German. It is not unlikely that some critics, desiring to give the French a place in the list, would insert the name of Victor Hugo; but as we have just seen, he is a candidate for higher honors, and personally I should unhesitatingly assign those same higher honors to Voltaire in his capacity of prose writer and poet combined. But whatever we may say of French poets, there are at least two French prose writers who seem very great-Rabelais and Montaigne-and to balance them we may name two very great British prose writers, Swift and Gibbon. But we must be tentative in our illustrations, for there is little unanimity among the critics, as may be seen by comparing the rank given Chaucer by Matthew Arnold and that given him by Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton. Not a few of us would doubtless like to assert emphatically the supreme position of the author of 'The Canterbury Tales, but, while his merits are being more and more acknowledged by foreign scholars, it may be questioned whether he has even yet attained a truly cosmopolitan fame."

Still another classification must be made of writers whom "one would never think of calling sunreme, altho one would as little think of calling them minor." Of this grade Professor Trent says:

"No attempt at enumeration is here demanded, but we may be reasonably sure that both Catullus and Horace belong to the Roman list and Leopardi to the Italian. In English we have in this class such poets as Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Dryden, probably Pope, and perhaps Gray, Birras, Coleridge, Keats, very probably Tennyson and Robert Browning, as well as Wordsworth, Byron, and Shelley, unless the partitans of the last group succeed in elevating one or more of them into the class of the very great poets. ... We need not add the names of many corresponding masters of prose. Those of Charles Lamb and Landor and Hawthorne will he sufficient."

"All that has been said," concludes the writer, "is intended to be suggestive merely. Even if the classification has been made on correct lines, it needs filling out and requires many qualifications. . . . And we must always remember that any scheme of classification is bad if it tends to make our judgments hard and fast, if it induces us to think that we can stick a pin through a writer and ticket him as an entemologist does an insect. But if we use such a scheme intelligently, it may prove useful, if only by stimulating us to candid objections, for enadid objections imply honest thought, and honest thought on such a noble subject as literature can not hat be beneficial."

### MAETERLINCK'S NEW DRAMA, "MONNA

FROM philosophy, natural science, and the contemplation of the mysteries of existence, Maurice Macterlinck has turned to art again, to the drama, the not to that poetic and symbolical form of it which marked the first period of his career as a playwight. A new work of his, a drama of human love and suffering, of distillusionment and emotional struggle, entitled "Monna Vanna," has recently been produced at Paris during a "Maeterinck week," for the Belgian poet-philosophier visited the French capital to superintend the production of an opera based on his "Pelleas et Melissande" and of the new play just named.

In reviewing this drama, for whose plot Maeterlinek went back to the time of the Italian remissance, Catule Mendes writes in La Journal: "It is a very fine tragely of love. There was reason for announcing that M. Maeterlinek- had bandoned the mysteries—so alluring, withal—the shadows and the obscurtties in which he formerly delighted. What was adolescent 1: his genius has developed into virile, firm, clear, rare talent, and, aside from certain chimerical thoughts almost superhuman, his new the clear is represented by palpitating humanity, which loves, suffers,

The lesson of the drama, so far as one may be disengaged from the story, is said to be this—that sincerity, absolute trust, and faith are essential to love, and that distrust, jealousy, or the faintest auspicion destroys that sentiment. The plot, in brief, is thus summarized by M. Mendés:

"Toward the end of the fifteenth century, Florence, at war with Pisa, almost conquered and reduced her with the masterly aid of a mercenary soldier named Prinzevalle. Pisa is without provisions and ammunition, and must surrender at the next assault. The population is desperate, facing death from the enemy's sword or from starvation. The commander of the Pisanese troops, Guido Colonna, is conferring with his lieutenants and wondering why the final assault is delayed. Guido's father, Monco, a philosopher and somewhat pessimistic judge of men and things, returns from the enemy's camp at this moment, whither he had gone under a flag of truce. He brings amazing news. Prinzevalle is ready to spare the city and to betray his master, delivering arms and food to Pisa-but on one condition: Monna Vanna, Guido's beloved wife, the most beautiful and fascinating woman in Pisa, must come to Prinzevalle's tent, alone and at night, with nothing but a cloak to cover her nude boly, and she must remain in the tent till dawn, obeying Prinzewalle's will

"Guido is furious at this shameful, dishonorable suggestion. Never will be consent to this sacrifice, be the cost what it may. Moreover, Vanna, the virtuous and gentle and good, will scornfully repudiate the monstrous proposal; of this he is sure. But the old Marco thinks otherwise; Monna will consent, he says, for the sake of the city—the thousands of women and children who are threatened with death. Vanna is called and informed of the condition; she consents. She is ready to make the saypreme searrifes of her honor. She thinks the victorious mercenary captain old and ugly, but her hussand tells her that, on the contrary, Princeralle is young, hantisome, and brave. He susther she had never seen him. He is mad with rage, but had aerred to alide by Yanna's skerisjon.

"She carries out her promise. At night she goes into the enemy's camp and enters Prinzevalle's teat. She is wounded by a shot Intended for some one clee just as she enters. Prinzevalle asks her a few questions; the answers are frank, simple, noble. She loves her husband profoundly; she deplores the sacrifice, but is resolved to submit to the tragic necessity. Prinzevalle, however, has already been compared by her charm and for the property of the property of

"He kisses her on the forehead; she returns the kiss, and she is free, while Pisa is spared, Prinaevalle follows her into the city. Her bushand, anxious and distracted, meets her. She lells him the truth, but he does not believe her. She protest and asserts her innocence, but in vain. Prinaevalle is attacked, and Guido plans terrible recepte. But he must know the truth, and promises to pard on Prinaevalle if Vanna will but confess, "This distracts this factors that the confess of the prinaevalle in the

"This distruct, this jealousy, these manifestations of lack of perfect faith and confidence, kill Vanna's love for her bushand. She is now free; the real marriage tie is broken. She'confesses' accuses Princevalle of the outrage he has not committed and people consent. Princevalle is placed in a dungeon to which vains alone its to have a key. She is to be his executioner. But old Marco is not deceived. He knows that Vanna now loves Princevalle. For Vanna a new dream has begun, and Guido has Princevalle. For Vanna is we dream has begun, and Guido has

Mendés and other critics find flaws in the development of the drama and object to certain episodes as too sensational drama and object to certain episodes as too sensational "theatrical." But they praise the beauty, sonority, and chaste simplicity of the style, the rare and original magary, and the grandeur, boldness, and loftiness of the ideas of the "psychological" play. The ending, it is remarked, is too vague for average theater-goer, the sufficiently definite considered poetically.—Translation made for Thus LITERARY DIGEST.

On the occasion of the recent visit of the Rochambeau party to St. Louis a memorial tablet was unveiled by Mark Twain "at the house where Eu-

gene Field was born, 624 South Broadway." Eugene Field's brother, Mr. Roswell M. Field, now rises to remark that "Eugene Field was not born at the house at 6s4 South Broadway, or within a mile of that neighborhood!" Sava the St. Louis Globe-Democral: "After recovering from the unpleasant shock that this information conveys to us. must still maintain that the generally unlifting sentiments inspired by the unveiling do not necessar-Ily lose their effect through e mistake of this sort the poet whom we love to honor was born even with in a mile of the memorial of him that we have set up, there is virtue in it; and yet we can not refrain from a furtive amile at the thought that it is the most diverting loke Mark Twain was ever caught in, recalling in some degree his own account of his grief at the tomb of Adam."



A HIGH TENOR.

<sup>&</sup>quot;I hear the lark a-singing in the deep and azure skyWhy, it must have a tenor voice to sing so very high!"-"Harper's Magazine (May).

#### SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

#### DO NATURE'S LAWS CHANGE?

That an eminent scientific man should make a statement to apparently subversive of the foundations of science as that the laws of nature are changeable is certainly noteworthy. This is what Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, did on May to last in a paper read before the Philosophical Society of Washington, and now published in Science (june 13). Professor Langley's position is thin there are no teal natural laws; that what we call "laws of nature" are merely expressions to simplify the results of human observation; and as science progresses and viewpoints change, the so-called "laws" have to change too. He says:

"It is perhaps a hard saying to most that there are no such things as 'laws of nature'; but this is the theme on which I have to speak.

These, then, are the laws of man's own mind, or the effects of his own mind, which he projects outside of himself and imagines to be due to some permanent and unalterable cause having an independent existence.

"To decorate our own guesses at nature's meaning with the name 'laws of nature' is a presumption due to our own feeble buman nature, which we can forgive for demanding something more permanent than itself, but which also leads us to baxe and an exalted conceit of our own opinions as to hide from ourselves that it is these very opinions which we call nature's laws.

"The history of the past shows that once most philosophers, ceven athesis, thus segarded 'the laws of nature,' not as their own interpretations of her, but as something external to themselves, as entities partaking the attributes of Deity—entities which they defined in print with capital letters—as we sometimed ostill, tho these 'laws' now are shorn of 'the glories of their birth and state' which they once wore, and are not turning out to be substantial things.'

"But are there not really things (like the fact of gravitation, for instance) external to ourselves, which would exist whether we-were-here or not, and which are part of the order of nature? Apparently, yes,—but part of the laws of nature, no!

"The phrase even yet exercises a wide influence, tho it has seemed to me that a significant change is taking place in the leaders of common opinion with regard to the meaning that the words convey.

"The present generation has begun, if not to be modest or humble, to be somewhat less arrogant in the assumption of its knowledge. We are perhaps beginning to understand, not in a purely poetical sense, but in a very real one, that there may be all around us, in beaven and earth, thurgs beyond measure, of

which philosophy' not only knows nothing, but has not dreamed.
"As a consequence of this, there is growing to be an unspoken, rather than clearly formulated, admission that we know little of the order of nature, and nothing at all of the 'laws' of nature."

An interesting consequence of this changed feeling, Dr. Langley asserts, is that a scientific man may now be more ready than formerly to admit the possibility of a miracle. Hume's argument against miracles, he says, was and is absolutely conclusive when we grant his premises—the absoluteness of natural law. But there is much more mystery around us to-day than in Hume's time. It may be, of course, that there are even fewer believers in the miraculous now than there were then; but so far as the work of science goes, Dr. Langley asserts, belief should to-day be easier instead of more difficult. This is certainly provocative of thought.

The writer next proceeds to deduce a warning for the future. What happens, he says, when a miraculous or unnatural event happens? Why, the "laws of nature" are adjusted, and after being enlarged by a little patching, so as to take in the new fact, are found to be inst as good as ever! He goes on.

"So it is always, when the miracle has happened, then and

only then it becomes most clear that it was no miracle at all, and that no law of nature has been broken.

"Applying the parable to ourselves then, how shall we deal with new facts which are on trial, things perhaps not wholly demonstrated yet partly plausible? During the very last generation hypnotism was such a violation of nutural law. Now it is a part of it. What shall we say, again, about telepathy, which seemed so absurd to most of us a dozen years ago? I do not say there is such a thing now, but I would like to take the occasion occupres my feeling that Sir Wilham Crookes, as president of the British Association, took the right, as he took the couract of the objects of richeste and part of the courage of the objects of richeste angle of the rate as ago, of delate now, but which have not all found supporters who possess the courage of their conviction.

"The lesson for us in dealing with them is not that we should refuse to believe, on the one hand, and sneer at everything which is on its trial; for this, the a very general and safe procedure, is not the one to be recommended to those of us who have some higher ideal than acquisecence with the current

"The lesson for us is that we must not consider that anything is absolutely settled or true.

"This is not to say that we are to be blown about by every wind of scientific doctrine. It is to be understood as a practical rule of life that we must act with the majority where our faith does not compel us to do otherwise; but it seems to me that we must always keep ready for use somewhere—in the background of our nind possibly, but somewhere—in perhaps trite notion that we know nothing absolutely or in its essence; and remember that the trite it is always true, and to be kept as a guide at every turning of the scientific road, when we can not tell what is coming next. . . . . . . . .

"Let us repeat, and repeat once more, that the nature be external to ourselves, the so-called 'laws of nature' are from within—laws of our own minds—and a simple product of our human nature. Let us agree that the scientific imagination can suggest questions to put to nature, but not her answers. Let us read Bacon again, and agree with him that we understand only what we have observed. Finally let us add that we never understand the so-called laws of nature the most constantly observed, and most intimately and personally known to us, are those of life and death—and how much do we know about the meaning of them?"

### EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES, AND SOLAR CHANGES.

A T least one scientist believes that the recent West Indian outburst is connected in some way with sunspot activity on the solar surface. Sir Norman Lockyer, whose life-long study of sunspots has led him to believe that they are closely connected with many terrestrial meteorological phenomena, has been comparing records of seismic daturbances for the last seventy years with recently compiled tables of solar activity, and he writes thus to Nature (London) of what he has discovered.

"I find beyond question that the most disastrous volcanic cruptions and earthquakes generally occur, like the rain pulses in India, round! the dates of the sunspot measimum and minimum, More than this, the 35-years otal period established by Dr. Lockyer, which corresponds approximately with Bruckner's meteorlogical cycle, can also be obviously traced, so that, indeed, the intensification of the phenomena at the minimum of 1867 is now being repeated.

"In 1867, Mauna Loa, South America, Formosa, Vessurus were among the regions involved; in the West Indies it was the turn of St. Thomas. Then many announcements of earthquakes in the present year before the catastrophe of St. Pierre will be in the recollection of everybody.

"In the maximum in 1871-72, to name only West Indian stations, Martinique first and then St. Vincent followed suit; in the next maximum, in 1881 came Krakatoa.

"At Tokyo, in a country where the most perfect seismological observatories exist we find that at times near both sunspot ma.i-

ima and minima the greatest number of disturbances have been

"Very fortunately, the magnificent work of the Indian Meteorological Department enables us to associate the solar changes with pressures in the tropics, and obviously these pressures have to be taken into account and carefully studied."

In conclusion, Sir Norman asks that meteorological observers in the West Indies and the surrounding regions will send him copies of their barometrical readings, showing the departures from the local averages for the two months preceding the eruption at St. Pierre. In this way he hopes that one or two years may be saved in getting at the facts regarding the possible connection of the cruutions with solar activity.

#### A DARING INVESTIGATION OF MONT PELÉE.

OF several daring ascents of Mont Pelée while still in activity, those made by President Angelo Heliprin of the Philiadelphia Geographical Society are especially noteworthy, because Professor Heliprin is a trained scientific observer. The results of his investigation which have first been made known throw interesting light on the nature of the recent catastrophe in the West Indies, and show that many commonly received ideas about it have no foundation. Says The Scientific American (June 14):

"The first ascent of the mountain was made on May 31, and the second on June 1. On the first expedition, when the edge of the old crater was reached, the party was overtaken by a terrific thunder-storm. Clouds of rain and steam from the volcano so. completely enveloped them that they were able to see only a few feet. Further progress was impossible, for on account of the electrical disturbances their compass refused to work, varying as much as twenty degrees to the eastward. With great difficulty they groped their way down the steep ridge, slipping at every sten; for the rain-soaked ashes afforded a precarious footing and threatened to harl them down the yawning gulfs at each side. The terrific detonations heard were supposed to be of volcanie and not electrical origin, for when the River Fallaise was reached it was found to be filled with steam and mud indicating a fresh volcanic disturbance. The party reached Acier, caked with mnd and much disappointed. However, on the next morning, Professor Heilprin was ready for another encounter with Mont Pelée. We can not but admire the bravery and devotion of this man who, with his followers, twice climbed the angry volcano, and who once, by a sudden dash during a lift in the clouds of vapor, reached the very lip of the crater, from which point stones could be dropped into the white-hot mass, 200 feet below. Standing on the very brink of the crater, he was witness of a most awful, vet fascinating scene. As was to be expected, the principal output of the crater was steam, and but for a favorable shift in the vapor clouds the party could not have made the valuable observations that they did. So far as known, steam is always found in volcanoes, and seems to be the main cause of the eruption, Scientists divide volcauoes into two classes: the quiet, characterized by a flow of lava, and the explosive, characterized by the blowing out of fragments. Professor Heilprin states positively that no lava has flowed from the crater of Mont Pelée. One of the main characteristics of the explosive volcano is what is called the 'einder-cone.' This is formed of material which is cast out and which drops back around the orifice from which it was thrown, forming a cone. Professor Heilprin, however, states that no such cone was found in this volcano. What was taken to be a cinder-cone proved to be but a pile of ejected rocks with no central vent. Of course, in the present condition of Mont Pelée, it is impossible to state absolutely that there is no cindercone, for it was possible to see down only about 200 feet, and it is believed that the crater is much deeper than this. In shape, the new crater appears like a great gash in the mountain, runuing north and south and expanding into a bowl. The fissure runs transversely to the old crater, and appears to have nearly rifted the mountain."

Another commonly received report that is shown to be unwar-

ranted is that relating to the supposed lowering of the mountain. Statements have been made that the mountain is now reduced to one-third its original height. This is now shown to be utterly untrue, for from a number of observations taken with an ancroid barometer; it was found that the height of the mountain had remained unaltered and that no important topographical changes had taken place. The writer goes on to say.

"The exaggerated reports may have had their origin in the fact that a dense cloud of steam normally covers the top of the mountain, which might lead to the supposition that the mountain was much reduced in height. From the investigations made. Professor Heilprin considers violent eruptions improbable. Mont Pelée has freed itself of interior pressure, and while small disturbances may continue to occur, they will probably decrease in frequency and power. However, no one can prophesy with certainty on subjects of this sort. Volcanic action is very little understood; new and unexpected phenomena are continually occurring. The explosion of flaming gases is unprecedented, so far as known, and was probably the main cause of the terrible loss of life. The electrical phenomena were also new, tho they probably did not play an important part in the destruction of the city. Specimens collected by Professor Heilprin show that the lightning bolts were small and very intense, penetrating the walls of the houses. No other volcano was ever so rapid in action, and never before has such a loss of life resulted directly from a volcanic eruption."

#### ELECTRICITY UP TO DATE.

A COMPREHENSIVE abstract of those views of electricity that are based on the very latest discovery and experiment may be found in an article published in the London Electrician (March 21). According to these views, electricity is a material substance, just as the earliest experimenters thought that it was: only, it is identical with ordinary matter, the electric unit, or "electron," being nothing but a tiny othip separated from an atom of any elementary substance. The writer goes on to say:

The generation of 'electricity' consists in splitting off an electron from the atom. The electron then produces a stress in the ether similar to that due to a 'negatively' charged body, The remainder of the atom acts as a 'positively' charged body, tho we do not know as yet whether the positive charge is due to a special positive electron or not. If it is, we have not yet succeeded in isolating the positive electron, but it is supposed to be about ten times heavier than the negative electron. In any case we have here an elementary negative charge of about one-tenbillionth of the absolute unit and an elementary positive charge of the same amount. These elementary charges attract each other and repel similar charges. They can associate with clusters of neutral particles. A negative electron thus associated with ordinary matter becomes a negative ion, and a positive electron becomes a positive ion.' Conduction consists in the wandering of positive ions down the potential gradient, and of uegative ions up the potential gradient. This wandering cau take place in metals. It then produces heat by collision with the molecules of the metal, and a magnetic field by the motion of the charges. In a liquid, the energy of motion is consumed in the splitting up or 'ionization' of neutral molecules. Every current of heat is associated with a transportation of ions, and here the whole field of thermo-electricity is entered. In the vacuum-tube, ions move with less restraint. Negative electrons are shot off from the cathode with the velocity of light, or something very nearly approaching it, and where they strike upon a solid they produce explosive ether-waves of remarkable penetrating power which are known as Roentgen rays. Where they hit gaseons particles they ionize them, and in doing so develop great heat and light, thus giving rise to the whole fascinating vista of vacuum discharges. Nor is their wonderful activity confined to the fields enumerated; for the whole phenomena of magnetism are based upon the electron. Whenever an atom has a high valency, such as iron, cobalt, or nickel, it appears that the free electrons which constitute these valencies revolve round the rest of the atom. These revolutions produce whirls in the ether which are known as magnetic displacements or stresses, or 'lines of force,' and whenever a conductor, i.e., a body containing freely movable ions (say one for every 5 000 neutral atoms) is moved through these whirls, the ions are set moving in opposite directions with a velocity of about one centimeter per second, and we have the whole phenomena of induced currents. The enormous rapidity of the magnetic revolutions may be judged from their probable period, which is about one-trillionth of a second. In the electric arc we have not only a great exchange of opposite ions, but a vivid ionization due to ultra-violet light, and Elster and Gentel have shown how this ionizing action of ultra violet light may lead to the elucidation of all the problems of atmospheric electricity. The latest information, as recently supplied by us, goes to show that ionization is constantly going on wherever there is matter, and that some bodies have the faculty of projecting either negative electrons or positive ions with some force. These bodies, like radium, actmium, and polonium, are then said to be radioactive. Hurmuzescu has gone further, and proved that the electrons revolving in magnets often shoot off at a tangent and 'electrify' a liquid in which they are placed.

All these manifold applications of the electron idea show that we have here one of the most fruitful conceptions of the human mind. We have at last discovered, and even isolated, what we may call the 'electric substance.' We can weigh it, and measure it, and produce it in any quantity. It may yet prove to be the 'protyle' of the philosophers-the fundamental and primordial substance of the universe. Whether it is that or not, we have now some definite and almost tangible nucleus round which to crystallize our thoughts. The 'electric charge' is now no longer a mere phantasm of the mathematician. It is a solid reality; as solid, at least, as a deal table. It remains . . . to remodel our text-books in accordance with the new truths, and to build up our whole electrical science upon the properties of the substance whose conquest has been so long and arduous a task."

#### GESTURE AND NATIONALITY.

T is comparatively easy to tell a person of a Latin race from a Teuton by watching his gestures. A writer in La Science Illustrie (May 31), M. P. Fardeau, goes further, and asserts that every race has its own characteristic gestures, or at any rate its own system of gesture. M. Fardeau begins by quoting



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so greatly appreciated, .

Diderot's assertion that ail gesture is metaphoric, which be indorses as "an exact characterization of this translation of feeling into anaiogous movement." He goes on

to say

"With primitive man gesture came before speech, and it must therefore have been very complex; it is still more in use among savages than with civilized peoples. We understand less and less the delicate art of pantomime, once

Gestures may be divided into two great groups : "(1) Gestures of extension, which express force. joy, pleas-

ure, pride, revolt, action by the affirmation of the personal element in the effort for life.

(2) Gestures of flexion, expressing fatigue, grief, illness, humility, thought prayer, repose-the abasement of self with weakening of the effort for life.

'Certain gestures are absolutely identified with certain feelings. To shake one's fist is to threaten; to hold up one's finger is to warn. To indicate thought, we place the tips of the fingers on the forehead; to show concentrated attention, we apply the whole hand, . . . To rub the hands is everywhere a sign of joy and to clap them a sign of enthusiasm. It would be easy to multiply examples; affirmation, negation, repulsion, are all indicated by motions that every one understands.

The influence of the brain over the gesture is well shown in the different professions. The soldier has an attitude of extension; the priest, one of flexion. . . . The sailor, the horseman, the dancer [says Mantegazza] can be easily recognized; the banker, the notary, the lawyer have also characteristic gestures, but in their cases diagnosis becomes uncertain.

"It is the same, in quite as great a degree, with nationalities, in spite of the original diversity of the races that make them up. The mimetic char-

acter of each nation results at once from race, from history, and from climate

"The climato notably influences the number and mobility of the representative images, and the more numerous. ravid, and intense these are, the more so do the corresponding motions become. In warm countries, existenco is easy and all active manifestations are greatly developed. In cold regious, on the other hand, where the is constantly veiled by clouds, the man is self-concentrated, sad, silent : for him life is a perpetual struggle.



NEAPOLITAN LEMON-SELLER

manner in gesture. The first is found among the Italians, the French, the Slavs; the second among the English, the Ger-

mans, the Scandinavians, and the Spaniards, . . . "The physiognomy of the French, says Lavater, is open; it announces a thousand agreeable things at once. The Frenchman, he adds, does not know how to keep silent; when his mouth is shut his eyes and his facial muscles continue to speak.

. . The Frenchman expresses what he wants by his face and his gestures; thus he betrays himself at the first giance and can hide nothing. Mantegazza finds that our gesture is 'eccentric,' in the physiologic sense; that is, expansive rapid and gay. This statement requires qualification, for there are Frenchmen and Frenchmen; those of the North are sober in gesture, while those of the South, Provençals and Gascons, gesticulate with exuberauce.

"The gesture of the Englishman is fierce and harslt; he speaks briefly, brusquely; he is cold, positive, forceful. His salutation is cold and accentuated, but his handshake is loyal, . . . The art of gesture, of pantomime, is nowhere so appreciated as in England. The English mimics are extraordinary. I must say, says M. Engene Nouton, in his book on comparative physiology, that no spectacle in the world has impressed me like their performances, . . . The genius of the English people was there-harsh, energetic, sharp, and coid as steel, somber as storm and death, profoundly human,

"According to Mantegazza, the gesture of Germany is beavy, good-humored, and always ungraceful; many of the Siav peoples are unwilling to look one in the face, and they have a false gesture.

"The Spaniard and the Portuguese, altho dwelling in a Southern land, gesticulate little, their language is rhythmic, slow, solemp; they are grave . . . their salutation is a little theatrical.

Their faces remain almost always impassive, owing somewhat to Asiatic influence, but especially from a feeling that a hidal-go's dignity must not be compromised.

"The Italian is lively, mobile, intelligent, gay: his language is harmonious, sonorous, warm, and luminous like his country's sky. The salutation of the Italian is quick and full of feeling; his gesture colored and exaggerated.....

"In Naples gesture often takes the place of words, not only with lazaranio, but even with princes. King Perdinand, on the return to Naples after the revolt of 181, addressed his subjects in gestures; for exproached them, admonished them, and impless them, and include them, are included as ingestivers; the returned with the particular of the principle word.

"Our two pictures, made from instantaneous photographs, are valuable documents for the study of Neupolitan gesture. The little newaboy is joyful. Doubless a customer has beckoned to him... and the whole body of the boy is stretched out toward the purchaser. It is the extensive gesture in its whole intensity.

"Gesture in extension is also shown by the little lemon-seller, but it expresses revolt and not joy. He is asserting, not without anger, with voice and gesture, to a too miserly client, that for one sou he gives five and not six lemons, as the buyer doubtless wishes."—Translation made for Time LINERARY Discreta

#### HIGH SPEEDS ON THE HIGHWAY.

TILAT great speeds can be attained on an ordinary highway with moderate power has been shown by the so-called "Baker torpedo" automobile, which, altho it ended its career, in a public speed trial on Staten Island (May 31), with a tragedy, seems to have made good its inventor's claim that speed depends more on construction than power. At the time of the accient that put a sudden stop to the trials, its speed was estimated at 75 miles an hour, and it is said to have made 80 or 90 miles an hour in the West. Its inventor, in a statement issued before the trial, said that the practical feature of the race was to center the public attention to the fact that great results are secured from little power. It added:

"We availed ourselves of the opportunity offered in this speed contest, that we might publicly show in a practical way that our theory of electric automobile construction was based upon principles of applied science in which friction is dealt with and reduced to such a degree that our small power demonstrates resuits equal to or greater than the larger, cumbersome, and more expensive machines.

"The racer, being impractical for daily service, becomes practical to prove the correctness of our regular designs, for, unlimited by any demands for comfort or curbed by regulations as to speed, we simply carry our lines to the extreme to secure abnormal results, or, in other words, we magnify our every-day theory of manufacture in a degree sufficiently important to attract unsual attention.

In this case, the whole machine, chauffeurs and all, was covered with a turtle-or toped-olite casing, even the wheels being swathed in oil-sulk to lessen air-resistance. In view of the accident with this machine in consequence of the giving way of one of the wheels, it has been resolved by the Automobile Club of America to discountenance road-racing in future; but records will doubtless continue to be broken on specially constructed tracks, and if the day ever comes, as Mr. H. G. Wells thinks it will, when special roads are constructed fast motor use, we may see private vehicles running over them at higher speed than that of a fast erlyress.

The Birth of a Crystal.—The formation of crystals has been studied by Messrs. Richards and Archibald at the Harvard Chemical Laboratory, by means of photography, a special form of microkinetograph being used, by which magnified pictures of successive phases of formation could be taken. The experimenters wished specially to test the theory that in the primary stage of a crystal it is a liquid globule. The investigators summarize their results as follows in *The Scientific American* supplement (Xo. 1,379):

"It has been found possible to take very frequent photomicrographs of crystals during their birth and growth. An enlargement of over 4,000 diameters was obtained, and both common and polarized light were used. Only substances with high melting-points were examined, and the crystallization was always from aqueous solution. No properly forsued image on any of the plates seemed to be devoid of crystalline structure. The growth in diameter during the first second of the crystall's life was found to be vastly greater than during the subsequent period. It was the control of the crystallization of the crystalliz

... We may conclude that whatever theoretical reason there may be for believing that crystals always develop from a transitory liquid phase, the present experimental evidence is inadequate to prove that these globules attain a size visible in the microscope, except in the case of substances which melt at temperatures not far from the temperature of crystallusation."

The First Milliard of Minutes of the Christian Era,—The Parisian papers recently annonneed that one milliard (a thousand million) minutes since the birth of Christ had elapsed on April 14, 1952, at 10.40 A.M. M. Camille Plammarion, the well-known astronomer, took exception to this statement and announced to the Astronomical Society of Frauce that, according to his calculations, the milliard of minutes was attained April 18, 1952, at 6 10 r.m. The calculations of M. Flammarion were pashed to the thousandth of a second. Now comes the "Bureau of Longitudes" masering that Flammarion made an error of nine days, sixteen hours, and thirty minutes. The calculations of the "Bureau of Longitudes" may be thus summarial.

"We follow the Gregorian calendar, which is thirteen days alread of the Julian calendar of the Russians. In the Julian calendar we have a bissettile year every four years, or twenty-five bissettile years during a century. Until the end of 1900, the last year of the nineteenth century (for everybody except His Majesty Kaiser of Germany), we have in the Julian calendar 475 bissectile years. Therefore we have 965 multiplied by 1900, plus 475, or 95,9755 days, according to the Julian calendar and 693,052 days according to the Julian calendar and 693,052 days (e.g. 194),053 days (e.g. 194),053 days (e.g. 194),054 days (e.g.

"One day being equal to 1,420 minutes, 996,89.850 minutes elapsed up to the beginning of the present year. To reach the milliard, we have to add 169,120 minutes, equivalent to 117 days, to hours, and 20 minutes. Jannary, February, and March include 90 days, to which we shall add 27 days, to bours, and 20 minutes of the month of April, which brings he milliard of minutes to the month of April, which brings he milliard on minutes to April 25, 81 40 minutes past 100 clock a.m."—Translation made for The LITERARY DESIGN.

#### SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"Tilk dignity of a cable despatch," says The American Machanat," signer the announcement that an engineer of the Chanty Islands has devised a method of extracting electricity from the atmosphere 'without the use of chemicals or a dynamo or any motive force, 'Prankin did a thing very like this when he flew his kite; but making practical use of atmosphere electricity is a different matter,"

"A BI MAKEAILE, phenomenon," remarks "Asmirdge," was recently observed on the Californian coast. One day last july as streak of red water' was noticed some distance of the month of San Pedro harbor, which salter than the control of the control of

#### THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

#### THE MORAL ASPECT OF AN ACT OF GOD.

UNDER the above caption the London Spectator (May 17) engages in the current discussion of the Martinique calamity in its relation to a divine Providence. Adverting to the question as to how far such disasters are to be considered acts of God, The Spectator reasons as follows:

"The consideration of instances shows that a disaster arising from a pure act of God is extraordinarily rare, and that as the standard of prudence rises, as the storehouses of experience expand, as the knowledge of the laws of nature increases, even these rare instances tend to disappear. Many accidents that formerly would have been attributed to the act of God would now rightly be referred to gross personal negligence. Surely, therefore, we may have faith enough in science at least to believe that the day will come when men will no longer be afflicted by the dread of sudden and irresistible acts of nature that can not be foreseen, or if foreseen can not be prevented or forestalled, Is it, for instance, too much to suppose, had there been in the town of St. Pierre a high standard of prudence, a large accumulation of experience, and an adequate and (quite attainable) knowledge of the laws of nature in their application to volcanic conditions, that this outburst could have been prophesied with certitude months ago, and the entire population removed to some safe place for temporary refuge?

"If this is true, the 'so-called act of God ' takes on a new aspect. By means of such acts, through dread of such acts, the human race is compelled to develop to the utmost its highest intellectual and its deepest moral functions. We can imagine without irreverence the Creator saying to the created: 'I have given you inherent power to control and use all the forces of nature: if you do not choose to develop that power these forces will slay you.' It will scarcely be denied that it is in the contest with nature that the highest intellectual faculties of man have been developed. It is less obvious, though equally true, that it is in that same conflict that the deepest moral faculties have been also evolved. For nature has a way of creating new and subtle problems that require for solution not merely intellectual, but also extraordinary moral qualities. The laws of supply and demand, for instance, have created great cities and industrial districts which have in their rapid growth developed appalling social problems, such as overcrowding and chronic pauperism. new problems involve the year-long misery, suffering, and degradation of vast multitudes, and not merely-for one may use such a word in such a comparison-the one great awful pang of an instantaneous act of God.' Such social problems are acts of God as truly as the volcanic upheavals in the West Indies, and indeed have more than once been accompanied by social volcanic horrors more fearful than those which we mourn to-day. To solve such problems, such acts of God, needs the highest human intel-

ligence, the noblest human sympathy, love and self-sacrifice."
It is customary in reasoning upon great evils, indeed, all evils,
to construct a logical dilemma, one horn of which excludes God's
plenary power and the other of which impencies His beneficence.
Referring to this form of argument, The Spectator ways:

"If the superbest manifestations of human nature are involved in the attainment of empire over the forces that are exhibited in the working of natural laws, then it would appear to be the mere negation of reason to say that because terrible pain and loss and vicarious suffering are involved in the conflict there can be no God, or that if there be one He is either not all-powerful or not wholly moral. It is not necessary to solve the mystery and apparent cruelty of vicarious suffering in order to justify the way of God with man. It is by results that man is able to justify to himself the sufferings of this present world. He is appalled and horrified that the flowing fire of Mount Pelée should have fallen upon the just and upon the unjust; that innocent babes and saintly men and women should have been overwhelmed in the company of the sinners of the fated city. But with reflection the judgment modifies. We do not know, the knowing human nature we may surmise, what acts of sublime heroism, what deeds of noble repentance, may have taken place in those dreadful minutes of destruction; but we do know that a disaster of this

kind will set science to work to devise warnings and safeguards that will render life among volcanic ranges safer; and we do know that already the thrill of sympathy through the world is awakening self-sacrifice, and is drawing together in joint effort for the sufferers alien races long embittered by clashing ambitions and the sound of war. Thus, even applying the slight test of near results, we see, in this extreme case, that the passion for humanity need not hopelessiy descend to the denial of God. If this is so, we may surely affirm the moral aspect of every act of God. In a word, we have no more cause to deny the existence of God because of a great and violent catastrophe than we have when a swollen stream drowns a home-going laborer on a dark night. The difference is not in kind but only in degree. Nor, again, if we can trust God's purpose in the smaller mutations of life, is there any sufficient reason to doubt it in the shock of earthquake? If we are to turn materialists, we must find a better reason than that conveyed when death is simultaneous, sudden, painful, terrific, and multitudinous."

#### THE HEART OF CHRISTIANITY?

ONE of the commonest attempts now being made by persons who are trying to readjust religious formulas is to condense into the simplest and briefest form possible the essentials of religious trath. In considering what is the essence of Christanity, William Hayes Ward, D.D., in The Independent (June 13), classifies religion as a section of ethics, and affirms that the contribution of Christianity to ethics consists of the answer it gives to the chief ethical question, via., What is man's duty? Christianity's peculiar and essential feature is the doctrine of Love:

"Christianity first taught ethics its first principle of Love. In doing that it showed that righteousness, justice, common morals is not enough. Something more vital is needed, something more positive and forceful. Not to have done wrong is something, not to do to others what you would not have them do to you; but it has in it nothing really divine. To do justice is but the neutral level of morals, not bad and hardly good.

The pagan religions and Judaism failed to be truly missionary, and could not become universal because they never made the positive doctrine of love primary and central. Love, however, to be developed, must be practically applied, and hence a conversion is required by it to service and to evangelism. Dr. Ward proceeds to eliminate as essential various things that have at one time or other been required as integral to faith:

"Christianity must be a sptritual and not a formal, ceremial religion. As it is not national, but individual, so it is not prieatly, but spiritual. It accepts God as a spirit, who must therefore be worshiped in spirit and in truth. Christianity may use days, places, and rites, but they are no part of essential Christianity. Christianity finds use for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath is not a part of Christianity. Christianity honors the church, but can exist without the church. Christianity has two or more sacraments, but can dispense with all of them and still be good Christianity, for Christianity is not a body, but a spirit, and that spirit is love."

In a similar strain Dr. Ward rules out from among the essentials of faith the miraculous conception and other miracles

"Christianity teaches biographical facts about Christ, but we must distinguish the important from the non-important. It is interesting, but not important, that he came as a child. Paul never spacks of the virgin-birth, peritaps never heard of it, as the Gospels had not been written in his time. Christ's miracles are interesting and throw much light on his character, but they have not the importance of his teachings and example. Those teachings would be equally valuable if Jesus had performed no full-grown. These biographical facts, however interesting and however important, are not essential to the substance of Christianity. Christ's command of love and his teaching that God is a loving Father is essential.

A person may be a Christian even tho unable to believe in a

future life and holding to the doctrine of annihilation; even tho this involves disbelief in the resurrection of Jesus:

"Christ's resurrection is of even more importance than his death, because on it is based a considerable part of our faith in the future life; and it was of even greater importance for this reason to the early church. A belief in a future life, of blessedness for the good, and in which persistent wrong will suffer retribution, is of no little help, expecially in beginning a life of self-sacrificing love; for in it self-love adds its aid to disinterested love. But a belief in the future life, and so in Christ's resurrection, is not absolutely essential to Christian character, which, as we have seen, is the really essential. Hing in Christianly, for only the life of love is essential. It was in a flash of excessive and mistaken oratorical fervor that Paul exclaimed. What advantageth it me if the dead rise not? Let us ent and drink, for

#### BIBLICAL CRITICISM IN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

"I F the critical study of the Bible be accepted as inevitable and desirable, to what extent are the results of this to be introduced into our Sunday-schools at the present time?" This question receives the consideration of several representative men, knowe either as Biblical critics or prominent Sunday-school workers, who express their views in The Biblical World (May). A. E. Dunning, D. D., editor of The Congregationalits and one of the International Committee on the Sunday-school lessons, describes the situation as follows:

"A widening clasm divides the teaching of the Bible in schools and colleges from its teaching in many Sunday-schools. The accepted principles of the development of life and of the growth of literature, as taught in public schools, are being contradicted in Sunday-schools, in the effort to defend theories of the creation of the universe and of the composition of the Bible which are contrary to known haws of the evolution of nature and of literature. The consequences of such opposing teachings are not difficult to predict.

"The main conclusions of Biblical criticism are now accepted with practical unanimity by all scholars who have given attention to them. They have been reached by patient investigation, and have displaced traditional theories among educated people, just as the truths of geology and astronomy have supplanted the earth and the laws of the universe, that the sun, moon, and stars revolved around the earth. These conclusions have entered into the earth and the laws of the universe, that the sun, moon, and stars revolved around the earth. These conclusions have entered into assumed in nearly all teachers' Bibles and revent commentative, assumed in nearly all teachers' Bibles and revent commentative, and in the majority of lesson helps. The last step, their acceptance in the popular mind, can be hindered only temporarily by unreasoning conservation, ignorance, or prejudice,

"The Sanday-school is not the place to follow or to work out the processes by which these conclusions have been reached; still less the place to controvert them. But the results of criticism, so far as they correct false theories of the Bible and illumine its revealed truth, should be known and used by the teacher to increase the power of his teaching.

Prof. Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Theological Seminary (Presby.), regards the Sunday-school as really not a school, but a place for exerting religious personal influence; and while assuming that some results of Biblical criticism will inevitably be found there, he makes the following suggestions:

"In my judgment, the most profitable study of the Bible, for most Sunday-schools, is that which mainly confines itself to the contents and the practical bearings of those parts of the Scriptures which directly illustrate the problems of life and duty. Of all things, a Sunday-school should avoid neglecting the work which it can do well for the sake of attempting work that is beyond its reach;

Camden M. Cobern, D.D., of New York City (Methodist Episcopal), thinks that the results of modern criticism should be utilized in a greater degree in the Sunday-schools than at present. He writes:

"That the viewpoint of present-day evaugelical scholarship

with regard to most Biblical questions is different from that occupied twenty-five years ago is also evident, not only to minsters, but to most of the intelligent laymen connected with our Sundayschools. Even those who are not academically trained, or well read theologically, are sure that something has happened. Many of these are cagerly inquisitive to know whether there is a new 'orthodory' which, while it takes account of all the valid results of modern criticism, yet finds itself able to hold to the great fundamental faiths of Christianish.

"Nowithstanding, then, the acknowledged delicacy of the situation, and admitting that it is better even yet to do or say nothing rather than to do or say the wrong thing, or the right hing in the wrong way, I am beginning to feel that there is a present need in Sunday-school work of a greater utilization of the results of madern Bhilder criticism.

"The main function of Biblical criticism in the Sunday school is to safequant the scholars from failst eaching, as that they are it is to safequant the scholars from failst eaching, as that they are school, or else drift off into Intideity. My judgment would be that op per cent. of the prevailing intellectual skepticism has arisen because of childhood misconceptions as to what trusts were fundamental to Christianity. These men have discovered the unreliability of certain things which they were taught to be lieve, and, supposing these beliefs to be essential to Christianity, they have given up all faith in the Christian system."

Amory H. Bradford, D.D., one of the editors of *The Outlook*, notes the inability of the average teacher to teach Biblical criticism, and goes on to say:

"But, asually, the work of interpreting the principles of criticism had better be left to the pulpit, and the Sunday-school confine itself to teaching the contents of the Bible, and to impressing such truths as may be essential to daily living. By this I do not mean that the new knowledge should be excluded, but only that for many years to come it will be impossible to secure persons able properly to teach or to apply it, simply because most teachers are themselves ignorant.

Milton S. Terry, D.D., of Garrett Biblical Institute (Methodist Episcopal), considers that the task of carrying on critical Biblical study is comparatively easy and one that ought to be undertaken. He saws:

"Every such school is supposed to be primarily for the study of the Holy Scriptures, and why should they ignore or seek to avoid important questions about the original texts, the authoriship and composition of the different books of the canon, and their probable chronological order? Much information on all these subjects may be acquired without a knowledge of the original languages of the Bible. A competent teacher could easily conduct a series of most helpful lessons in textual criticism, with a class of boys and girls twelve to fifteen years old, by means of the Authorized Version and the Revised Version of the New Testament, simply comparing a selection of passages (c.f., Matt. vi. 13; xvii. 3; 1 Mart. x. 29; xi. 3c; Luke iz. 55; 1 Juke iz. 55

A warning against merely destructive criticism is sounded by H. Clay Trumbull, of *The Sunday-School Times*, who remarks that "a boy with a piece of smoked glass can see spots on the sun," while "it requires the ability of the scientist with the aid of the spectrum to show the beauty and separate colors of the sun's rays."

W. C. Bitting, D.D., of New York (Baptist), not only holds that Biblical criticism should have a place, but the supreme place in our Sunday-schools:

"In so far as Biblical criticism is a method of study, historical research, scientific investigation, rigidly loyal to facts, and releutiess in rejecting fancies, the sincere effort to treat the Bible honestly, there is need for it in every school, and it should hold the supreme place. There is no remedy for the foolish religious fask that have sprung out of false methods of Bible study except such a process. For such grotesque distortions and caricatures of Christianity there is no preventive comparable to it. The wild 'smms' which reach our churches thrive because of the very methods of study which Biblical criticism corrects."

#### RECENT VIEWS OF ECCLESIASTICAL UNITY.

THE constant conflict in the Anglican communion between the "Romanizing" and the "Broad-Church" parties continues to elicit discussion of the possibility of reunion between the Roman Catholic and some portions of the Protestant Church. Two books on this subject have lately appeared, the first in England, a series of sermons preached mainly in Westminster Abbey by Rev. II. Hensley Henson, B.D., entitled "Godly Union and Concord"; the other in New York, entitled "England and the Holy See," by Spencer Jones, M.A. These volumes are reviewed by The Catholic World (June), which presents its own point of view on the question of reunion as follows:

"Souls instinctively drawn to faith and definite dogma are beating their way steadily toward the center of sound doctrine and firm discipline; those of the opposite sort are gathering together upon a platform bound to grow broader and broader until it is able to support all who are willing to be called religious men, and who yet disbelieve in the existence of a living, infallible teacher. Instead of one kind of reunion, there are two; for some men rally round the dogmatic principle; others about the rationalistic. By every rule of logic and every principle of consistency, but those reunions should inevitably be accomplished; vided into these two hosts, the consistent followers of antagonistic standards—authority and private judgment. The pity is that, among those disposed to listen to a teacher, there should be more than a single camp."

The Catholic World, however, makes perfectly plain what basis of reunion it would propose:

"On what conditions will Christendom actually be united? No one has said; no one can say. An ideal is being sought for, and the conditions of attaining it have not yet been specified. Tho the proposal is as yet but a vague one; the the outlook be havy and indefined, as is often and truly charged; still, let us at least display some responsive enthusiasm in the presence of so splendid a vision as that of Christendom reunited. But again, let us always remember that enthusiasm is not a cover for compromise; for even supposing, for impostable, that the Church of Rome were to concede some vital points, her concession would necessarily be in vain; for the instant it was made reunion with Rome would lose its charm for England. Rome is peculiar and unique trait as distinguished from all other calcinates is precisely her loss of the control of the control of the control of the control of the calcinate is precisely her control of the control of the calcinate is precisely her control of the calcinate in the control of the teaching."

The advantages possible to Roman Catholics from a reunion with the Anglican communion in view of the growth of the American spirit are thus pointed out:

"For ourselves in the Western world a more than ordinary interest and importance attach to the subject of England's reunion with the Holy See. Whatever Mr. [Benjamin] Kidd's latest book may prove, at least it exhibits incontestable evidence of the impression America's prospects are making upon the world. Call them Anglo-Saxon, or what you will, the 'principles of Western civilization ' have come to stay and to dominate. There is a reality underlying such phrases as 'the Americanization of the world. Even were Great Britain's influence as a worldpower to diminish, nevertheless the English-speaking races give unmistakable promise of playing a leading part in the future molding of humanity. What then? Why, it needs no prophet to suggest that the reunion of England-or even of the High-Church party-with the Holy See would go far toward evolving a condition of Catholicism possessed of 'Projected Efficiency'nicely adjusted, that is to say, to the needs and aspirations of the coming age. Were England Catholic again as of old, and America as Catholic as there is hope of making her, then we would hear no more of the popular calumny that our church is a thing of the past and built in conformity to conditions that have disappeared forever. . . .

"It is the fair promise of the future, this dream of a Christendom reunited and rejuvenated, with strength renewed as the eagle's. And it is almost all we have to sustain us while we contemplate the present distressing accumulation of numbers

and power by the church's enemies. What can be done to further the realization of the blessed vision? No one dare point out in detail. But this is certain: the first great need is readiness to concede all that principle will allow. The indefinite possibilities of adaptation, when things are viewed in this spirit, almost persuade us to delay and speculate on what might be done; but it is unsafe to wander in this maze without official guides. History, honestly studied, however, will throw a broad and searching light over the future by reflection from events and changes in the past. It will even encourage us to dream of wonder-working developments. But before beginning to dream, there is another detail to be attended to, namely, the creation of an atmosphere in which dreams will possess a strong likelihood of being reproduced by reality later on. We dare say the foremost advocates of rennion would regard it as an amply sufficient cause of thanksgiving and joy if they could hear it said by one and all. We promise that to promote reunion we will make every possible concession which is not repugnant to inviolable principles."

The same general subject is treated editorially in *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., May 24), in a review of one of the books already mentioned. Speaking of the proposition of unity on a Roman Catholic foundation, the editor says.

"The great fraternity of a common belief can not be obscured by dogmatic differences and ritual divergences. The Roman system can never, from our point of view, offer a basis for a restored Catholic Church; hut that the individual Roman Catholic should be considered anything but a fellow Christian and fellow chiten is abborrent to the temper of American civilization. Social isolation on account of belief can not flourish in this atmosphere. Absurd and foolish things have been said in polemical attacks on the Roman Church. On both sides there are too many bitter memories. Let them be used as the lessons of past experience, not as guides for the future. The history of the civilized world since the Reformation has proved conclusively that everywhere human nature is found at about the same standard, both its sexcellencies and in its defects."

#### THE SHRINE OF POSITIVISM.

THE memory and singular personality of Auguste Comte are brought vividly to mind again by the mountent which is soon to be dedicated to the renowned philosopher in Paris on the Place de Sorbonne. This mountent, the work of the sculptor lightert, consists of a bust of the founder of Positivism accompanied by two allegorical figures; one representing a young moman holding a child in her arms, supposed to symbolize humanity rising higher with each generation; the other the figure of a young man in an attitude of meditation, symbolizing manual workers called to intellectual culture. In these two images, according to a Prench critic, is resumed the supreme thought of Auguste Comte, which is in brief as follows: "Humanity, enfranchised from all religions which in their time have belped to develop it, has no longer any other object of religious worship than itself. This is of itself its unique religion."

The apartment in which Auguste Comte died (September 5, 1857) in the Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, No. 10, where he had lived for sixteen years, has been preserved by his followers in the same condition as at the time of his death. It is the social center of Positivism. The following description of this apartment and of the ceremonial system of Comte's followers is found in a recent number of the Magasin Pittoresque, written by Pelicien Pascal:

"This apartment is a veritable sanctnary where the profane are admitted only as an exceptional favor. In general, admission is reserved alone to members of the Positivist Society. The apartment consists of a salon, library, dining-room, and bedchamber. The whole furnished in simple style of the Louis Philippe period, for Contie was by no means a rich man. The bare, shining floors are devoid of either range or carpets, as these had not come lato general use in the time of Auguste Comte. Upon the walls of the dining-room hang a few photographs, among which is to be remarked the portrait of Danton, who is for the Positivists the great man of the Revolution, and that of the house in Montpellier where Comte was born, a very ordinary dwelling with a group of bushy trees separating the garden from the street.

"In the center of the salon stands a table which is of great importance to Positivism. It has a round top of gray marble supported by three mahogany legs. It must not be thought that this table serves for spiritnal manifestations, for Positivists admit neither occult powers nor the survival of personality after death. But nevertheless this table must be considered the most precious object among the relics of Auguste Comte, for it was before this table that the great philosopher gave his lectures to the disciples that came to him, and it is around this same table that are administered the nine sacraments of the Positivist religion. In the salon, among other portraits is to be seen one of Comte himself, painted in such bituminous colors as to give him with his cleanshaved face quite an ecclesiastical aspect. On the opposite wall hangs the portrait of Clotilde de Vaux, whose intelligent and tender affection exalted so powerfully the great philosopher and inspired him with his personal theories concerning the relations of men and women and the social mission of woman.

"In the library the books of Auguste Comte are ranged in two high cases with glass doors which permit their ordinary bindings to be seen. There must be something over a hundred volumes. the number which, according to Comte, should suffice for the library of every faithful Positivist. Chairs are arranged in this room, one before the other, indicating the present use of the apartment as a lecture room. From this one passes into the bedchamber where the philosopher died. His bedstead in plain mahogany. Empire style, is made up as if he were coming to occupy it again. Above the simple couch hangs a portrait of Comte, taken after his death. Upon the black marble mantle stands a vase of artificial flowers under a glass case. These flowers were the work of Clotilde de Vaux. A tea-pot in blue porcelain and the cup from which he last drank stand beside the superannuated bouquet. In a panel beside the bed are suspended the garments worn by the defunct. One can not help thinking that the preservation of the least objects which August Comte used by his pious disciples corresponds exactly with the Catholic veneration for the saints. It is not alone in the worship of the relics of its founder that the rites of Positivism consist. It also possesses nine sacraments, intended to remind man of his social functions in the principal events of his life, and these sacraments are conferred upon the Positivists of Paris around the gray marble tuble with the mahogany legs, which thus takes on the character of a veritable ultar.

The Presentation is the sacrament of the new-born child. It is administered by the presentation of the infant some time after its birth to the adepts. The Initiation is conferred at fourteen years. It marks the entrance of the adolescent into self-conscious life. The Admission is accorded at twenty-one years. It indicates a conscious and reflected participation in human life. The Destination, administered at twenty-eight years, consecrates the definite choice of a career in which one is to contribute to the universal life of humanity. Marriage is the foundation of the family. Altho there is no age indicated to receive it, it is preferred that it take place between the age of twenty-eight and forty-four years. Maturity is conferrred upon n man at fortytwo years. It reminds him of the fulness of life upon which he has entered. At sixty-three years a man receives the sacrament of Retreat. Death confers upon him the sacrament of Transformation, and posterity the last and definitive sacrament of Incorporation of his memory and of his works, if he has accomplished any, into the common treasury of the ideas of humanity.

"Like Christianity, like Mohammedanism, like the Revolution, Positivism counts the years from an era peculiar to itself, dates from 1758. Positivists are therefore at present in the one lumdred and fourteenth year of the Great Crisis. They have likewise a calendar of their own.

"Each momh is named after a distinguished man, beginning with Moses and including Homer, Aristotle, Archimedes, Cassar, St. Paul, Charlemagne, Dante, Shakespeare, Descartes, Frederick, and the Freens Scientist Bichat—thirteen months in all twenty-eight days each. Each day is consecrated to one or more great men as in Catholicism to one or more saints.

"The Positivists recognize the authority of a director of Positivism. His rôle, while respecting the independence of thought allowed to each one of the faithful, is equal to that of the Pope in Catholicism. M. Pierre Lafitte is still invested with this authority, which M. Jeannolle will inherit when M. Lafitte shall have received the sacrament of the Transformation.

"Finally, there are dissenting disciples who reproach the faithful of the official church with giving too favorable an interpretation of the doctrines of Comte to revolutionary democracy. And among the adherents of the church of the Rue M. le Prince there are those who claim their independence of mind from the letter of this doctrine. "Translations made for Tue LITERARY DISCIPLES."

#### A SCOTCH DECISION ON HIGHER CRITICISM.

A NOTHER significant indication of the increasing tolerance with which the higher criticism is regarded was found in connection with the proceedings of the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland, May 23, when that body declined by a decisive vote to take action upon Dr. George Adam Smith's recent work "Modern Criticism and the Teaching of the Old Testament." The motion for tolerance was presented by Principal Rainy, who argued it at length. It declares that while the members of the Assembly can to held as accepting or authorizing the critical theories set forth in Dr. Smith's book, "it is not the duty of the church to Institute any process against the Triessor Smith." This motion, which was made the action of the Assembly, contains this declaration:

"The Assembly recognize that the discussions in regard to the origin and history of Biblical books, which for a number of years have exercised the minds of learned men, have tended to create perplexity and anxiety for many Christian people; yet, recapillate the results of former discussions, the Assembly carnestly exhort their people not to be soon shaken in mind by what they heard of statements regarding the Bible, or regarding some parts of the contents. These will in due time be weighed, adjusted, and up in their proper place. Above all the fluctuations of luman opinion, the Lord rules and overrules; and Ihis word abides."

Dr. Rainy himself is the recognized leader of the United Free Church. In the course of his speech, an hour long, supporting Dr. Smith, recalling the time when people were troubled over the geological discoveries, he said, as reported in the London Guardian (May 28):

"New facts of science were then discovered and at first people were nuable to assign them their proper place in relation to the story of Creation; but, when the facts were seen to be facts beyond dispute, it was not long ere the interpretation of Genesis, was adjusted to the facts. So, he maintained, a certain amount of established fact had been recognized in speculations or criticisms by accredited scholars. If facts were facts, the ascertainment of them was pure gain; let them never be afraid of such."

The Congregationalist (June 14), remarking upon the addresses of Principal Rainy and Professor Orr, says

"Both these Christian statesmen made it plain that the question was not what judgment should be pronounced on Professor Smith, but what was to be the attitude of the church on the nodern movement which is called the higher critisism. It was well the trend of opinion of devout Christian scholars is that facts have been made known as established which must be faced, and which require readjustment of views regarding the character and methods of the impiration of the Bible. The Twee of the Assembly of the proof of the Assembly of the Assemb

Zion's Herald (June 11) notes the same contrast between the present and the past, and acknowledges the gain to religious freedom from the change that has come throughout the religious world.

#### FOREIGN TOPICS.

#### ENGLAND'S ENEMIES ON THE BOER PEACE.

CONTINENTAL Europe comments in a most unuminable frame of mind upon the end of the war in South Africa. The German newspapers as a rule seem to be disconcerted. Ever since the Boer war began they have been denouncing Great



PEACE BE WITH YOU.

They fiv to each other's arms and weep from pain and joy.

THE HOER: "I'd gladly embrace you, but you've shot off my arms."

THE HRITON: "I'd gladly be on a peace footing with you, but you've shot off my legs."

Per Flok.

Britain for it, and predicting that she would, or asserting that she should, go to pieces in the struggle so recently terminated. The London Times, through its Berlin correspondent, refers to the German expressions of oxinion in the following severe terms

"The value of German comments on the restoration of peace in South Africa is questionable, seeing that to a very great extent they represent the reflections of impotent malice, disappoint-

tent usey represent the reflections of inflatent to trent, or despating resignation. Whoevercliming the last two and a half years has follable to the property of the property of the conlable eligible at unique opportunity of correcing take impressions regarding the distribution of the friends and foss of England on the continent of Europe. The German Government originally set the taue to which public opinion danced. When the hopelessness and fullify of the original policy stood revealed to the whole world, it was too late to call back the forces of inter and calming which had been set in motion. Even the semi-official press could not be earbed,"

The Krenz Zeitung (Berlin), which has been bitterly ann-British since the war began, says there may yet grow up a generation of Boers in South Africa that will reverse the fates of this war. Yet it thanks tind the war is over. The equally anti-British Hamburger Nuchrichten quotes English comments on the peace, and says they show how rejoiced the British are to get off so well and so easily.

"The peril into which England was led and which she has overcome was a deadly peril." The same paper notes English tributes to the Boers, and says that these are inspired not by generosity toward a beaten for but by Britain's shame at her own weakness. The Boers come inwardly strengthened out of the war, which can not be said of Great Britain. Thus the comment runs in the German press, the Socialist I'orwa'rt (Berlin) not sparing the British lion any more than the others. The terms of peace, oddly enough, are not deemed so favorable to the Boers. The Rheinsch-West-fallishe Zeilung says:

"England now rules the Boer republics and will thus have vested patronage to bestow. The railroads will all be constructed by England. German monopolies, like the noted dynamite concession, will be done away with. . . . In short another part of the globe is closed as a mart for German labor products.

French papers of the popular type indulge, as usual, in violent denunciation of everything British. The ministerial Timps (Paris), however, speaks in a dignified way, ways it is glad the war is over, and attributes the peace to the King's coronation. The fournal des Débats (Paris) says the terms's enot favorable to the Boers. The Intransigeant (Paris) attacks. Great Britian as a foe to mankind, and it says that the Prench Minister of Poreign Atlairs is in the pay of King Edward, altho all this seems to have very little bearing on the peace. The Matin (Paris), which supported the Boers, says that Europe will breathe freely now that the nightmare of war is over. The Echod & Paris says:

"The Boers are not beaten. They are more powerful than they ever were. They have given a blow to the tradition of British power. The men called bandits by Chamberlain negotiated as equals with Kitchener and Milner."

The Independance Relge (Brussels), a Liberal and enlightened paper, which has denounced Great Britain throughout the war, now calls upon the continent of Europe to ecase slandering the English. It says that the terms of peace are creditable to both sides and that the peace itself will be "lasting" if Great Britain acts in good faith. In Holland, pressopinion (avors the Boers to the last gasp. The Innectant (Amsterdam) says that Great Britain will yet reap what site has sown, while the Neuroe Rotterdamsche Courant says the Boers could never have accepted the published terms of peace. There must be secret terms about which the world knows nothing. In Spain call the papers, except dynastic sheets like the



PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

JOHN BULL TO BOER: "No one will know who surrendered, but if you pretend that I licked you I'll give you anything you want."

- Weekly Freeman (Dublin).

Efoca (Madrid), insist that Britain is shamed before the world. The Imparcial (Madrid) says the Boers won. Salisbury and Chamberlain are the defeated party. As for the Nationallst papers in Ireland, they can not conceal their indignation at the turn of affairs. The Weekly Freeman (Dublin) says.

"It is very interesting to note the frantic attempts of the lingo newspapers to prove to the world, in face of the facts, that England has conquered the Boers. The compulsory payment of the war indemnity is one of the vital facts which they find most difficult to explain. Never before in the history of warfare was the conqueror compelled to pay to the conquered a war indemnity of £3,000,000, supplemented by a liberal loan without interest. This is indeed a decisive test which settles at once and without the possibility of doubt the vital question which side won and which side lost in the war that is just over. . . . The credit of the peace which has just concluded belongs to the King and Lord Kitchener. His Majesty's interposition was inspired by kindly humanity. Moreover, he naturally did not desire to have his coronation marred by the coincidence of Another Great Boer Victory,' Lord Kitchener knew that the war could be no longer maintained. Peace with ignominy is at least better than war with greater ignominy, which was the only alternative. But if the peace is to be maintained, the curb on the tongues of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner must not be relaxed."-Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

#### TROUBLES OF COUNT VON BÜLOW.

THE imperial German Chancellor, Count you Bülow, is in the midst of a series of complications that make his task of "assisting" Emperor William very difficult. The Agrarians are said to have cowed him on the tariff question. He has raised a hornet's nest about his ears by saying in effect that the Poles breed like rabbits and thus threaten to swamp the Germans, who breed like harcs only. A short time ago he gave an interview to the Pairs Figure in which he talked freely, if not sensationally, about the Triple Alliance and kindred topics. He said the Triple Alliance made for peace and did not menace France, and that Germany wants peace in the Far East and secks only to build up her commerce there. He denied that Germany wants to form any sort of combination with the United States to protect mutual interests in the Orient or for any other purpose. These several utterances and acts have drawn down upon Count von Bülow a shower of press criticisms of bewildering variety and complexity. The Temps (Paris), speaking of his "strange weakness," savs:

"Those who persist, in spite of one disappointment after another, in placing their faith in Count von Bülow, in seeing in him something more than an amiable skeptic, an idle do-nothing, at heart indifferent to great principles, ready to sacriface every-thing in order to retain the good graces of the extreme Agrarians, and trembling at the frown of the country aristocracy—such observers maintain that it is wrong to judge a man out of his sphere, and that the real field for his capacity is that of diplomacy."

But it is in this very field, pursues this critic, that Count von Biliow shows his incomptence. Recent developments reveal that he is inferior to nearly all contemporary statesmen, and that the has few faults left to commit." It must be admitted also that the Chancellor made, even in the opinion of his countrymen, what we Americans call "a break" when he compared Germans to hares and Poles to rabbits in breeding capacity. The Kêlmiske Vielkszeitung, a Clerical paper, says that Count von Bilmis his hideous figure of speech passed Judgment upon his own policy, for he must mean that he wants to drown like young east all new-boar Polish children. The Berliner Tiege-Matt says that there would have been a storm of indignation had Chamberdain talked like that in Empland. The Berliner

Neurste Nachrichten, an anti-Polish paper, condemns the "hares and rabbits" simile. Attention is called in the National Zeitung to Count von Billow's fondness for figures of speech in all his public utterances. He lately compared himself to the slepherd Paris in classical mythology, who had to award the golden apple to one of the three goddesses who contended for it. English papers express the opinion that Emperor William can not stand Count von Billow much longer unless he gets something done and makes less trouble.—Translations made for The Literary Direct.

#### THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

M. JUSTIN COMBES, the new prime minister in France, is a pronounced anti-Clerical. His name was practically unknown outside of his own country prior to the formation of the present ministry, nor did the great majority of Frenchmen know



PREMIER COMBES, Head of the New French Ministry.

anything about him either. He was at one time minister of education and studied in early life for the priesthood. altho now so much opposed to the political policy of the Roman Catholie Church in France. He is about sixtyseven years old. practical, self-contained, and sagacious. The rest of the cabinet is made up of good material. M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General André. Minister of War, hold over from

the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry. The impression in Europe is that there will now begin a brisk anti-Clerical campaign. To quote the London Spectator:

"M. Combes, whom the church fears and detests, will carry out the law against associations till the monastic life becomes nearly impossible, and will endeavor so to 'lacisic 'education that the interference of a priest in a school of any kind shall deprive it of all claim to state help, even if it is not treated directly as an offense. They will, in short, commence a campaign against the church which will stop short only of complete disestablishment, a revolution of which they are a little darial, because, thost would relieve the treasury and impair the social position of the bishops—a subject of endless irritation—it might amony the peasantry, who would have to pay for Clerical offices, which they have never paid for, and would deprive the state of all pressu, and indeed of all means, for restraining or punishing the more finantical section of the clergy."

French Radical opinion certainly demands energetic action of the nature thus outlined. But the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), which is often accused of Clerical sympathies, has another view

"It appears that M, Combes is more concerned than was at first supposed in regard to the initiative of his ministry, and in particular more concerned with regard to the actual needs of the country. He is not quite so bent as his too assidious friends thought upon a policy of combat and upon taking up his time with measures more sectarian than efficacious. Does M, Combes feel the need of vielas? Where will be get them? Andicalism is the domain of passions without ideas, the chosen field of phraseology and the demogo, It is, a place of bitterness. There is much ado without greatness. There is lattle thought. Will M. Combes have recourse to Socialist theories in the solition of the problems that will confront him? He has never shown much sympathy in that direction. The only thing the for him is to adopt some of the principles of the Moderate Republican policy.

It is noteworthy that the Temps (Paris), which is the organ of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was deemed extremely friendly to the former ministry. In expressing itself with great reserve on the subject of the Coulbes ministry. This is taken to mean that responsible parties are awaiting developments before committing themselves. The French press in general is taken aback at the manner in which political events have shaped themselves. The measure of the new premier has yet to be taken and the results of the pending anti-Clerical agitation have to be seen before anything definite can be said. Outside France editorial opinion is equally doubtful. The Petter Lloyd (Budapeys) asys:

"What is going to happen? Perhaps the prevailing state of things is so firmly roated that the new misistry can not analorate it. . . . The one consoling circumstance is that Waldeck-Rousseau would not have returned had there been any double of the safety of the republic."—Translations made for THE LITER ANY DURST.

#### THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON.

THE recent appointment of Michael Herbert as British ambassador in Washington has occasioned wide countent and discussion in the English press. The problem of Lord Pauncefote's successor had been taken up seriously by one or two organs of British opinion. It was agreed that the British embassy in Washington could not be regarded by His

Majesty's Government as a mission in a foreign country in the sense in which the British embasy in Berlin, for instance, is so regarded. It was also agreed that the man appointed should be one whom the Americans knew and liked. Before the appointment of Mr. Herbert was announced. The Spectator London) said.

"It is our deliberate and firm conviction that to this great post should be appointed, not a member of the regular diplomatic service, but a man outside who is a personage in English public life. The office is nominally that of an ambassador, but in reality it is something much more-something different in kind. Just as we can never consent to the notion of speaking of America as a foreign nation, or of Americans as foreigners-the British public long ago abandoned that idea, and when it thinks or speaks of foreigners never dreams of including any member of the English-spenking kin-so we can not regard the British embassy at Washington as an embassy in foreign parts, or the American embassy in London as a foreign embassy. Those embassies stand on n perfectly different footing from ordinary embassies, and their occupants must be selected on perfectly different lines and with perfectly different intentions. The Americans have discovered most successfully the right type of man to send to us as ambassador. The moment the American envoy lands at South-

ampton he becomes a great figure in English public life, and the President and the State Department are always careful to send us of their best, and to choose a man able to fill the part assigned by the opinion of the nation to the ambassador from the United States. We must reciprocate, and send an Englishman capable not merely of doing the regular work of an ambassador, but of standing out in American public life as a great personage and a typical representative of his country. He must, that is, be a man capable of putting what is best and most worthy in our public life in touch with what is best and most worthy in America. The fulfilling of those functions will not in the least interfere with his necessary and important official work. Instead, they will facilitate it. Americans are by nature impatient of the old diplomatic forms and ponetilios.

All this was said in the course of an elaborate leading article before Mr. Herbert's appointment had been announced. When the Herbert appointment had become public, *The Spectator* printed this brief paragraph:

"It was announced on Thursday that Mr. Michael Herbert had been appointed to the British embasy at Washington. We stated last week our reasons for holding that in the exceptional case of Washington it would be better to appoint a distinguished Englishman rather than a regular diplomat. Granted, however, that the appointment was to fall to a diplomat, we feel sure that no better member of the service could have been appointed than no letter member of the service could have been appointed than Mr. Herbert. His career has been a most dustinguished one, and he is said to be a persona grafa at Washington, where he was stationed for several years. We trust that in executing more than an ambassador or the condour-pipe for communications between the Foreign Office and the State Department. He is something much more than the British counterpart of the foreign office and the State Department.

But this is not so remarkable as a letter printed by The Spectator which throws a most significant light upon the work Mr. Herbert will be called upon to do in Washington. The writer savs:

"Washington is, of all diplomatic centers, the one into which I would not introduce an outsider, however brilliant: to make a

practise of such appointments would invite disaster. The 'machine '-the vast machine which carries forward eighty millions of those who speak our tongue-is really controiled by a smail 'family group' of Senators. Half a dozen men in the Senate, very quiet men, men who would be the first to disclaim this influence-herein is the problem of a successful diplomacy. What chance has an 'outsider,' an admiral or a general, who comes to Washington late in life, to penetrate these recesses? Lord Pauncefote never did, but during his first four years he was admirably served by at least two young men who would probably not have made that patient study of Washington had they been assured in advance that the big house in Connecticut Avenue was never to receive them as ambassadors. They would have taken elsewhere their genius for diplomacy, that infinite capacity for taking pains. Nor again should the chief be a lawyer; true, Lord Pauncefote was a lawyer, but he always regarded that as a disability. The Senate is full of brilliant lawyers; I pity Mr. Secretary Hay if an English ambassador began to practise law on the foreign relations committee, An'honest English gentleman,' if possible a rich man with the right kind of wife, but above and beyond ail this, a man who knows his Senate! I do not know what word to apply to that formidable, almost impossible, body, the United States Senate.



LATEST PORTRAIT OF MICHAEL HERBERT.

In reply to this The Noctator editorially pooh-poolis the idea that any "British ambassador will ever really succeed in handling the Senate, or the inner Senate, be he never so dexterous at the game." Be this as it may, the London Tunet, regardless of Senates and inner Senates, and taking its now usual pro-American tone, congratulates all concerned, thus.

"There is, indeed, no more important position in the diplomatic service at the present day than that of British ambassador at Washington, for there can be no more important task than that of drawing continually closer the manifold ties which should and do link together the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on either side of the Atlantic. To that end it is essential that the representative of Great Britain in the United States should possess that sympathetic understanding of the American people and of the institutions of America which the distinguished representatives of the United States in Great Britain have for many years past possessed of the British people and of British institutions. It is because responsible Americans are satisfied that Mr. Herbert possesses in a lugh degree that invaluable qualification that they welcome his appointment with the cordiality to which the telegram of our Washington correspondent bears witness. In fact they not only welcome it, but we are told that they have done all in their power to let it be known that they desire it. His Majesty's Government would certainly have been, to say the least, ill-advised if in these circumstances they had allowed their choice to be fettered by any of the ordinary considerations with regard to seniority which are, unfortunately, too often allowed to prevail over the interests of the public service: and the diplomatic service may congratulate itself upon possessing amongst its relatively junior members a man of sufficiently brilliant qualifications to have rendered it innecessary to look outside its ranks for a worthy successor to Lord Pauncefote "

As for Mr. Herbert personally, the statement is made by many papers and in many forms that he is a perfect gentleman. The Westminster Gazette (London) says:

"Great Britain and America both like to send each other good representatives, and if in the United States they appreciate our ambassadors as much as we do theirs, there is no fear of our not getting on well together. Mr. Herbert, who is a brother of Lord Pembroke, married an American hady, and therefore anything like strained relations between the two countries ought naturally to be out of the question."

#### PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF EDWARD VII.

Tille coronation has not been without its effect in attracting attention to the personality of Edward VII. The impression he has made upon the world is on the whole favorable. He is considered an inpright, capable, and conscientions man who does what he can to make life happy for his people. But he has shown a dislike to being a mere figurelical, altho he is willing enough to be acconstitutional monarch. The London correspondent of The Evening Post (New York) throws much light on this side of his falarater:

"He is evidently determined to keep clearly before the popular mind the close connection between the crown and Parhament, and he is taking a much more active personal interest in the course of administration. He occupies himself a good deal with military matters. On several occasions recently Lord Roberts has been required to explain to the King, and this without the assistance of a cabinet minister, the scope and meaning of some of the pending changes in the organization of the forces. Some months ago, when certain new uniforms were required for the troops, specimens were submitted to the King before they were passed by the authorities at the War Office, and a couple of private soldiers, arrayed in the new equipment, were sent to Marl-borough House for his Majesty's inspection. The episode would not have occasioned any remark in Berlin, but it is a distinct innovation in Great Britaiu. Again, his Majesty is known to have kept a pretty tight hand over high military appointments, and he has insisted that his veto in such matters shall not be, as it usually was during the later portion of his predecessor's reign, merely nominal."

The habit of asserting himself is said by this observer to be

growing on Edward VII. To quote again the exact words of our authority;

"This new attitude on the part of the King is not at all unlikely to exhibit further interesting developments before long. It is due to several causes. Admiration of the German Kaiser



THE KING AND QUEEN IN CORONALION ROBES

has something to do with it. Until recent years the uncle and the nephew were not partieularly good friends; but there is no doubt that the older man lass been fascinated by the brilliest versatility and the overpowering activity of the younger. Constitutional kingship in the Victorian series seems a pale and shadowy affair when compared with the solid flesh-and-blood kind of sovereignty which the Holmenollern dynasty is supposed to exercise. King Edward, like the Cara and most other European rulers, has been impressed by the Kaiser's example, and is not without the hatural desire to demonstrate that he too can be a monarch who governs as well as reggas."

The Spectiture (London) recently declared that the intercenties of the King in political affairs was unconstitutional and not to be thought of. This opinion it expressed in reply to a plea by an annuy moss writer in The Fortinghtey Review (London) for the King's intervention in the cabinet crisis. It was proposed that Edward VII. should use his personal influence to make Lord Roschery Premier. The reception this proposal met with showed that the King could not go very far in his initiation of Emperor Williams. A comparison of King Edward with his mother, as the characters of both were brought out by the Boer war, is modelers follows by the London Tomes:

"It is worth recalling now that, while she deplored the necessivy of war, she never wavered to the end in her conviction that at must be fought through. It is to her, perhaps above all elses, that we owe the eafm dignity of temper with which the peples of her empire have pussed through the greatest ordeal they have been called upon to undergo since the downfall of Napleon. Her son, Kieg Edward, has inherited her spirit, and key become the management of the control of

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mage. (Punk & Wagnalls Company, \$1.00 net.) "The Service."-Henry David Thurean. Edited by F. B. Sanborn, (Charles E. Goodspeed, \$2.40

"Prisoners of Russia."-Benjamin Howard. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1 40 net.)

"Standard First Reader."- Edited by Isaac K. Funk and Montrose J. Moses. (Punk & Wagnalts

Company.) "Father Marquette." - Reuben G. Thevaites (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.00 pet.)

"The Way of Escape."-Graham Travers. (D.

Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)

"Savings and Savings Institutions."- James H. Hamilton. (The Macmillan Company, \$2.55 net.) "The Spenders."-Harry L. Wilson. (Lothrop

Publishing Company, \$1.50.) "Lafitte of Louisians." - Mary Devereux (Little, Brown & Co.)

"Those Delightful Americans "-Mrs. Everard Cotes. (D. Appleton & Cn., \$1.50 )

"Judith's Garden," - Mary E. Stone Bassett, (Lothrop Publishing Company, \$1 50) "The White World,"-Collected and arranged

for the Arctic Club by Rudolf Kersting (Lewis, Scribner & Co., \$2.00 net.) "Lennox and the Berkshire Highlands."-R. De

Witt Maliary. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.75 net.) "A House of Days."-Christian Binkley. (A. M. Robertson, \$1 75 net.) "Anthology of Russian Literature."-Leo Wie-

ner. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$5.00 net.) "Ode on the Day of the Coronation of King Ed-ward VII."-William Watson. (John Lane)

#### CURRENT POETRY. A Coronation Ode.

By BLISS CARMAN

The Independent welcomes this poem as "a literary event of large present value and larger promise." In an editorial it says :

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There is bunting on the Channel, where the flects

go up and down :

There are bonfires alight

In the pageant of the night :

There are bands that blare for splendor, and guns that speak for might; For another King in England is coming to the Crown.

What people are these passing to the sound of

pipe and drum : In the garments of all nations, and singing as they

By the color on the cheek,

come?

By the accent when they speak,

They are foreign-born and alien, and their homes are far to seek; But they all come up to England, when England calls them home

And these who speak the English tongue not in

the English way. With the careless mien and temper self-assured,

whose sons are they? readers of THE LITERARY DIDEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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From the rough red tides of Fundy where the ships on far mland

To Kamloops where the hills are set as at a council grand;

Front the waving Northern light At the edge of polar night,

Where underneath the burnished stars the bitter trail is bright. To the inland seas that sparkly where goodly

orchards stand : By prairie, swale and barren, by jungle and la-

POHIE.

Where endless pairs-trees rustle and the creamy breakers croom

Hy caffon, ford, and pass.

Ity desert and morass

moon:

In snows like atinging lashes, on seas like burning glass, By every land and water beneath the great lone

Cur fathers died for England at the outposts of the world:

tur mothers toiled for England where the settler's smoke uncurled

By packet, steam, and rail, By portage, trek, and trail,

They born a thing called honor in hearts that did not quail,

Till the twelve great winds of heaven saw their scarlet sign unfurled.

O East they go and West they go, and never can they bide

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Por the longing that is in them, and the whisper at their aide!

They may 'stablish hearth and home, But the sons will forth and roam.

As their fathers did before them, across the hollow form. Till strange lands lift to greet them at the edges

of the tide.

They have visions of a country that sorrow nevel knew:

They have sumors of a region where the heart has naught to rue :

And never will they rest

Till they reach the fabled West. That is charted, dim but certain, in the Volume of the Breast,

And lorever they are dreamers who make the dream come true

in the North they are far forward, in the South they have begun The English of three continents who take their

rula front none. But follow on the gleam

Of an ancient, splendid dream, That has manhood for its fabric, perfect on for its theme

With freedom for its morning-star, and know! edge for its sun.

And slowly, very slowly, the gorgeous diene grows bright. Where rise the four democracles of Anglia Saxon might:

The Republic, fair, alone : The Commonwealth new-grown:

The proud, reserved Dominion with a str her own -And One that shall emerge at length from travail. war and blight.

O doubt not, wrong, oppression, and violence, and Lents

The ignorance and anguish and folly of the years. Must pass and leave a mind

More sane, a soul more kind. And the slow ages shall evolve a lottler man kind

When over lust and carnage the great white peace ..... For aurely, very surely, will come the Property

Peace To still the shricking shrappel and hid the Mayore

cense Not as invaders come

With gun-wheel and with drum, But with the tranquil joyance of lovers going

Through the scented summer twilight, when the apirit has release By sea and plain and mountain will spread the

larger ereedlove that known no border, the bernt that

knows no breed; For the little word of right

Most grow with truth and might. Till monster-hearted Mammon and he are

phants take flight. And yex the world no longer with rapine and with

greed. O England little mother by the sleepless Nor a

ern tide. Having bred so many nations to devotion, trust,

and pride. Very tenderly we turn

With welling hearts that yearn

Still to love you and defend you, -ht the your of men discern Wherein your right and title, might and majests

renide O Sir, no empty rumor comes up the earth to day

From the kindred and the peoples and the tribes a world away !

For they know the Law will hold And be equal as of old.

With sonscience never questioned and justice never sold,

beneath the form and letter the spirit will have play.

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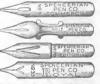
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And the Abbey of our fathers with acclamations ring.

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By the changeless hearts decree

On all the winds of heaven and the currents of the sea

From the verges of the Empire will come, "God save the King

-In The Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia), May 31, 1909

#### MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Marconi brought his "Wireless" here and sent Some cabalistic dots across the bea These, we are told, were S's. Surely be

From ont the alphabet chose well. They meant A rise in wireless stock, those letters. See, Two dashes make them dollars lostantly. 4 8

-PLORINCE KIMBALL RUSSEL in Late.

#### Corrected Proverbs.

When in Rome do [as' the Romans [do]." Too many cooks spoil the [broth] policeman. Necessity is the mother of [invention] thieves Those who live by the [sword] pen dle by the

[sword] pen. There is nothing we forget sooner than past [misfortunes] favors

A friend in need is [a] no friend [indeed] of To withhold truth is [to bury gold] sometimes

the best policy. Small profits are fa trifle) sweet -er than pope at all.

Man proposes and [God disposes] woman sues him for breach of promise.

He that can not find wherewith to employ himself, let him [buy a ship or marry a wife] advertise in the papers .- JOHN ELIOI, in Smart Set.

. I I indicate words to be omitted.

#### Play up, Vigliants.

Stand up, ye spellers, now, and spell-Spell plennkistoscope and knell; Or, take some simple word as chilly, Or gauger, or the garden hily. To swell such words as syllogi

And lachry mose and synchronism. Apocrypha and celadine,



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Paralysis and chloroform. Rhinocerns and pachyderin. Metampsychosis, gherkins, basque, Is certainly not an easy task. Allopathy and rheumatism, And catacivam and beleasuer. Twelfth, eighteenth, rendervons, intriguer, And bost of other words, all found

feppine and homosopathy.

On English and on classic ground; Thermopyle, jalap, Havana, Cinquefoil and specacuanha, Are words some first-rate spellers miss In dictionary lands like this - 7d- But.

Try It .- A beginner in newspaper work in a Southern town who occasionally "sent stuff" to one of the New York dailies picked up last summer what seemed to him a "bir story." Hurrying to the telegraph-office he "queried" the telegraph editor: "Column story on so and so. Shall I send ?"

The reply was brief and prompt, but to the enthusiast unsatisfactory. "Send 600 words," was att is anist

Can't be told in less than t.wo." he wired back Before long the reply came :

"Story of creation of world told in tue. Try it." -New York Evening Post.

IIIs Orders. - During the war of the rebellion the captain of a Maryland regiment soon to go into action was giving instructions as to conduct under certain conditions. "We are expected to hold this position as long as possible," he explained, "altho we are to retreat if the advance of the enemy is not checked. But stand firm," he went on, "until you see the whites of their eves and." he added, "as I am a little lame, I think I'll start now." Philadelphia Temes.

#### Willie's Morning in History I. -

9 07-9.08, Read the Crimion.

9.08-9.10, Took notes. 9.10-9.16, Wrote "Willie" eight times in note-

9.16 9.25, Drew pictures of the lecturer.

9.25-9.29, Examined scar on thungh. 9 29-9-36, Matched pennies.

o s6. Dropped a penny on floor. 9.16-9.17. Shuffled feet with the crowd.

7 37-9 39, Squirmed. 9. 19-10.00, Slept .- Harvard Lampon.

A Few "Til-Bits."-"I am a atranger here, sir, Can you direct me to a first-rate church?"

"Oh, yes. Right round the corner." "What sort of a preacher have they?"

'A very good man," Interesting ?"

"Intensely so."

"Bloquent?" "Very."

"The best preacher in town, I suppose?" "Unquestionably."

"What's the preacher's name?"

"Ah, my friend, that is a question which modesty forbids me to answer. Two commercial travelers were comparing

notes. "I have been out three weeks," said the first, "and have only got four orders." "That beats me." said the other . "I have been

out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home." Gurst (impatiently): "I say waiter how form

have you been employed here? WAITER: "Bout a week, sir." GUEST: "Oh, is that all? Then I must have

given my order to some other waiter." "How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked

the waiter. "Make any difference in the cost o' 'em?" inqoired the customer, cautiously

" No " "Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said be, greatly relieved.

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> By a cottage neat, So trim and sweet. Stood, once upon a time. A maiden faur. With jet-black hair. And never mind the rime : A youth came nigh. With loving eye, And fondly did he greet her. The youth, mind you, had Walked eleven miles to see her, And never mind the meter !

Pretty Maggie O'Rafferty, Evet so tender and true oor young Patsy McCafferty

Is having a fit about you; He's coming, I ween, and likewise I trow. To ask you, forsooth, to marry him now,

And I've gone and timed two of the lines, any Poetty Malagogie O'Rasaf-ferty ! - Harward Lampson.

Shakespeare Shown Up .- The following is a criticism of "Hamlet" by a genius in New South Wales:

"There is too much chinning in the piece. author is behind the times, and appears to forget that what we want nowadays is hair raising situations and detectives. In the hands of a skilful playwright a detective would have been put upon the track of Hamlet's nucle, and the old man would have been hunted down in a manner that would have excited the audience out of their number elevens. The moral of the piece is not good. The scene where Hamlet cheeks his mother is a very bad example to the rising generation, and it is not improved when the dreary old ghost comes in and blows him up. Our advice to the author is a little more action, a little more fine sentiment, and a fair share of variety business in his pext piece. In the specialty arts of the play-scene he entite'v missed his opportunities."-Tit-Bits.

Ping Pong .- The Critic for May gives the following by Mr. Burges Johnson; it is his idea of an up-to-date Tennysonian "Burle Song"

Grim portent (alls o'er dining-halls, Excited hearts full high are beating ;

O quick! Snatch off the table-cloth Before the folks have done their eating

Ping, Father, Ping, Set the wild echoes ringing, And Pong, Mother! Auswer echoes, Ponging, Panging, Pinging.

O hark, O hear! How sharp and clear! As Grand-dad pings across the table ! O faint and far the echoes are,~

With Jenkins ponging in the stable.

Page " 'Tis the cook and eke the housemaid flinging Care to to the winds and Ponging, Panging, Ping-

O Love, it pails,-this chasing balls

That hide themselves in dusty places, -While one, alas, flew in the gas,

And three knocked over valued vases. Ping! Is it true that angels, no more singing. With harps for bats, go Ponging, Panging, Pinging?

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#### Coming Events.

July 1.-Convention of the Geological Society of America, Pittsburg, Pa. Convention of the National Walther League at Fort Wayne, Ind.

July 1-3. - Convention of the American Insti-tute of Instruction at Boston.

July 1-4.-Convention of the National Music Teachers' Association at Put. in Bay, Ohio. July z.-Convention of the National Boot and Shoemakers at Buffalo.

July 4-6. - National Gideon convention at Daven-port, Iowa.

July 5.-Convention of the National Turn Teachers' Association at Detroit, Mich.

#### Current Events.

#### Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA

June 16.—Renewed activities on the part of the Venezuelan "evolutionists in reported. The city of La Guayra is attacked. June 27.—The Venezuelan troops recapture the town of Anna Dulce.

OTHER PORFICE NEWS

June 16 - King Edward's condition is much im-

proyed

June 17 -Mr. Conger, the United States min-ister, becomes the dean of the diplomatic corps at Peking. June 18—Admiral Crowinshie'd censures Cap-tam Dayton, of the Chicago, for not looking after the interests of the ship's inficers who were arrested in Venice, and treated with "revolting indignities" in jail.

June 19-King Albert of Saxony dies in the royal castle near Dresden.

It is reported that up to date 15,500 Hoers have aurrendered.

June 20.- Ambassador White is instructed to officially represent the United States at the funeral of King Albert of Saxony

June so The English polo team heat the American in the last of the series by a score of y to a.

June 22 - Lord Milner is sworn in as governor of the Transvaal at Pretoria.

#### Domestic.

#### CONGRESS.

June 16. - Senate: Senators Cullons, of Illinois, and Kittredge, of South Daksta, speak for the Panama route. The Lordon Dock the Panama route. Charges bill is passed.

House: Appropriation made of \$25,000 for a memorial in Washington to Lincoln; \$100,000 for a monument to the prison ship matters of the Revolution, and \$10,000 for a monu-



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ment at Predericksburg, Va, to General

Hugh Mercer.

June 19. Senate: Debate on Isthmian Canal bill continued. Senators Ferkins of California; Stewarts, of Newdoli, and Morgan, of Alabama, speak in support of the Neuraguan route, and Senator Gallinger, of New Hampson, of the Senator California of the Neuraguan Ferkins of Canada Canad law is passed

June 18. Senate: Debate on Isthmian Canal continued. Senators Spoomer, of Wisconam, and Hanna, of Ohio, speak for the Panema route, Senator Pettus, of Alahama, for the Nicaragua route. Nomination of Capitan Charles E. Clark, to be reaf-admiral, is con-fermed.

House: The General Deficiency Appropriation bill is passed,

ne 19.—Senate: The Spooner substitute for the Hepburn Nicaragus Canal bill is adopted by a vote of 43 to 34, and then passed by a vote of 67 to 6.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Govern. ment bill is begun.

June 20 - Senute: Conference report on Military Academy Appropriation bill is agreed to Nomination of Captain Crozier to be chief of ordnance is confirmed.

House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Govern-ment bill is continued Isthman Canal bill is sent to conference. The House sends back the Army Appropriation bill.

June 21. House: Debate on the Philippine Civil Government bill continues. Conference re-ports on the Military Academy and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills are adopted.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 16.-Señor Quesada, the Cuban minister, is received by President Roosevelt.

The President nominates Captain Charles E. Clark, formerly commander of the Oregon, to be made rear admital.

June 17.—The cruisers Cincinnali and Topeka are ordered to La Guayra, to protect American interests threatened by the revolutionists in Venezuela. June 18 .- The President signs the Irrigation bill.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, calls for a convention at Indian apolis on July 17 to decide upon a national strike.

June 19. The Italian Amhaesador in Washing-ion expresses to the State Department the annoyance felt by his Government over the publication of Admiral Crowninshield's re-view of case of the Chicago officers.

Secretary Root states the cost of the Philippine war up-to-date to be \$170,326,586.

Secretary Mnody expresses regret to the Italian Ambassador that the findings of the court of inquiry in the case of the Chicago's officers had been made public.

June 22.—President Milchell gives the mine workers' side of the controversy and makes a strong plen for arbitration.



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#### CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed . "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

#### Problem 681.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

First Prize, Kingston Society Tourney,

Black - Six Pieces.



White-Ten Pieces

2 B b 3 S; 2 p R 4; 8; 3 p 3 k 2; 8; 5 S 3; 6 B 1 P 1 K 1 P; K b 1 Q 4. White mates in two moves.

#### Problem 682

Composed for THE LATERARY DIDEST and Dedicated to tien. F. S. Ferguson,

By DR W & Iver Dayor



White Nine Pieces.

8:spr: jPgK: RaBikiStaps:rirtpaP; 1Pp 8 81; 1 b 2 O t

While mates in three moves

#### Solution of Problems.

No. 675 . Key-move, Q - R 6. No. 616.

R-R . B-Ktj Kt-Q 1, mare P-R 8((1) Q x B QxP Q x Kt, mate

P-R 8 (Kt) 2. Ki x B Kt-R z, mate Kran Kr 6

R-R s !! Kt-R 2, mate P.-R 8 (B) ! P x R (must)

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa ; C. R. Oldham,

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Comments (675): "Extremely common: has nothing to stamp it as worthy of THE LITERARY DIGEST"; "Beantiful, proud-looking, well done"A K: "Without a blemish"-F S F: "Very good "-J. G. L.; "The key would be hard to find did not Black's compulsory one move give the "A distant key-move, but very effective "- H. W. F.: "Very fine "-- I. H. L.

676 . "Ingenious"-M. W. H.; "One of the brightest little gems I have seen for a long time. It will fool many, I'll wager "-M. M ; "A difficult problem, that for some time refused to reveal its secret "- A K : "Very clever "- A, C W.

Mr. Hamilton is to be congratulated in compoing a problem that caught more expert solvers than any other problem ever published in Title LITERARY DIGIST The moves relied upon to solve 676 : Q R 3, Q -R 4, or Q -Q 7 will not do, on emblematical of the Coronation

secount of a P-R & (B). Now, any move of White

results in a state-mate, or  $\tau = \frac{K_t - K_t}{P - K_t \delta_t(K_t)}$  ch. In addition to those reported, G. D., got 6%; the Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md , 671;

E. A Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 664.

#### Chess by Wireless Telegraphy,

The first game by wireless telegraphy, in midocean, was played on Tuesday, June 10, between the Cunard steamer Campania and the American liner Phladelphia. The steamers were about seventy miles apart. The game, after a hours 45 minutes, was atopped by business calls. Here is the game .

PHILADELPHIA, CAMPANIA.	PHILADELPHI	
White. Black.	White.	Bist. k
P-KA P-OKI	17 B-H6	BxB
P-KB4 P-OKts	D P x B	Kt QB
1 O Kt-B 1 P K Kt 1	14 Q-K 1	BaKid
A H B A P-K 1	15 O a B	Q x P ch
CF O O B-KL	16 K - O a	0 0 40
6P-Qs P-Ks	16 K - Q a	PKR
	18 R & sq ch	Kt-K >
8 t) -() 1 KP x P	10 O - K 1	K-B a
	10 Q - Kt 3	O a O
to B-O Kt + U - K 2	zi R P x O	KI-K >
I R K KI P Post R v		

Campania seems to have the better of the game. altho the Philadelphia players claim a Draw

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#### A Morphy Muzio.

In the following Brilliant, Mr. Morphy gave Moncure D Conway the odds of Q R

(Remove White's OR)

	WORFHY,	Black.	MORPHY.	Black.
ŧ	P-K 4	P-K4	7 Castles	Kt-K a
,	P-KB4	PxP	SUBEP	B x 11
		1 P-K K(4	gli a Pch	KxB
4	B-B 4	P-Kts	10 Q n Beh	K-Kt a
5	P-124	PxKt	as Mate in th	ro moves
	O x P	B-R		

#### A Charming Charousek.

The following game from the Charmsek manu script was played in Nuremberg, in 1806. It is specially interesting from the fact that both contestanta played sans tvir

		wing a count	off trecamen	
ı	WINAWES.	CHAROLSEK.	WINAWAR	CHARDCARK.
ч	s P - K a	P-6 4	ra Q a B	KtaKt
	1 P-K 4 1 P-K B 4	P O.	ta B x B	Q Kt x P K R x Q
	3 Kt - K H )	QPxP	16 12 x 12	KR + Q
J	a Kt a P	Rt KB1	16 Castles	Kt-Kt6
		Pares	17 R - H 3	K-Q4
	6 H + P	B-QB4	18 R x Kt	RaKt
	SKI-QB1	Castles	(Kt :)	
	8 Kt-Q B 1	Kt-B t	19 H - Kt 4	Kt-K7ch
ч	01 K R 3	Kt-Us	m K - It a	R = 11
ч	II Kt-Ka	B-B 4	22 K x Kt	RaPch
П	ti Kt-K a	ht-R 4	12 K-Q 3	R x Q Kt P
	12 H-K 3	BaB	Rengus.	

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